



*TRANSFORMING CITIES,
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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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WORKSHOP FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS

Cansu CIVELEK, University of Vienna, Austria, *Democracy, Inclusiveness, and Participation: Three Keywords towards Urban Regeneration*

In summer 2013, two urban regeneration projects emerged in the city of Eskişehir, Turkey, where I come from. These regenerations, which are applied by municipalities of centre-left party, utilize broad debates about urban regenerations and the consequences of evictions, dispossessions, exclusions, and gentrifications. By repetitively referring to the “bad” and “rent-seeking” examples of urban regeneration projects in Turkey and beyond, both assert to apply a “good” and “role-model project” which contemplates the psychological, environmental, cultural, and social needs of the neighbourhoods. The two projects differ in terms of the types of the urban areas to be transformed and the inhabitants whose lives will be influenced. The Central Regeneration zone has a dense multi-story built environment with ownership from middle and lower income classes and several commercial areas. The second one, the Gündoğdu project zone, is situated at the periphery where lower income groups mainly live in single-story buildings. These differences, therefore, would bring along different mechanisms to convince the locals.

My doctoral dissertation, which develops an interdisciplinary and comparative anthropological research, aims to shed a light on the planning processes of the two regeneration projects and interactions of the planning decisions with the inhabitants of the neighbourhoods. Both projects were set with the missions of “participation”, “social-democracy”, and “inclusiveness”. Yet, there are already contradictions in both projects in terms of their self-declared missions and planning promises. Based on the early stage of an ethnographic research, my paper investigates the semantics and strategies of the urban regeneration projects under the leadership of the social-democrat mayors. Further, I will display the debates around “democratic project”, “inclusiveness”, convincing mechanisms, locals’ worries about the secretive planning processes, risk of evictions, and ongoing conflict around whether the zones carry real risk or they are declared to be risky to create rent.

Danford Tafadzwa CHIBVONGODZE, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa, *Transforming a City from Below: Informality, Livelihoods and Urban Change in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe*

As cities in the global South undergo rapid informalisation, their respective governments have utilised technocratic and modernist ‘spatial rationalities’ to curb this urban process. Evidently, through the use of technical knowledge and instruments such as plans, grids, by-laws and discourses of ‘modern urbanism’, the municipal authority of Bulawayo in Zimbabwe has in past years manipulated spatiality to construct informal activities such as farming within the city as ‘disorderly’ and ‘misplaced’. This negative characterisation of Bulawayo’s informal sector has always been

extended to its participants who are normatively described as an 'undesirable' group to be controlled and excluded from the cityscape. This paper however argues that with the failure of both a socialist and neo-liberal Zimbabwe, the balance of power in the production and appropriation of urban space in Bulawayo has shifted from the technocrats to ordinary citizens. Consequently, the prevailing politico-economic crisis and increasing poverty has given the local urbanites the impetus and legitimacy to transform urban spaces from below and challenge dominant discourses of modern urbanism. Using data derived from interviews with informal urban farmers in Bulawayo and radical urban theory, this paper evinces that the conversion of vacant residential land into informal subsistence farms by food insecure communities is an act of reclaiming the city from the technocrats. The paper further reveals that by reproducing residential land into informal farming spaces, urbanites have manipulated the malleability of space to rework the city, redefining it to meet their immediate social and economic needs. More importantly, transforming the city from below through informalisation of urban space has allowed disenfranchised urban poor to assert and imprint their socio-cultural rights, identities and innovativeness on the city's spatial form.

Serin GEAMBAZU, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism, Bucharest, Romania,
Urban waterfront regeneration along Halic/ The Golden Horn: Halic Shipyard Conservation Project

The rationale behind the phenomenon of urban waterfront regeneration and the global embracement of it, is now widely recognized if incompletely understood" (Hoyle 2001 pp. 297), as the relevant literature is based on case studies with focus on the examples of North American and European cities.

The goal of the study is to contribute to the more general, theoretical contention of this type of intervention in developing countries in understanding its dimensions in terms of governance and planning. The research tackles urban waterfront regeneration in Istanbul, Turkey by studying the most recent initiative of urban waterfront regeneration along Halic /The Golden Horn, the Halic Shipyard Conservation Project. The aim is to assess to which extent the top-down governance forms, but also bottom-up grass root empowerment influence the planning process and project outcomes, giving recommendations for an inclusive planning approach. The second aim is to evaluate the urban waterfront regeneration project studying its impact on the neighbouring community. Bedrettin Neighbourhood is chosen for analysis, as being the closest community next to Halic shipyard and its position in the planning process along with its needs are exposed. The thesis argues the modes in which along with clear targets for the improvement of the quality of life for the neighbouring community, the urban waterfront regeneration project, Halic Shipyard Conservation Project, will be able to escape the current deadlocks and collisions between government, investors, resistance and local community and might have a chance to actually set an urgently needed precedent of a new planning culture in Istanbul.

Mariia GRYSHCENKO, National Taras Shevchenko University, Kiev, Ukraine, *The impact of social transformations on the changes of public spaces in city of Kyiv after protest events of 2013-2014 in Ukraine*

The city of Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine, it is a modern European city with deep historical roots. As the capital, in the space of the city it is displayed the influence of history, culture, authoritative and social structures of the country. Unfortunately for more than 8 years it was a factual absence of power, illegal developments and the gradual destruction and marginalization of public spaces in the city. One of the main causes of these problems were the lack of active urban and neighbourhood communities, the low level of involvement of citizens in the public life of the city, the lack of awareness of their right to the city, alienation from the space of the city and the lack of awareness of opportunities to influence on the change in the city. Few social movements and activists struggle against the commercialization of the historical part of the urban spaces were rarely successful. The situation gradually began to change a few years ago, but the real explosion of civic engagement of citizens, struggle for the right to the city became possible after the political changes in 2014 - Euromaydan. On the wake of the democratic and civil society rise it was born a few key social grassroots initiatives of the urban environment transformation in the city of Kyiv. Citizens feel able to influence on the policy of the city and the quality of life in their city. In the. I want to review the changes in the public space of Kyiv, which occurred in 2014 under the influence of social movements, after the political changes in Ukrainian society. Based on several case studies, I want to tell about how political events in Ukraine influenced on the creation of grassroots initiatives and self-organization of urban communities in order to change the urban environment that corresponds exactly their interests and lifestyle. In the paper, I will tell in detail about the formation of the local community and its initiative to change the public space of the market square in centre of Kyiv - Pecherska square. Pecherska square is a square in the centre of the city, which was completely occupied by commercial area, inconvenient and inaccessible to ordinary locals. This area is the point of government, businesses, and community interests. Despite massive protests, public space was completely alienated from the local community. But thanks to the initiative of local activists community of active citizens who have begun to change this situation was formed. On the basis of long discussions they came to the conclusion to consider the interests of both residents and businesses. The local community enlisted the help of urbanists and architects in order to engage in dialogue and space changes. As a result, there have been several studies, workshops with the participation of urbanists, administration, local residents, it was developed strategies of space changes. I also want to present the cases of changes in two public spaces of the Kyiv city - Park "Natalka" and the square in the central part of the city, which became possible only on the basis of self-organization and initiative of local residents after Maydan.

Carolina NETO HENRIQUES, Centre for Socioeconomic and Territorial Studies, Lisbon, Portugal, *Towards a Hybrid City: Rethinking Aarhus through an Institute for (X)*

Through an Actor-Network Theory influenced framework, this research intends to discuss how a temporary urban project affords the learning of resilience mechanisms through a creative and experimental environment. This perspective is mainly present here as a theoretical background and philosophical statement allowing this research to consider non-human actor-networks as agents in city development and community empowerment.

The scenario of 'The Hybrid City', conceptualized in this research, brings centre stage to these learning processes and is herein afforded by the contributions of several urban thinkers who have investigated possible future cities. It is also hereby analysed as an alternative solution for urban development, representing the need for a holistic, bottom-up approach in today's city making, through an ethnographic approach.

Institute for (X) is therefore regarded here as an exemplifying case of today's possibility of the Hybrid City. Comprising the surrounding area of Godsbanen in Aarhus, Denmark, it was an abandoned allotment before it was transformed into a culture production centre, now hosting over 40 projects and circa 200-300 connected people - from musicians to designers, to Vikings, to actors and to hands-on environmentalists. The plan for this area includes apartments for students, the new location for Aarhus Arkitektskolen, and a continuously growing cultural and artistic programme for all inhabitants and visitors.

The ethnographic methodology followed allowed this research to identify the main actors in this process and to comprehend how this area changed since 2009 as well as the impacts that this project has had so far on those involved with it and with the city urban policies.

The findings of this research contribute to debate the role of culture, art, innovation, and experimentation in the empowerment of communities and to consider different agencies that afford a new vision of a possible future urban scenario.

Marianna PAZ MONTE, New University of Lisbon, Portugal, *In-between Uses: Can the Berlin's experience be extended to Lisbon?*

Lisbon city surprises by the amount of expectant urban spaces, derelict buildings, vacant lots and unused structures. These spaces can be seen as an opportunity to fill the socio, cultural and economic needs of the city. However, few dynamics take place already in them. Examples of these are urban gardening and cultural and creative activities, which can be identified as in-between uses.

In-between uses, translation of the German term *Zwischennutzung*, are temporary uses assigned to expectant urban spaces as intermediates between a situation of lack of use and the implementation of a future use. These kinds of uses are already institutionalized in Berlin, where they are also widely found, making this city a good reference to understand their potentialities, e.g. minimizing spending

on the property, stimulating the local livelihood, allows the test of new uses, enabling community dynamics.

The aim of this paper is thus to demonstrate that the institutionalization of in-between uses as a tool for the urban planning, as was done in Berlin, can also be helpful for Lisbon. The research was based on well documented cases of in-between uses in Berlin and parallels were established with cases that can be interpreted as in-between uses in Lisbon. Specially, Horta do Monte, an urban garden in a vacant lot of the historical centre, and LX Factory, a creative hub in a former factory. Their origin, development and related policies are studied in this work.

Berlin and Lisbon have different historical, social, cultural and economic backgrounds. Although, Lisbon also has the fundamental characteristic to enable in-between uses i.e. many urban expectant spaces, it lacks real estate investors. It is also highlighted that Lisbon can take special advantage of the potentialities of the in-between uses in this time of crisis, for example, to dynamize spaces and encourage new enterprises.

Ivan RABODZEENKO, Technical University of Berlin, Germany, Goran VODICKA, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom, *Questioning people-led urban development in the UK*

The paper discusses recent policies and incentives to enable citizens-led urban development in the UK and their impact on the ground. The UK can be seen as going through a new wave of neoliberalisation processes with the associated shrinkage of public sector as well as cutting services or outsourcing them to private and civic sectors. With progressive decentralisation of powers, the central government is transferring more roles and responsibilities not only to municipalities, but also to its citizens. Thus in the urban context the state is enabling citizens to take more control of their physical environment on multiple scales - from guiding development in their neighbourhoods, taking over and managing previously state-run services and assets to providing them with tools to utilise unused spaces and resources in the city. The paper illustrates this process on the example of Sheffield, one of the core cities in the North of England. With a history of manufacturing Sheffield has gone through a period of deindustrialization and shrinkage in 1960s-2000s.

The paper presents a number of case studies of organizations in Sheffield who are testing these new policies. BBEST and SKINN are developing community-led plans of their neighbourhoods. CADS is collaborating with municipality to provide access to vacant spaces in the city centre. Heeley Development Trust have turned vacant plots of land into a community-run park and are working on converting former derelict state-owned buildings into community and business cluster.

By analysing these case studies, the paper asks the following questions: Do these examples show real empowerment or coercion of civil sector into taking over previous state-run functions? Does this create another level of organisational bureaucracy dependent on volunteerism? And how inclusive is this empowerment process really?

KEYNOTE LECTURES

Enzo MINGIONE, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy, *The city, unsustainable development and the limits of social innovation*

The presentation discusses the limits and contradictions of the perspective of “Smart City” – a city open and centred on social innovation experiences from below – as a possible solution to the tensions of contemporary capitalist development.

Three main areas of discussion will be involved:

- The question of the unsustainability of contemporary capitalist development and of the process of commodification.
- The perspectives opened by social innovation experiences in terms of sharing economy, the pursuit of Commons and the promotion of forms of decommodification and community resilience.
- The question of the local / city as an autonomous level of economic and political organization.

The presentation will focus on some experiences of social innovation in European Cities oriented to shared economies, commons, solidarity and other social practices that contrast the commodification process. The presentation will underline the importance of these experiences as resilience and resistance to increasing inequalities and social tensions produced by the process of global financialization. However, the presentation will also point to the limits, and negative social fragmentation and social division effects of these experiences of social innovation. The critical tensions produced by the interconnection of financial and political interests towards austerity, decreasing social rights and social protection, increasing social vulnerability cannot be contrasted only by micro social innovation experiences or local forms of solidarity and political commitments but by the mobilization of a more generalized political agency on large scale.

Iwona SAGAN, University of Gdańsk, Poland, *The transformative power of the post-socialist transforming cities*

The post-socialist cities are undergoing dynamic changes imposed by the multifold processes of systemic transformation and neoliberal turn in global socio-economic systems. The collapse of the centrally controlled state (re)created the cities as the self-governing territorial units. The fragility of the newly born democracy, the reformulation of the territorial planning systems and the lagging post-socialist economy resulted in the yet more rapid and concentrated to the cities growth. Cities become one of the most significant player at the economic, social and political stage. In the process of the state system reconstruction, capital cities have gained especially strong position, turning polycentric settlement structures into more monocentric patterns which are strongly core-periphery polarized. There is an ongoing struggle between urban and regional policy for their future positions and role in

the state's system. The ongoing debate on metropolitan areas creation well illustrates the tensions between territorial levels of the power structures. The urban policy seems to be much better tuned to the still strong sectoral organization of the economic policy and planning systems being the legacy of post-socialist states, than more strongly territorially oriented regional policies. Weakly mitigated by the rolling back welfare measures, entrepreneurial urban policies have launched the processes of social polarization. Unbalanced housing market, gentrification processes of the inner-cities, gated communities' sprawl all over the urbanized spaces, and commercialization of the public places are shaping the new urban social space. But these processes gave birth to the urban social movements which successfully shaken the political stage. The national urban policy, revitalization policy, participatory planning procedures are all new legislation acts which are under preparation in the response to the demands of the awakened civil society.

Gerry STOKER, University of Southampton, United Kingdom & University of Canberra, Australia, *The Re-Emergence of Place in Politics: Cosmopolitan and Provincial Dynamics in Contemporary Democracies*

This presentation explores how the changing economic geography of contemporary democracies is transforming the dynamic of their politics. It is premised on a stylised contrast between cosmopolitan and provincial places. A cosmopolitan place is likely to be economically attuned to the demands of a post crash and post industrial world with a clear role and fit to the demands of a globalised world. A base in science, technology, media and other high value production and service capacity is likely to be present. It will most likely be ethnically and culturally diverse place with a balanced population across the age range and in particular seen as a positive location for younger generations. A provincial locality in contrast will be characterised by traditional and declining economic activity. Its role and future in the global economy might be characterised as left behind and its population will tend to be dominated by less diverse blocs and a considerable swathe of the middle-aged and elderly. The argument is that increasingly divergent place-based dynamics- reflected in the contrast between cosmopolitan and provincial localities- are having an effect on the operation of contemporary democracies. Politics is becoming less national in tone and more spatially specific and concentrated. Cosmopolitan areas are developing a dynamic of critical, post-representative politics and provincial areas are more prone to various forms of withdrawal and populism. Place is emerging as key driver of the dynamics of contemporary democracy.

Angelika VETTER, University of Stuttgart, Germany, *Transforming Urban Democracy*

TRACK 1 – THE SPATIALITY OF THE CITY AS A BASIS OF TRANSFORMATION

Anthony BOANADA-FUCHS, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland & University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, *Housing supply as a government-market interface: a heterogeneous and multi-level reality in the Global South*

Housing is important to national economies and individuals alike. The residential sector is a prime engine of economic growth and transnational investment while at the same time a house fulfils important functions of individual wellbeing and personal financial safety net. It is therefore vital to advance our understanding of the role of housing and its larger institutional environment.

Analytically speaking, housing is a very complex object of study as it transgresses economic sectors and academic disciplines. Research to date has struggled with the fluidity of its concept: Mainstream Economic approaches developed mathematical models to rely on large amount of data to identify causal relationships (Pamuk 1999, Sheppard 1999) - that these models have certain limits has been well revealed by the Global Financial Crisis (Schneider and Kirchgässner 2009).

By contrast, the British property development discourse stresses the importance of actors and institutions by proposing a more technical investigation of housing (Healey 1992, 1998, Ball 1998, Guy and Hanneberry 2008). Macro-scale manifestations are the product of micro-scale processes and vice-versa (Kauko 2004). While the literature is diverse and has produced new insights on the influence of stakeholders and institutions on market outcomes it also faces problems of systematization and linking convincingly micro- and macro-scale results.

The proposed conference papers approaches housing in line of the British property development discourse by combining structural and agency-related investigation of the property development process. In order to overcome the aforementioned shortcomings the author introduces spatial analyses as a meso-scale analytical tool to link institutional and agency-related investigation. By using a specific case study (Sao Paulo, Brazil) the author can show how national housing policies are locally translated by powerful stakeholders. This developers-urban planner nexus not only influence the way housing projects are conceptualized but also the manner of spatial growth of the city.

Owen DOUGLAS, Paula RUSSELL, Mark SCOTT, University College, Dublin, Ireland, *An essential convergence: Residential preferences and sustainable development in the contemporary urban environment*

Processes of suburbanisation and exurbanisation have been dominant trends in the spatial development of cities since the mid-20th century. The outward expansion and development patterns which go hand-in-hand with such trends have been variously identified by the planning profession, urban designers and policymakers alike as the source and worst reflection of the sustainability crisis.

However, as discussed by various authors, spatial and settlement patterns which conform with policy and design principles which are endorsed by planning and design professionals (e.g. urban consolidation and compaction) may be contrary to the perception of many urban dwellers as to what constitutes a better quality of life.

This paper involves a critical examination of the residential preferences of urban residents who live in different types of contemporary urban areas with a view to better understanding the potential conflict between professionals/policymakers and urban residents as regards the spatial development of cities in the context of prevailing economic, social and environmental challenges. Employing a drop-and-collect survey methodology, 483 residents living in a central city, suburban and exurban environment in the Dublin region, Ireland, were asked to indicate their reasons for moving to their current residence, as well as their future residential preferences. Their responses were then considered in terms of the prevailing policy prescriptions for sustainable development. The results show that far from being irreparably divergent, a basis for urban transformation which can incorporate sustainable development and residential quality of life was established. Furthermore, the need for professional learning, policy change and behavioural and attitudinal change among urban residents was clearly identified.

Panagiotis GETIMIS, Panteion University of Athens, Greece, *Rescaling of planning power. Comparing spatial planning reforms in EU countries*

There are important differences between spatial planning systems in EU countries, depending on constitutional and institutional set-ups, central-local relations, distribution of planning competences among tiers, actor constellations and planning cultures. Planning power is exercised by different institutions at the national, regional and local level, while local government (first and second tier) is the most crucial actor in planning processes. Spatial Planning refers to a wide spectrum of competences on spatial regulations, restrictions and decisions, which extend from the permit system and land use plans to competences referring to strategic and pro-growth spatial planning. Planning institutional reforms, which emerged the last decades in most EU countries, are connected usually with nationally driven broader territorial and functional reforms. In this paper, we will focus on the rescaling of planning power, foreseen in several planning reforms, mainly in the preordained conventional hierarchical framework (local, regional, national), but also with regard to new need of "soft spaces", which overcome existing institutional boundaries. Rescaling of planning power, refers both to vertical redistribution of competences among the jurisdictions and levels (up-scaling or down-scaling) and to horizontal re-allocation of responsibilities among different actors (public, private, non-profit sector, inter-municipal cooperation) (trans-scaling). The paper consists of three parts. The first part focuses on the multi-facet impact of the European Spatial Planning Agenda and the neo-liberal market-led planning on the planning reforms and rescaling. The second part, analyses the different paths of planning rescaling in each one of the six selected EU countries. The third part presents the comparative findings among the countries or group of countries (LG types, welfare state types, and planning types), referring to the rescaling of planning power, the actors constellations and the

planning /policy style. In the conclusions, similarities and differences among the paths of rescaling are highlighted (single countries, groupings).

Valentina GULIN ZRNIC, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb, Croatia, *The politics of public spaces: planning and decision-making in Zagreb*

Post-socialist Zagreb has undergone significant spatial transformations, particularly from the beginning of the 21st century. The paper focuses on the politics of public spaces in Zagreb from the planning and decision-making perspectives. In 2003, the first post-socialist master plan, underlain by deregulation and market orientation to space, was issued. Urban space has also been under the process of restitution of the property nationalized during socialism; in other words spatial resources were being transferred from „collective“ to private ownership. Furthermore, after a decade of central urban governance, new models of local municipal administration were implemented, namely “district self-administration” (in 2001) and “local community boards” (in 2009) but their administrative and legal scope did not lay the ground for decisive influences with regard to spatial preferences and decisions. The paper discusses the character of post-socialist planning in Zagreb and illustrates several contested cases of shaping and governing public spaces. Although the main dispute is generally between private and public interests, there are some cases that raise the question of multiple publics e.g. disputes and conflicts over spatial change among various interest groups that could all be classified as public. The paper is based on planning documentation, archival material and ethnographic fieldwork in order to show complex circumstances of shaping post-socialist urban space in Zagreb as well as the changing dynamics of actors (from various levels of municipal authorities to diverse civil society groups) influencing public policy on urban public space and consequently, transforming the city.

Kirsten HACKENBROCH, University of Freiburg, Germany, *Assembling the global metropolis: Student mobilities, the making of planning cultures and urban transformations*

Global student mobilities have led to different perspectives on urbanity and planning culture travelling fast around the globe. Especially Master and PhD-students seek education abroad – in Europe and North America, but increasingly also in the Middle East and the education hubs in South-East and East Asia. Studying abroad goes along with a critical engagement with the conditions at the place of study and with the conditions at the place of origin – and possibly other places of individual mobility trajectories. During this experience and upon return of the migrants what is conceptualised as ‘urban’ at the place of origin also changes, and brings with it changes in discourses on planning practices and planning cultures.

Student mobilities and how international experiences shape their urban imaginations have as of yet not been at the centre of research, nor have the effects of returnees’ entering of local job markets on urban development and planning culture. This paper aims to put increasing mobilities of students and of knowledge at the centre of understanding the recent transformation dynamics of cities and thus seeks to explore the assemblages of urbanism and planning cultures. The paper is based on

empirical research conducted in Dhaka. This research triangulates (a) expert interviews with 'hiring' employers in private companies, statutory agencies and civil society organisations, (b) an Alumni survey with graduated planning students and registered planners in Bangladesh, and (c) biographic interviews with selected planning professionals in Bangladesh.

While the paper is based on field research in Dhaka, the underlying transformative processes can be observed on a global scale. How mobilities of knowledge become parts of assemblages constituting spatial transformative moments for cities is equally relevant for European cities, and here an attempt is made to look at Dhaka as an "ordinary city".

Marta JASKULSKA, independent researcher, Warsaw, Poland, *The challenges of urban sprawl - the case study of Gdansk, Poland*

The article is focusing on problem of spatial planning and development in Poland from the view of citizens and quality of life. The main problem is the process of suburbanization and its legal, economic and social consequences. The article is based especially on the case of city of Gdansk. The political transformation in Poland at the end of 20th century brought not only legal and economic changes, but also radically changed the landscape of Polish cities. The housing built in modernistic style become the symbol of communism and the need to live in new, colourful buildings was born. In Gdansk rapid urban sprawl can be observed. At the south border of city new district is being built, it is estimated up to 80 thousands inhabitants (compared to 350 thousands citizens in Gdansk). This diversification and dynamic of process bring problems and challenges in areas of: city infrastructure, urban planning, aesthetic, ecology, economy and social interactions. Those main examples will be presented.

Dorota JOPEK, Cracow University of Economics, Poland, *Transformation of the Urban Form of Polish Cities*

The transformations of the spatial structures of the Polish cities have been faced the challenges to balance the economic growth and their historical legacies. The pressures of the private development, undefined the property rights and the lack of the comprehensive planning regulations create the main obstacles in the process of shaping the urban form of the cities. The main subject of the paper is an introduction to the spatial planning system in Poland. In the first part, it is focused on the conditions of the spatial planning system in Poland, especially on its most important, current problems. In the second part of the paper, the author presents the process of the transformation of the urban landscape in Poland as the effect of the planning regulations. Particular emphasis is put on the aspects of the heritage, urban revitalization and the changing identity of the Polish cities. In addition, special attention is paid to the certain solutions introduced by municipal government on the example of Cracow.

Bettina LELONG, Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Aachen, Germany, *Implementing spatial change at the waterfront: a comparative network analysis of political processes in urban development*

Cities are continuously evolving formations. Change occurs mostly incrementally, but sometimes more radical shifts transform the urban fabric. Considering the complexity of urban development processes, this paper asks for the conditions of decision-making and collective action towards major urban policy change. To capture the structuring conditions of action, the paper develops a conceptual framework which encompasses a multilevel analysis. Drawing on a network-analytical methodology, it assesses the structure of two stakeholder-networks in Hamburg, Germany, and Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The analysis reveals the most relevant actors which helped to establish a change in urban development policy. Interpreting the empirical findings of the respective political implementation processes, the paper shows that strategic networks overcame opposition by using an exclusive respectively inclusive logic of action. Apart from this general distinction, both cases indicate certain supportive conditions which consolidated the new urban development schemes: the network founders expanded their networks selectively and relied on informal mechanisms like trust or reciprocity. Aside from that, they applied tactical mechanisms and developed a new reality construction in order to modify existing power structures.

Regarding the methodology, the paper illustrates that the integrated analysis of actor configurations, cultural frames and social-psychological conditions helps discern a variety of constraining and enabling conditions on human agency. Altogether, the concept offers an abstract and systematic method for governance research on an urban level.

Mark ORANJE, Karina LANDMAN, University of Pretoria, South Africa, *An Exploration of the Role of Nodal Development in Reshaping the City of Tshwane, South Africa*

Over the last decade, nodal development has been actively promoted in the City of Tshwane (formerly 'Pretoria'). The aim of this policy intervention has been to promote greater densification, economic growth and diversification, and social inclusion in and around nodes. Despite the lofty policy ideals, many questions have been raised about the ability of nodal developments to achieve the stated policy objectives. Key amongst these are: To what extent have the nodal developments been able to attract (1) more, and (2) more diverse kinds of investment, and (3) who has benefited from this investment? Furthermore, has the price tag that often accompanies these developments prohibited lower rent-paying clients and associated job, housing and entertainment opportunities? Has it led to further exclusion of the poor, or created opportunities for more diverse and more inclusionary development in these areas? And, in cases where concentrations of mixed, diverse and enabling investment have been achieved, what has the impact of these small pockets of societal and economic transformation been on the broader project of reshaping the inherited apartheid spatial economy of the city? The research for this paper, which is currently underway, entails (1) an analysis of development patterns in existing nodes and development proposals for so-called 'emerging nodes' in the City of Tshwane, (2) mapping and making sense of patterns of spatial investment and spatial

economic change (resident, rental and employment) in the city over the last decade, and (3) engaging property developers active in the City of Tshwane and community structures on their appetite for such nodal development. Data is being 'spatialized' and analysed by making use of GIS-maps/layers. It is hoped that the research may contribute to the development of new spatial images/visions for a very different post-apartheid 'future Tshwane'.

Daniel PAUL I AGUSTI, University of Lleida, Spain, *The 22@Barcelona new technological district and its role in the touristification of Barcelona historical centre*

The study aims to analyse one of the unexpected effects that "22@Barcelona", the city new technological district, has generated: the rise of tourist presence on Barcelona historical centre. More than a decade after the beginning of the 22@ transformation, the project has been acclaimed by some ones and criticized by others. However, most of the existing studies are based on the impacts generated within the district itself. But the project never analysed the possible effects that could generate in other areas. The fact is that most companies now installed in the 22@Barcelona were previously placed in Barcelona's historic centre. This change of headquarters location has led to relevant transformations in different city areas, especially the historical city centre. Our study aims to analyse the transformations that the 22@ new technological district has generated in Barcelona's historical city centre.

Methodology. The research focus on interviews, the use on SABI database (Iberian Balance Sheet Analysis) and researches on the principal companies in the district (main large companies -over 250 employees- and offices of public institutions with more than 50 employees).

Main conclusions. Most of the companies transferred to Poblenou's area come from three areas, both of them inside Barcelona city.

- The historical centre of the medieval city.
- The Diagonal Avenue (the traditional Barcelona's CBD area).
- Isolated buildings around Barcelona.

At the Diagonal Avenue, the buildings maintain their use (offices, corporate headquarters), with new companies. Those buildings situated in others areas than CDB or historical city centre have lost their functions and are at this moment empty or for rent. But, in the historical city centre, we have a change in the uses. There, the former headquarters are at this moment new tourist facilities like hotels, flagship stores or restaurants.

Eran RAZIN, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, *Checks and Balances in the decentralization of spatial planning: in-between rigid hierarchies and 'soft' modes of planning*

Planning systems can be defined by two major scales: centralized vs. decentralized decision-making and 'hard' vs. 'soft' modes of planning, running from bottom-up decentralized flexible systems to rigid hierarchical ones. Recent discourses of planning reform have been characterized, in countries

such as England and Denmark, by the erosion of traditional hierarchies. Rigid, welfare-oriented, steering roles of planning have been replaced by a facilitating role of soft planning led by decentralized partnerships of governance, promoting competitiveness and efficiency, occasionally in a context of 'soft spaces with fuzzy boundaries'. A thorough analysis of the Ontario (Canada) planning system, consisting of a comprehensive overview and tracking five residential projects, aims to provide insights from a 'best practice' that is far from perfect, but demonstrates checks and balances in a decentralized system that lacks a traditional 'European planning hierarchy'. These consist of an effective provincial appeal system (the Ontario Municipal Board – OMB), binding provincial planning documents (mainly the Provincial Policy Statement, the Greenbelt Plan and the Growth Plan for the Toronto region), high quality planning bureaucracies at the local government level (benefitting from past municipal amalgamations), compulsory municipal official plans approved by the province, and local politics that are not infested by endemic corruption. Mechanisms such as the OMB and the excessive use of ad-hoc planning obligations in return for densification are subjects of substantial critique. However, the Ontario system provides applicable lessons to Europe, for an approach that is in-between decentralization that lacks sufficient oversight and rigid centralized hierarchies.

Paula RUSSELL, University College, Dublin, Ireland, *Cultural and Environmental Initiatives in a Time of Crisis, Temporary Fixes or Permanent Innovations*

Since the 1980s Irish urban regeneration policy has followed a number of models which are indicative of changing approaches to urban development and governance, from property driven tax incentive based regeneration, to Urban Development Corporations, Public Private Partnerships and sustainable neighbourhoods. While citizen engagement has been an element of all regeneration programmes from the 1990s onwards, it has been the State and the private sector that have played a key role. In the recession, under conditions of austerity both of these latter players have been constrained in the role they have been able to play in inner city regeneration and development. This opened up opportunities for civil society actors to play a part in innovative cultural and environmental initiatives and practices, including creative arts spaces, community gardens and pop-up parks.

Using a case study of an area in Dublin's inner city that has experienced successive waves of regeneration policy, this paper investigates the role of civil society in undertaking innovative projects in spaces of opportunity that emerged out of the lacuna of neoliberal urban policy in a time of crisis. Are these merely temporary fixes, partial transformations allowed to flourish when private capital is dormant, or do they create new opportunities that can contribute positively to the development of the city? The paper explores if these are spaces of resistance, if they offer lasting impacts and whether they have benefitted the more marginalized inner city community living in this area, or are they merely indicative of further middle class gentrification, new fixes of neoliberalisation?

Christa B. TOOLEY, Wheaton College, United States of America, *Community responses to a development project motivated by international urban competition in Edinburgh*

The proposed paper is an ethnographic analysis of community responses to a development project motivated by international urban competition in Edinburgh, Scotland. The privately funded, municipally supported proposal for the largest development project undertaken in Edinburgh since the eighteenth century was engaged by residents of the neighbourhood indicated for redevelopment, known as the Canongate, as a project of class - based forgetting and social and spatial reorganization. The paper focuses on discourses and practices of reterritorialization pursued by neighbourhood residents, exploring the significance of the residents' positive valuation of an historically industrial and working poor community, in the face of a development campaign which emphasized aspirational aesthetics and representations of civic and individual "success". The effects of both neighbourhood and commercial development campaigns upon the spaces and social practices of the Canongate as well as the surrounding historic Old Town are considered.

TRACK 2 - THE DEMOCRATIC CITY: INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AND POLICY PROCESSES

Aadne AASLAND, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway,
Anastasia Meylakhs, Centre for Independent Social Research, Sankt Petersburg, Russian
Federation, *HIV prevention among drug users*

Injecting drug users make up the majority of Russia's large number of HIV positive, and Samara and St. Petersburg are two of the Russian regions with the highest HIV prevalence. This paper investigates how regional authorities deal with this challenge. In particular it addresses the role of civil society in HIV prevention among drug users, and the interaction between the authorities and non-state actors. NGOs are in some cases used by the authorities to implement prevention programmes, who particularly value their proximity to service users. However, the withdrawal of international funding for HIV prevention and Russia's preference for general prevention measures rather than measures targeted at populations at particular risk, have considerably reduced the scope for complex programmes that include harm reduction (e.g. needle exchange).

Stephanie BARNEBECK and **Yannick KALFF**, Ernst Abbe Hochschule, Jena, Germany, *Self-organisation and participation in urban contexts. Empirical results in local level governance in socio-ecologic transitions*

The aim of this paper is to present empirical results from the research sub-project Role of Cities in the Socio-Ecological Transition (ROCSET), in the WWWforEurope project. In focus are potentials for institutional diversity in the governance of common pool resources in urban areas, like energy, water, and green spaces in 40 cities in Europe. Drawing from qualitative and quantitative inquiry of experts in the field we aim at assessing modes of participation, self-organisation and co-operation in the horizon of local sustainability transitions. These experts' opinions are contrasted by public consultations on "the urban dimension of EU policies." The goal is to find and emphasise relations where recommendations can be issued, refined, or put into a broader relational context, by utilising detailed case studies of the forty cities and empirical data. The interviewed actors represent experts of the field of socioecological sustainability; while citizens, organisations, and political authorities provide consultations. Overall the insight in processes of local collaboration, cooperation, participation, etc. in the light of EU policies grants a substantial understanding for ongoing local transition processes. As one instrument to foster communication and exchange on a common level, many of the researched cities developed urban sustainability concepts or plans to lead their transitions towards a resilient future. Their obligation and scope are obviously rather different. The question arises, what measures are used as communication instruments with citizens and other stakeholders to describe sustainability in an appropriate way. On a practical level the question will be raised, how different plans can be categorised concerning the measurability of these self-defined objectives.

Mikkel BERG-NORDLIE, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway,
Olga TKACH, Centre for Independent Social Research, Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation,
Integration of migrants

This paper looks at network governance practices in the sphere of labour immigrant integration. The Public Consultative Councils (PCCs) under the Federal Migration Service (FMS) are formalized network governance arenas that exist both at the federal and provincial levels of the state. In the PCCs, state-based and non-state actors are gathered to coordinate efforts and advise the FMS on its activities. The paper looks specifically at the FMS PCCs in two of Russia's major urban areas, Samara and St. Petersburg. It contains an overview over the "turn to integration" in Russia's migrant policy; over which actors are found to be typically included on such arenas; a discussion on the extent to which recent migrants are genuinely represented in the councils; and an evaluation of the extent to which the PCCs discuss migrant policy freely and critically.

Jørn HOLM-HANSEN, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway,
Elena BOGDANOVA, Centre for Independent Social Research, Sankt Petersburg, Russian Federation and University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland, *Child welfare*

In most European countries, child welfare is among the policy fields where civil society organisations play an important role, either as watchdogs doing child rights advocacy or as service providers, alternatively doing the two in combination. This paper takes a closer look at how such organisations interact with public authorities in two Russian cities, Samara and Saint-Petersburg. Does city authorities make use of the resources potentially offered through voluntary organisations? e.g. manpower, innovative skills, legitimacy, co-funding? How do state and non-state actors see and comprehend each other? The last few years the importance of international NGO's has been reduced but domestic NGO's and locally based groups play a role and are invited in as 'co-producers' of services (family support centres; foster parents) and as 'dialogue partners' in institutions like the Public Chamber and Public Councils at the federal, regional and city levels. About 40 interviews with leaders of NGO's and officials and also a set of observations in the two cities were carried out as part of the research.

Colin COPUS, De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom, *New and established mayoralities: lessons from local governance from two English case studies*

The London Borough of Newham held its first mayoral election in May 2002; Leicester City, a relative newcomer to the world of elected mayors, joined the club in May 2011. The two mayoralities were selected for the research for this paper because of the nine year gap in between their formations so as to construct a comparison of the action taken by both mayors to develop the political resources and infra-structure to support their long-term political vision and the policies they wish to implement. First, the paper explores the way both Labour mayors set about re-shaping the organisational setting of the council they inherited to provide themselves with the institutional support and resources they required. Second, it examines the action taken by both mayors to change established patterns of

political and managerial behaviour to align those behaviours with their own policy agenda. In undertaking this analysis the paper focuses on the policies developed and the action taken by the two mayors to support economic growth and to stimulate employment within their respective borough and city. By conducting a comparison of an established and a new mayoralty and focusing on a specific policy area the paper will:

- Identify and account for, the similarities and distinctions in the process of forming a new political office within English councils, given the time period in between the institutional changes;
- Examine policy making in mayoral councils through the lens of a specific policy area to assess the ability of mayors to innovate and take political action;
- Assess how and why the policy innovation, of directly elected mayors, transfers across some areas, and what restricts transference.

Laurens de GRAAF, Gro Sandkjaer HANSEN, Tilburg University The Netherlands, *Bridging the gap between representative and direct democracy – the importance of improvisation, translation and anchoring by connecting actors*

This paper discusses how different forms of democracy can be connected. As much of the earlier studies on citizen participation in urban planning and local development have been meso and macro oriented, we are micro-oriented. The paper explores the importance of individuals in connecting institutions (meso, macro) with 'street level' (micro) citizen participation and vice versa. The discussions are based upon a literature review on earlier research, as well as empirical studies in The Netherlands and Norway. The paper shows that connecting individuals can make an important difference because they connect the policy making of the institutions with citizen participation at the street level. To do so, they are able to bridge these two worlds by translation skills, improvisation and anchoring skills. By translation they are able to make policy language relevant for everyday understanding and vice versa. In their actions, they show a strong capacity of improvisation. Such individuals also improvise in these citizen participation practices and see them as a playful, funny but rather relevant practice in which they know the rules, but also know how to bend them in such a way so that it fits the situation. In addition, the studies show how important it is for these connecting individuals to know how, when and in what form to channel (and anchor) street-level citizen participation to policy-making institutions and vice versa.

Valeria GUARNEROS-MEZA, De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom, *The role of municipal bureaucrats in the representative democracy debate*

This paper will present an analysis of the role of local bureaucrats in the representative democratic debate. By using first-hand data collected from a south-eastern Mexican municipality, it will argue that municipal bureaucrats' daily working practices and behaviour are key to either enhance or ameliorate the levels of violence, perceived by the community, that derive from the militarisation of the state and the broader 'war on drugs' experienced in the last decade.

The paper's argument will contribute to the panel's/workshop's debate by offering a discussion that brings forward the concepts of representation and intermediation as a relationship amongst three parts: citizens, political representatives and bureaucrats. In particular, street-level bureaucrats' functions have been acknowledged as a link between citizens and politicians in their role as service providers (Lipsky, 1980; Maynard-Moody & Musheno, 2000). Although these functions have been overlooked by debates on representative democracy, debates on participatory democracy through non-electoral (and informal) forms of representation in the provision of public services have increasingly begun to acknowledge the importance of the intermediary role that bureaucrats hold in their relationships with citizen-users (Pitkin, 2004; Urbinati and Warren, 2008).

By bringing in some arguments derived from the network governance (Torfing, Sorensen and Fotel, 2009) and public administration literatures, the paper will discuss potential ways in which the study of bureaucracy can contribute to the broader debate on representation, participation and intermediation.

Robin HAMBLETON, University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom, *Place-based leadership: A route to progressive change?*

Place-less power, meaning the exercise of power by decision makers who are unconcerned about the impact of their decisions on communities living in particular places, has grown significantly in the last thirty years. A consequence is that societies are becoming more unequal. Even in wealthy global cities modern capitalism is increasing inequality at a formidable rate. In a new book, *Leading the Inclusive City* (Policy Press), the author offers an international, comparative analysis of the efforts being made by place-based leaders to resist place-less power and create inclusive, sustainable cities. This paper draws on the evidence presented in the book to suggest that place-based leaders can play a significant role in advancing social, economic and environmental justice. An opening section outlines a way of conceptualising the political space available to place-based leaders in any given context. A model for understanding place-based governance is outlined, one that includes the role of leadership in promoting social innovation. The argument that place-based leadership can advance the cause of justice in the city is illustrated with Innovation Stories documenting bold civic leadership in four cities: Curitiba, Brazil; Malmo, Sweden; Melbourne, Australia; and Portland, Oregon. Leaders in these cities have attracted international praise for their bold innovations and for the success they have had in making their cities more just and environmentally friendly. The comparative discussion of place-based leadership is structured around five themes: 1) The changing possibilities for place-based leadership in our rapidly globalising world; 2) The impact of the institutional design of local government on leadership effectiveness; 3) The drive for outward-facing leadership given the changing nature of public policy challenges; 4) The role of local leadership in bringing about radical public innovation; and 5) The importance of place-based leadership as distinct from organisational (or council) leadership.

Everhard HOLTSMANN, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany, *Growing fragmentation in elected local councils: a challenge for governability*

An increasing diffusion of a local party system can be regarded as a proof of vital democracy as well as a risk for an efficient and affective governability in municipal jurisdictions. Recent developments on the grounds of local government in some German Laender seem to approve this circumstance. On the one hand, last local elections have created more fragmented local councils, especially in towns of middle or great level. In North-Rhine-Westphalia, for example, there is a temporal coincidence with the abolishment of the former existing five percent-threshold, that is an institutional reform. The paper should show the change in “effective” fragmentation in a comparative view. Additionally the question should be discussed whether more fragmented local councils are a hindrance for the governability of municipalities, due to the experience of lack of consensus-building.

Alistair JONES, Colin COPUS, De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom, *Restructuring Welsh Local Government: Lesson-learning from New Zealand*

Local government restructuring has frequently reappeared on the British political agenda. There have been major overhauls of English, Scottish and Welsh local government since the 1970s. Even today, central government tinkers with local government. Devolution saw control of Scottish and Welsh local government transferred from central government to the newly devolved authorities. For these local authorities, the hope was of less interference in their operations. Yet the issue of restructuring local government has not disappeared. In fact, with the austerity agenda being imposed by the centre, the devolved governments have had to cut their spending to match central government grants. For the Welsh Assembly, local government restructuring was one such option, with the implicit belief bigger is better, and by reducing the number of local authorities through mergers, money could be saved. In comparing different experiences of local government restructuring, New Zealand came to the fore. Local government structures in New Zealand and Wales differ only a little. Both countries utilise unitary local authorities, which provide a similar range of services. Constitutionally, both countries have a significant amount of centralisation, with national parliaments playing a dominant role. National governments can restructure or even abolish local government (or even, in the case of the UK, the Welsh Assembly). New Zealand has gone through much restructuring of local government – and not all of it led by the centre. This paper explores the changes that have been undertaken within New Zealand, and examines the lessons that can be learned for Wales. Prominent here is the size of local authorities in terms of population and geographical area, and the extent of local consultation on said restructuring. The different forms of restructuring within New Zealand – which has not been uniform by any means – also provides valuable lessons for Wales.

Sabine KROPP, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, **Aadne AASLAND**, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Varieties of governance in Russian cities and regions – a policy comparison*

This paper compares the findings of six policy areas (HIV prevention among drug users, integration of migrants, child welfare, indigenous politics, climate change adaptation, and environmental impact assessments) indifferent cities and regions, and summarises factors contributing to horizontal and vertical governance in Russian cities. The case selection draws upon different policy fields, as actor constellations, level of conflicts as well as national and international institutional frameworks differ considerably along policy lines. For that, a total of about 230 semi-structured interviews with deputies of local and regional parliaments, officials of regional administrations and federal agencies, experts, NGOs, and representatives of enterprises were conducted from 2007 to 2015. In addition, regional and national legal documents as well as local and national media and newsletters of state and non-state actors were analysed. Considering the policy-cycle, the empirical data focuses on policy-making rather than on the question if decisions were implemented. Even though the empirical case studies start from identifying formal networks, informal governance techniques are also described and systematized.

Carolin SCHROEDER, Technical University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, *Co-operative neighbourhoods*

Some ten years ago, several economic crises across the globe triggered a fundamental questioning of capitalist systems in Western Europe. In consequence, more sustainable forms of organisation and entrepreneurship were rediscovered that combined economic with social (and sometimes ecological) aspects at the local level. During that time, many small housing co-operatives were established in Germany as a viable counter-strategy to the privatisation of housing, as a shared place of social inclusion, but also as a form of organisation that promotes democracy and solidarity, and supports civic involvement in neighbourhoods.

Presenting results from an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research project (“City of Solidarity” funded by the German Federal Ministry of Research/ BMBF), I would like to analyse the role of housing co-operatives in neighbourhood development. Further, discuss potentials and challenges of extending co-operative forms of interaction to the neighbourhood level, as well as its effects on local governance.

Johannes SCHUHMANN, Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany, **Mikkel BERGNORDLIE**, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, **Jørn HOLMHANSEN**, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Networks and vertical modes of governance in Russian cities – a theoretical framework*

Empirical studies of policy making at city level in Russia shows that although hierarchy and coercion prevail these policy styles are combined with collaborative modes and networks between authorities,

civil society and market actors. This may be surprising given the 'hybrid', if not outright 'authoritarian' regime in Russia. This paper discusses a possible theoretical framework for the study of 'governance styles' in Russian cities. One key factor is the need of the state to draw on resources (like skills, manpower, legitimacy, funding) offered by non-state actors through networks. Collaboration in networks allows policy innovation "from society" (and "market") to become policy outputs that are considered valuable by the authorities.

Paweł STAROSTA, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland, Adrian HATOS, University of Oradea, Oradea, Romania, Monika MULARSKA-KUCHAREK, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland, *Trust and Civic Participation in Post-industrial Cities of Central and Eastern Europe*

Civic participation is strongly related to research and analysis of social capital. The main goal of our presentation is to make an attempt at answering three main questions: 1) What is the general level of civic participation in post-industrial cities of Central and Eastern Europe? 2) What different types of civic engagement might be distinguished in the cities on the base of civic participation level? 3) What are the main determinants of civic participation? In other words, which of the below listed models explaining the differentiation of civic engagement (Socio Economic Model; Social Capital Model; Attachment Model) is best fitted to explaining the changeability of the European societies' civic engagement? Civic participation is understood similarly to behavioural approach (Pattie, Seid, Whiteley, 2003) as an activity that is executed by the actions of citizens in the public, political and associative spheres. Such understanding of civic participation enable distinguishing some types of civic engagement on the base of trust level and civic participation level. The presentation is based on the results of research project *Resurgence of Post-industrial Peripheral Cities* carried out in fifth cities of Central and Eastern Europe in years 2012- 2014: Ponevezys (Lithuania) Lodz (Poland), Miskolc (Hungary), Ivanovo (Russia), and Oradea (Romania). The project was supported by National Centre of Science in Poland.

Jasper Rudolf DE VRIES, Carlo COLOMBO, Niels KARSTEN, Linze SCHAAP, Sofia RANCHORDAS, Tilburg University, The Netherlands, *Current challenges in city-regional governance, Understanding how innovative governance practices deal with basic questions of legitimacy, legality and policy learning*

Experimentation and hybridization are pervasive in city-regional governance. Administrations cope with the evolving necessities of their territories by adapting existing governance instruments, and by creating alternative ones. City-regional governance arrangements are also characterized by a high degree of interaction between different actors and elements, and are faced with questions of institutional, political and cultural integration, in cross-border contexts.

Discussions on policy innovation addressing these challenges are well established in literature, but remain largely descriptive. Consequently, what is less understood is the co-evolution of city-regional governance and its basic legal, institutional and socio-political contexts. We argue that it is impossible to understand these evolutions of city-regional governance without having a good grasp of the

underpinning notions, their utterances and corresponding roles.

Within this broad context, we identify a set of basic challenges faced in governance practices. A first central question is how (democratic) legitimacy is interpreted in the policy-making processes through which new governance arrangements are being developed, and how it interacts with legality. A second question is how policy-makers, citizens, and experts foster institutional reforms within their overall legal and governance framework.

Guided by these two tentative questions, the overall aim of our paper is to provide a theoretical exploration of the foundational mechanisms of city-regional law and governance. For this purpose, a critical review of the current literature on city-regional governance will be accompanied with illustrative examples taken from the most relevant experiences of city-regional governance in Western Europe.

David WEBB, Newcastle University, Newcastle, United Kingdom, *Towards co-operative councils? Interrogating the politics of the English centre-left in the wake of the Big Society*

There is widespread concern among many academics and practitioners in the UK that planning no longer offers any solutions to the principal social and environmental challenges of our time. Governments since the late 1970s have made it increasingly difficult for the public sector to implement its own schemes, resulting in a dependence on private capital and providers. This not only renders development in many parts of England unviable but also leads to pressure for increasingly light touch regulation elsewhere. There is a mismatch between what planning says is its purpose – sustainable development – and what it actually does – follow the market.

This paper explores the potential for a rebirth of planning, seeking inspiration in the Libertarian tendencies of many of those social reformers who contributed to the rise of the profession. In these days of neoliberal economic hegemony, and a formal political arena reduced to income and geographically based ‘pork politics’, planning needs to find examples of practical alternatives. Perhaps it is time for planners to once again focus their action beyond the state and to build momentum for real political alternatives to growth dependency.

The paper will employ discourse analysis of the ‘Co-operative Councils’ movement and draw on engagement work with small neighbourhood management organisations to ask what lessons can be learned from the last five years of austerity Localism. The paper will set out an approximation of what it means to work co-operatively in the Twenty First Century and discuss the risks of appropriation which confront these novel examples of practice.

TRACK 3 –THE JUST CITY: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE CITIES

Berit AASEN, Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Social transformation and protest in townships in Cape Town and Johannesburg, South Africa*

Black townships have undergone major transformation after the fall of the Apartheid state in 1994. The townships in South African large cities illustrate the divided city and highly unequal city. These settlements are places of economic and social dynamics, and the home of an active political life, and have during recent years seen a strong mobilisation for improved services and right to the city. But these settlements are also strongholds of the ANC party that has ruled South Africa since 1994. How does this influence the experience of economic marginalisation, when the citizens in these settlements have strong links to the party in power? How does this phenomena influence the political culture and the nature of mobilisation and socially motivated protests? This paper describe and analyse the mobilisation and protest during 2014 in townships and informal settlements in Johannesburg and Cape Town, through 'long duree' lenses, placing them within the longer history of township and settlement policies during Apartheid and the transition to a democratic state. A second section of the paper analyse women's political participation and the contribution of women in this mobilisation. The paper further discuss how women in the townships engage in economic and political participation to counter marginalisation in the unequal city. How is women's political participation structured by the kinds of political spaces the women are active in ('invited' or 'invented'). The paper is based on fieldwork conducted in a few selected settlements in the two cities during the period 2012-2015.

Einar BRAATHEN, Celina Myrann SØRBØE, Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Social protests against mega sports events: the case of Rio de Janeiro*

Over the last decades, urban governance has taken a neoliberal turn. Large and/or growing cities in the North and the South use various strategies to enhance private economic development and become a 'Global City'. These strategies juxtapose the competition between large cities to attract international investors and promote post-fordist and service-sector based growth. One of the strategies has been to seek to host mega sports events – such as international football tournaments and the Olympic Games – where global coalitions with international organizations and transnational corporations are pursued. What have been the social consequences in cities which have been successful in employing these strategies? To address this question, the paper looks at the case of Rio de Janeiro.

The paper focuses on examples of the intersection between housing policies and mega-event preparations, in terms of large projects for urban upgrading and relocation of low-income neighbourhoods as a consequence of the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympic Summer Games. It analyses trajectories and forms of popular resistance from the perspective of insurgent citizenship

(Holston 2007) and 'the right to the city' (Lefebvre 1967 and Harvey 2012). It argues that, in Rio, the prospect of the benefits of the mega events opened up for overstepping the rights of citizens. This sparked protests and social mobilizations, such as the massive street demonstrations in June 2013.

Finally the paper discusses to what extent, and how, two contradicting visions– on the one hand 'the Global City', on the other 'The People's City' – interact and contribute to the current social and cultural transformation of Rio de Janeiro.

The paper draws on findings from a research project 2010-2014, Urban Chances – City Growth and the Sustainability Challenge [Chance2sustain], funded by the EU Commission (FP7) and connects with a new research project 2015-2018, "Insurgent Citizenship in Brazil: the Role of Mega Sports Events" funded by the Research Council of Norway.

Ingrid BRECKNER, HafenCity University, Hamburg, Germany, *Poverty in Wealthy Cities*

The paper will firstly explore typologies of poverty in wealthy cities like Hamburg and other examples related to education, the division of labour markets, access to housing and political regulations of immigration.

Secondly the paper presents activities of institutions and different actors in the civil society criticizing the socio-cultural polarization of urban lifeworlds and encouraging innovative approaches in urban planning and design processes. Examples will be housing projects, urban renewal strategies and performative actions like the "University of the Neighbourhood" during the International Building Exhibition in Hamburg 2008-2014.

Ewelina BICZYŃSKA, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, *Traumatized City - holistic approach. Case Medellín, Colombia*

The trauma might come from an assault, war, an incessant threat of somebody's life. On individual level it is investigated and measured by psychologists, and known as posttraumatic stress disorder. The affected person is usually treated with one of many available forms of psychotherapy. What if an entire, or almost entire city gets traumatized? Is it possible to speak of the whole city experiencing trauma, or can it be considered only at individual level? The moments of trauma in the city and a suffering shared by many at the same time, and for the same reason is the point, at which the unity of the city is especially present. Medellín, Colombia was strongly traumatized by the civil war between the drug cartels and government, which began in the late 80s and brought about approx. 3500 deaths. Currently the city is a worldwide phenomenon with its spatial and urban reforms, its development and high participation of citizens in these changes. The paper aims to answer the question, if a holistic perception of the city's trauma can exist? Can we speak of the city's spirit that is wounded? What treatment can it receive? Such questions will be answered with the currently available theories, and illustrated with the Medellín's experience and social policies.

Liviu CHELCEA, Ioana IANCU, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, *Sidewalks, Streets and Parking: Self-appointed Parking Attendants as Public Characters*

Marginal residents of Bucharest have recently begun to engage in informal parking activities in hot spots where parking is free and car traffic abundant. Drawing from our ethnography of a group of informal, self-appointed parking attendants who administer a portion of 100 feet of sidewalk at the margins of the historical centre of Bucharest, we argue that they function as 'public characters' who mediate flows of cars, and pedestrians. Asking for donations in exchange for unsolicited parking assistance, they are a visible (underclass) presence in a (middle-class) consumption space. Being embedded in neighbourhood activities that exceed parking, they function as public characters, but also as flexible workforce for the entertainment scene of central Bucharest. Yet their work is heavily stigmatized and cast as the perfect negation of respectable work through a combination of middle class taken-for-granted claims to subsidized free parking and the perception of sidewalk as a space of flow, rather than a place of labor. Similar forms of marginalized labour in large cities related to auto-mobility, parking and sidewalk space are found in Mexico, Brazil, Egypt, South Africa, Jamaica, Pakistan, and China.

Gulden ERKUT, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey, Dilek KARABULUT, Dokuz Eylül University, Istanbul, Turkey, *Neoliberal Urban Policy and Its Discontents: Perspectives from Istanbul*

The objective of the study is to evaluate neoliberal urban policies and urban oppositional mobilizations about housing and urban services i.e. urban infrastructure, public open space in Istanbul. The research covers two periods: the first period (1990 - 2001) emerges with political instability and economic recession in Turkey with coalition and minority governments; and the second period (2002 - 2010) comes forward with the powerful one party government (AKP), strengthening neoliberal urban policies and increasing intervention of the state on urban space with rent-seeking projects.

The paper is structured as follows: After briefly describing the general socio-economic characteristics and conducted urban policies for both of the periods, in order to present the protests about urban services and housing event data analysis is employed through a systematic research on daily newspapers. The results indicate that, the protests either demand for provision or improvement of the urban services; or resist against the imposed changes of the local or central authorities. Contextualizing the findings in two different periods, the data set reveals the following outcomes: The average number of overall protests increases in the second period; and while the protests which demand for provision of urban services relatively lessen in the second period, the defensive protests which struggle against the imposed policies and implementations of the authorities significantly increase. Finally, the concluding remarks are made for post-2010 conflictual processes which appear with authoritarian neoliberal urban policies, and increasing struggles against these policies that broke out with Gezi Uprising in 2013.

Katalin FEHÉR, Hungarian Academy Of Sciences and Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary, *Inclusionary and exclusionary practices in local settlement development programs in Hungary*

Settlements are applying for a limited number of nationally announced EU funds for the development of poor and segregated neighbourhoods and the integration of their population. Programs mostly apply a settlement type community work which develops the local services and keep the disadvantaged population in their residence. Each program has a wide range of obligations within a uniform framework. However local governments can interpret the principles and conditions of the programs variously as part of their social policy. Local perception of disadvantaged population and political aspirations can position the developmental process differently. The segments to be developed and the groups reached in the programs vary greatly and the community activities are understood in the local context. Relations between local social and civic sector, Roma representatives and the leadership of the town are rooted in the historical background of former integrational tendencies, and they are fundamentally determining the outcome of these projects.

Based on the qualitative research of three different Hungarian middle sized towns with relatively identical access to developmental funds, the paper analyses various strategies of settlement developmental programs, how and why the same project constructions have different outcomes in different local contexts. The paper takes under detailed analysis the connections between the spatial integrational state of the towns under survey, the characteristic inclusionary and exclusionary practices of local social policies and the realization of developmental projects aiming to reach the integration of disadvantaged neighbourhoods. The conclusion is suggesting a multidimensional examination of spatial and social exclusion and accordingly the inclusionary policies and practices.

Susanne FRANK, Technical University Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany, Sabine WECK, Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Dortmund, Germany, *Family Households in Middle-Class Enclaves and Mixed Neighbourhoods: Dilemma and Contradictions*

In recent years, cities have become ever more attractive for middle-class families. International research has well documented that and how the interplay of middle-class families' housing supply and demand is transforming the urban social fabric. On the one hand, middle-class families tend to withdraw to (often newly built) socially homogeneous middle-class settlements. On the other, they opt for upgrading inner-city and socially mixed areas, thus triggering processes of gentrification.

Academic literature has often denounced these housing choices as being either "separatist" or "revanchist", in any case as strategies of "middle-class disaffiliation". In our presentation, we contend that, although there might be a grain of truth in these interpretations, reality is certainly more complicated than that. In our research on middle-class parents' housing and neighbourhood choices as well as on their patterns of neighbourhood use and activity, carried out in each of the two types of residential areas mentioned above, we have only very rarely found an explicit wish to draw boundaries against those below.

We rather argue that housing choices and neighbourhood activities of middle-class family households are result and expression of a bundle of considerations: Working parents look for a social and spatial environment that helps them to cope with the Herculean task of balancing career and family, they are worried about their children's safety and quality of education, they seek to express status and lifestyle and so on.

Against this background, we focus on two characteristic groups which we find particularly interesting because they negotiate these aspects in specific and highly contradictory ways: (1) Those who settle in homogeneous environments but regard this decision themselves with a critical eye because they are absolutely aware that it contributes to the aggravation of urban social disparities. They show solidarity, but from a safe distance. (2) Those who choose mixed inner-city neighbourhood but in everyday life (school choice, recreational activities) are carefully shunning too close contact with the poor and marginalized. They seek urbanity and praise diversity but avoid practicing it.

Drawing on qualitative interviews, we highlight that in both cases social and multicultural aspirations differ widely from reality. On the one hand, respondents worry about the social sustainability, justice and cohesion of urban society; on the other hand about the future prospects of their children. Under the prevailing circumstances they obviously see no way to reconcile these two concerns. Our analysis thus shows that housing choices as well as neighbourhood attitudes and practices are heavily impacted by the specific dilemma the interviewees face as urban parents.

In a final step, we ask how urban politics can deal with these ambivalences and contradictions in order to strive for a socially more just and cohesive city.

Adrian HATOS, University of Oradea, Oradea, Romania, Paweł STAROSTA, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland, Kamil BRZEZINSKI, University of Łódź, Łódź, Poland, *Individual and collective covariates of place attachment for inhabitants of 7 Eastern European cities*

Place attachment is one among the topics that connect theorizations as diverse as those coming from sociology, psychology or urban studies. Not only its transdisciplinary character make it important but its relevance for explaining place centred behaviour and establishing place related policies. Our article investigates in a comparative way the covariates of attachment to their cities of adults from seven cities from Central and Eastern Europe: Lodz (Poland), Ivanovo (Russia), Oradea (Romania), Vilnius (Lithuania), Miskolc (Hungary) and Kosice (Slovakia) as well as Sakarya (Turkey). The analyses are based on the data sets of surveys done in the seven cities between 2012 and 2013 on large (between 400-600 subjects) representative samples of adult inhabitants. The analysis focuses city attachment's relations with one's lifestyle, social capital - bridging or bonding - and socio-economic status and political and civic participation - at the individual level, as well as with several economic, demographic and social aggregate variables. The research entitled 'Resurgence of post-industrial peripheral cities' has been funded through a grant by the Polish National Science Centre.

Mikhail ILCHENKO, Ural Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation, *The Russian protest movements in the dynamics of urban development: regional experience*

The Russian protest movements held in 2011-2013 can be considered as the first political event in the country's post-Soviet period which put the urban issues into the forefront of public debates and political discourse. These movements were often called as "urban", their participants – as "angry urbanities" while one of their main slogans sounded like "This is our city!" Nevertheless it still remains unclear what exactly made those protests "urban". Was there anything special in urban dynamics that influenced the development of the protest movement? And did the protest activity itself have any effect on the development of the urban environment in the Russian cities? And if it had, how strong and stable that effect proved to be?

In this sense, the mass protests may be used as a "lens" through which new tendencies in the development of the urban area in Russian cities can be clearly manifested and better analysed. For this purpose it is especially significant to pay attention on the protest movements taken place in the Russian regions. If the protest activity in Moscow or Saint-Petersburg was mostly dispersed and built up around a huge number of events, then the rallies held in the regional centres were usually focused on the current local political agenda, organized by the stable team of civil activists and, therefore, became closely tied to the urban context. Thus, relying on the empirical data on the protest movement in the major regional centres, It would be useful to trace how the protest movements in Russia affected the changes in urban environment relatively an emergence of a) the new agendas and groups of civil activists (actors); b) the new modes of interaction and coordinating networks (institutional practices); c) the new symbolical contours in the public urban space (place).

Krisztina KERESZTELY, Comparative Research Network , Hungary, Tünde VIRÁG, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary, James W. SCOTT, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu, Finland, *Bordering and rights to the city: the case of a multiethnic neighborhood in Budapest*

The paper is concerned with Roma rights to the city and how socio-ethnic issues have been framed in conjunction with urban development. We will analyse the way in which local urban renewal policies have dealt with the challenge of multi-ethnicity in central Budapest, through among others, practises of border-making. How these urban development practises can be evaluated in the context of European tendencies? How local policies vis-à-vis Roma minorities circumvent European objectives concerning the empowerment of Roma communities?

Our research is based on an empirical study conducted in a traditionally multi-ethnic area in the 8th District of Budapest. Magdolna neighbourhood became the focus of Budapest's first socially integrative urban renewal programme, financed since 2007, by EU structural funds. This is the poorest part of Budapest's inner city, often represented as the 'Roma ghetto of capital' although 'ghettoization' is limited to some streets. The neighbourhood is becoming more multicultural and

first signs of gentrification can be discerned.

The most important results of our work indicate that the visible effects of the integrated urban renewal programme cannot hide the political intention of local government to change the neighbourhood's character and with it its present population. The aim is clearly to gradually push out visibly 'problematic' groups, poor Roma families in particular, by redrawing social and spatial borders between the different ethnic and social groups that live in the neighbourhood.

Valeria MONNO, Polytechnic University of Bari, Bari, Italy, *Changing the neoliberal city: the role of dissonant displacement narratives*

In this paper I debate the politics of urban concentration promoted by the neoliberal economy in relation to citizens' protests opposing the risk of disappearance of small towns and rural villages in Italy. In an era of efficient flows and sustainable urban politics, people displacement is considered a normal, necessary, and why not, fascinating trend even in Europe. However, the disappearances of small towns is associated to process of dispossession of land and local resources, self-sustaining economies, and the raise of a new class of urban poor which are necessary to the reproduction of the neoliberal city.

The politics of displacement, the complementary side of the politics of urban concentration, are not new in the world. They are played out at different multiple, political levels and enacted through direct and indirect actions such as the reorganisation of infrastructural networks and infrastructural megaprojects. These projects and politics usually trigger protests of local communities, which, more often than not, are classified as environmental NIMBYISM or irresponsible egoism.

On the contrary, I argue that these protests are relevant not only to oppose people displacement but also to change the order on which the neoliberal city flourish. I analyse three cases of displacement carried out through under the banner of infrastructural policies. These are: the NO TAV protest in northern Italy, the NO TAP protest in southern Italy, and the protest of a small town in northern Italy opposing the dismissal on the local railway. While many debates highlight the disappearance of social movements and declare the end of urban revolution, these contestation at the margins of growth of the neoliberal city tell about the sense of belonging to a place, on the value of land and environmental ethics beyond the exchange. These protests create a web of dissonant narratives on the city which are the necessary base for a new generation of just urban policies.

Maria Joao MORAIS ARAUJO, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, *Giving a New Opportunity to Portuguese Social Housing: residents as an intervention tool in urban space - Lagarteiro's case*

A reflection about the public social housing programs in Portugal, as well as their way of interaction with society, the construction and urban options. The result and the several studies from diverse areas of expertise lead this reflection in the sense of trying to understand why some social and urban problems still remain an issue in the intervention areas. From the studies to the field, this reflection will try to present some hypothesis of answer to this issues. Producing a new program will not be the

point of this reflection. On the contrary, it will be given some thoughts about how to redeem this neighbourhoods from critical questions that still manage to isolate them from the city.

Norbert PETROVICI, Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, *Personal Development and the Flexible Contracts: Depoliticized Class Struggles between Highly Skilled Workers and Manual Workers in Cluj*

Despite diminishing levels of European aggregate demand for jobs and "transitional unemployment", many East European cities were able to negotiated a new position of command and control in the global urban hierarchy. The last two decades, for the major cities, meant major transformation in terms of connectivity to the global flows of capital. Job creation was predicated in these cities on service offshoring, consultancies and managing the sale of state assets and the creation of new economic institutions, local business-to-business chain making, and command and control function for the new production facilities set up in the region. However, the firm becomes increasingly unreliable in providing a stable position or even the prospects of advancement, but may offer the necessary support to enhance one's employability. Employability promises the freedom to choose between successive positions and transform them in learning experiences within a career field. A new wave of optimism came with the narrative of "portfolio worker" as the social structure of the city accommodates an expansion of the professional positions at the expense of the blue collars relocated in the suburbs and surrounding towns. The paper aims to better understand the relation between the employee and the firm by putting in doubt the classless imaginary of the employability discourse. Focusing on the employability narrative among highly skilled, skilled and unskilled workers in a middle scale city in Romania, Cluj, a second tier city in the urban hierarchy of Central Europe, it questions the very assumption that the whole issue of the employee-employer relation is a one-to-one relation between a person and the firm, without political consequences for the other employees. The paper explores the way employability works in producing new class tensions between the various fractions of the workers, following the classification effects of the self-development, self-bettering and self-education narratives.

Arild SCHOU, Buskerud and Vestfold University College, Drammen, Norway, *Public Health through urban planning*

The most recent literature on health promotion policies shows that in order to achieve advances in health equity, government needs to focus on the social deterrents of health across the whole of government. Government policies at the national level are anchored in different welfare state regimes such as the Anglo Saxon Model and the Nordic Model – which is seen as the most health promotion friendly model. Even though countries that adhere to the first model also addresses social inequalities in health, they do not apply as comprehensive and coordinated strategies as the others. The literature, however, pays little attention to the policy that is carried out at the local government level – which is major provider of services in the Nordic Countries. A recent study of Norway concludes that the health promotion policy at this level, because of the large political space, shows great variances, even though the overall regime approach is anchored in the Nordic Model. This indicates that the

correspondence between the national and local health promotion policies is not always consistent.

The paper is analysing how local governments understand, and act, on the basis of information on local health inequalities; how are health knowledge translated into local policies, planning and organisational efforts – and finally, interventions that are directed towards reducing social health inequalities health behaviour. The two cities are chosen because they both have particular challenges related to immigrant health. However, there are differences; the Swedish national policy has more elements of the Anglo Saxon model and Malmø has more demand (by politicians and activists) - driven knowledge generating policy than Drammen which has a top-town and planning oriented policy induced by central government.

Günter WARSEWA, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany, *Social integration and better education by integrating all-day schools into local institutional networks?*

An efficient strategy to reduce social segregation requires integrated concepts on a local level including schools and other educational institutions. Although this is a widely accepted assumption, - at least in Germany – we find many barriers and obstacles impeding cooperation and networking between schools and other institutions like sports clubs, youth and cultural institutions, police, health care, social services etc.

The contribution will present results of a study funded by the German National Ministry of Education and Research and carried out to analyse the process of networking and cooperation of all-day schools with other institutions/organisations in different neighbourhoods and social milieus. General objective of the examination was to find out what kind of influences and conditions are determining the scope, the quality and intensity of cooperation between those institutions on the level of urban districts and neighbourhoods. The enquiries disclosed a whole series of transition problems relating to the change from schools as monolithic institutions to schools as partners in local networks for integration, education and upbringing. Barriers and obstacles to cooperation and communication in a vertical (between different stages of hierarchy) and in a horizontal (between different institutions/organisations with diverging professional understandings, “philosophies”, aims and regulations) dimension could be identified. So, networking becomes a new challenge for the participating institutions and the management of cooperation and coordination becomes an additional task which requires institutional and organisational learning.

Finally the examinations revealed that institutional integration does not necessarily lead to more social integration. In some cases the stronger involvement of parents and their extended participation in educational networks caused unintended effects: While middle-class parents in well-situated quarters tend to push “their” school to make attractive additional offers in the afternoon - like dancing or sailing courses -, parents in deprived neighbourhoods are treated as a burden and an additional target group for education and instruction. Hence, under current conditions there is also a certain risk of unequal social effects from the enforcement of networking.

Irina ZAMFIRESCU, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, *The materiality of social dumping: Evictions, housing and the war on poor in Bucharest*

As in most post-socialist countries where a super-home ownership has emerged, the percentage of social housing in Romania is close to 2%. Since mid-2000s, a wave of evictions affected thousands of families who lived in downtown Bucharest. Driven out by the restitution of nationalized houses, such families encountered the cumulative effects of 20 some years of systematic bypassing of any discussion of the issue of social housing. Based on participant observation carried out in 2014 among 50 households evicted to the streets of Bucharest, among activists, social workers, riot police, garbage collectors from the area and local administration, I will describe the material dimension of social dumping. I will focus on how the possessions of such poor, mainly Roma families are handled after eviction, both by the families themselves by the public services. Instead of searching alternative solutions for the evictions, the authorities confiscated personal belongings moved to the sidewalk and called the sanitary municipal department to destroy the improvised dwellings created with the help of activists. The ethnographic gaze will bear on the materiality of conflicting visions of housing, development and poverty in contemporary Bucharest.

TRACK 4 -THE GROWING CITY AND THE GREEN CITY: TRANSFORMING URBAN ECONOMIES AND THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL WARMING

Adam GENDŹWIŁŁ, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, **Marte WINSVOLD**, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Awareness of climate change and significance of climate change policies at the local agendas – a comparison of Norwegian and Polish municipalities*

In many countries, climate change has entered the local political agenda. Policies implemented by local governments to curb greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to changing climate conditions are regarded as important elements of the response to the problem of climate change. A first and necessary step toward developing climate change policies is to raise awareness of the challenge that climate change poses. In this paper, we compare the awareness of climate change among local leaders and local administration in two European countries – Norway and Poland – which differ in terms of popular perception of climate change, incentives towards mitigation and adaptation measures, local government capacities, and administrative cultures. Basing on the results of the surveys conducted in 2014, we investigate both the differences between countries and the municipalities within each country.

Margaret HADERER, University of Economics and Business, Vienna, Austria, *The Sustainable City: Analyzing its Present State and Envisioning its Political Conditions of Possibility. A Research Agenda*

Against the backdrop of scarce natural resources and the limited carrying capacity of the earth, cities have increasingly committed themselves to sustainable development (henceforth SD), a concept that has been launched into the global public sphere almost 30 years ago by key documents, such as the Brundtland Report (1987), the Caring for the Earth strategy paper (1991), and Agenda 21. In these documents, sustainability is depicted as a conceptual triad in need of reconciliation: environmental protection, economic development, and social justice. However, a closer look at the core ideas behind SD reveals not a picture of harmony merely in need of political will in order to be realized, but a picture of major tensions subject to political contestation. The major tensions of the core ideas of SD run along and across four fault lines: space, time, ethics, and procedure. Spatially, sustainability foregrounds the interconnectedness of the local and the global. Temporally, sustainability stresses the importance to balance the needs and interests of present and future generations. Ethically, sustainability requires to re-define the relationship of duties to nature and our duties to humans. Procedurally, sustainability seeks to balance democratic decision-making with efficient decision-making.

Potentially, SD is a “transformative ideology” (Andrew Dobson), since its core ideas push for a critique and re-vision of existing economic, political, and social institutions and their underpinning norms with regard to space, time, ethics, and procedure. In contemporary urban politics, however,

surprisingly little is left of the critical core ideas of sustainability. Typically, sustainable urban development comes in the shape of environmentalism: a managerial approach to environmental problems, secure in the belief that they can be solved without fundamental changes in the current mode of economic, social, and political life, including patterns of production and consumption, values, norms, and procedures. Against this backdrop, the thrust of this research agenda is twofold. At the empirical level, this research project pursues a detailed analysis of how the concept of SD and its core ideas are translated into the local, institutional milieu of cities. More precisely, it investigates the institutional rationalities, motivations, means, practices, and power relations that make SD's potentially conflictual and transformative core ideas largely fit existing institutional frameworks. Conceptually, this project elaborates on and argues for three political conditions of possibility of the sustainable city by drawing on normative political and governance theory: democracy as a form of social inquiry (John Dewey), governance with government (Guy Peters), and the redefinition of political representation according to the principle of affectedness (Nancy Fraser, Robyn Eckersley).

Gro Sandkjaer HANSEN, Hege HOFSTAD, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Challenges for local climate change adaptation – how can multilevel networks be used to increase adaptive capacity?*

The article study how multilevel networks can be used to increase local adaptive capacity. Having the theoretical perspectives of networks and boundary works as our point of departure, the article analyses a multi-level governance network for climate change adaptation. Here knowledge producers and -users participate, together with authorities having an intermediate role. The empirical study shows that the network is very well suited to work as boundary organisation (Guston 2001), stimulating translation, mutual understandings and competence building. The boundary work has not necessarily given them a "quick-fix-solution" for overcoming the internal coordination challenges and challenges of political and administrative anchoring of climate adaptation. However, the municipal participants now consider themselves to be more properly armed for the task.

Bastian HEIDER, Albrecht KAUFFMANN, Martin ROSENFELD, Halle Institute for Economic Research, Halle, Germany, *Impact of administrative status on changes of urban hierarchies in East Germany*

Public sector activities are often neglected in economic approaches to analyze the driving forces of urban economic growth and changes in urban hierarchies. One aspect of public sector activities is the institutional status of cities as county towns (= the status as administrative capitals of larger districts). The paper is reporting on a study for East Germany. Since 1990, cities in East Germany have shown remarkable differences in their economic development. To find out whether these differences may be due to the cities' administrative status, we compare the development of county towns with cities which have lost this status, due to administrative reforms in the last 25 years. By using panel data on the growth of population and a difference-in-differences estimator (DiD) to estimate the effects of changes in administrative status, the estimations show a statistically significant and economically relevant positive effect of holding a county capital status on annual population growth of East

German cities. These results should be considered by policymakers for future policy measures for stimulating urban economic growth.

Dubravka JURLINA ALIBEGOVIĆ, Institute of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia, *Integrated Urban Governance for Cities of Tomorrow: Results That Matter*

Cities are dynamic urban, economic and social structures that play a dominant role in both, national and international economies. Cities have limited autonomy in realization of public revenues. There are a small number of fiscal instruments to which cities can fully leverage. At the same time cities have a lot of different responsibilities in the field of economic, social and environmental development.

Many European cities have already started with strategic processes, searching to incorporate economic growth, social integration, quality of life and concern for the environment. Majority of cities in SEE countries do not have an integrated strategic planning made of multi-sectorial actions that need to bring together numerous partners, including private sector in the provision of local public services.

There are different experiences among European cities in establishing a new urban integrated governance mechanism and governance indicators (economic, governance, social and environmental) that would lead cities towards sustainability and provide assistance for monitoring their development and performance. Several cities have experimented with community-led local development strategy as new potential for urban governance.

The paper wants to emphasize the importance of these issues in relation to the economic restructuring and the new role of cities in SEE countries. The key research questions of the paper are the following:

- What role has measurement of local fiscal capacity in providing transparent base for raising revenue at local level?
- How cities develop "joint visions" that integrate economic and social development? How can the governance system at local level promote better integration of these two objectives in transparent and effective way?
- What are the opportunities and limitations for financing urban projects from innovative financing source such as pooling public and private revenue to remove market failures or to speed up ongoing developmental activities at city level?

Jan ERLING KLAUSEN, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, Katarzyna SZMIGIEL-RAWSKA, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, *The assignment of responsibility and manifestations of climate change policy*

Municipal governments are increasingly seen as occupying a pivotal role in terms of achieving effective societal adaptation to climate change. The complex and contingent nature of climate change impacts suggests that local governments will be in a favourable position to for identifying potential impacts, given their detailed local knowledge. Moreover, local governments are commonly in charge

of several tasks and responsibilities of particular relevance to climate change adaptation, including planning and zoning authority, water and sewage and other basic services. This however gives rise to questions about how the relevant tasks and responsibilities are organized and coordinated in the municipal organization. The recurring problems of fragmented and "siloized" governments often associated with new public management-inspired reforms, could be detrimental to the overarching coordination needs that complex adaptation would seem to entail. The current move towards "New public governance" could provide a promising approach to countering such problems.

The paper investigates how climate change adaptation measures are organized in Polish and Norwegian local governments. taking departure in a comparative analysis of the tasks and responsibilities of the two countries' local government systems, the paper seeks to investigate if and how coordinative mechanisms associated with New public governance are being put to use. Based on survey data as well as interviews, the research question is if urban commitment to addressing climate change poses a challenge to contemporary local government systems, or if it is carried out in stable and tested procedures as well as decision-making processes.

Julita ŁUKOMSKA, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, *Explaining changes of urban hierarchies in Polish cities 1990-2013*

Pawel SWIANIEWICZ, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, *Impact of administrative status on changes of urban hierarchies in Poland*

Massimo TADI, Polytechnic University of Milan, Milan, Italy, Luka STEFANOVIC, Polytechnic University of Milan, Milan, Italy, Marija MARUNA, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, Mohammad Hadi MOHAMMAD ZADEH, Polytechnic University of Milan, Milan, Italy, Ratka COLIC, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, Ivan SIMIC, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, Veljko CIRIC, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, *Sustainable Development of a new pilot neighbourhood in Belgrade, via IMM®methodology*

The cities are responsible for up to 75% of energy consumption and 80% of CO₂ emissions. Due to the fact that the correlation between urban development and environmental stewardship has become crystal clear, the European Performance of Buildings Directives as well as the international and national urban regulations are going towards net zero energy buildings, districts and cities increasing the interventions of retrofitting or demolition and reconstruction. The coexistence of the above-mentioned issues with other ethical and systematic problems inside the modern cities highlights the urgent reconsideration of current practiced development methods. In these complex conditions, sustainable urban development could deal with both urban growth demands and environmental concerns. In this scenario is framed the case study of block 39 in Belgrade in which an innovative methodology, IMM® (Integrated Modification Methodology), has been applied in order to transform an existing urban context into a more efficient and sustainable one. The presented case study in Belgrade aims to become a more general paradigm for similar conditions in East Europe, defining integrated new strategies based on IMM methodology to retrofit and transform the energy dissipative

existing neighbourhood developed during the '60 and '70 in a more efficient, liveable and integrated urban system. The city is considered as a single complex entity composed by heterogeneous interconnected components and a strictly sectorial approach could result in neglecting their mutual dependencies. Conversely, an integrated approach can help to sharpen a better comprehension of the different performances of different urban assessment. The IMM® methodology through an interconnected Phasing Design Process shows how incorporating a wide range of issues makes it possible to improve the metabolism of the city as well as its energy performance. The paper demonstrates how the energy consumption of a city can be lowered and its vibrancy and liveability enhanced simultaneously.

Trond VEDEL, Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research, Oslo, Norway, *Transitional climate adaptation at what scale?*

Adaptation to extreme weather and climate change needs to take place largely at the local level, reflecting the “place-based” character of adaptation. However, many city municipalities in Africa are either not capable or willing to provide required coordination and public services to enable local climate governance. This paper utilizes a multi-level governance framework to explain how and at what scale climate adaptation is governed in the medium-scale city of Saint Louis, Senegal; a relatively good practice case in Africa. The paper brings together governance theory with theories of resilience and coproduction to explain the consequences of institutional reforms of government.

The paper discusses how institutional frameworks, actors and emerging networks have shaped climate policy and the integration of adaptation as a policy field in multi-level governance. We explore how this policy sector works towards a “resilient city” through local governance.

The paper builds upon an in-depth study of how urban flood risk management is addressed as it interfaces with the adaptation agenda; flood risks being considered a local manifestation of climate risks. We find that public officials, in particular municipal planners, have embarked upon public reforms and transitions in governance. Urban planners do encourage some degree of citizen participation in planning and input into flood risk management and development. However, despite emerging networks and some city and sub-city level capacity to cope and adapt to flood risks among local groups and neighbourhoods, we find limitations in how higher-level government and institutions support the lower levels. There are gaps between governance as prescribed and governance as practiced in policy implications. This undermines opportunities for local groups to become really effective partners with the municipality and the state in co-producing services required to enhance local resilience, and more so, to bring local actions to scale and towards transitional adaptation and transformation.

Karsten ZIMMERMANN, Technical University of Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany, *Constructing local warming. The epistemologies of local climate change policies in Germany*

Measures for climate adaptation and mitigation at the local level result in profound changes for the

daily routines of municipal administrative staff. New agencies are created, new organizational relationships are established and the development of new competencies are needed. Particularly, urban planning and environmental planning departments claim leading roles in cities' socio-technical transitions. This article seeks to describe how knowledge is generated and used in this transition process in three German cities. The results show the combination of climate adaptation and mitigation is the dominant "narrative" in large parts of the municipal administrations (as is the case in most other German and European cities). All three cities developed sophisticated strategies for ambitious goals to reduce CO₂ emissions. Furthermore, the governance of local knowledge shares distinct characteristics and organizational aspects in the cities. However, internally competing epistemologies - in the sense of the infrastructure for the interpretation of reality and determination of what is known and how - can be identified and discussed.

TRACK 5 - THE TRANSFORMATIVE CITY

Sonia CATRINA, independent researcher, Bucharest, Romania, *Jewish Urban heritage assets in Romania in search for their future*

Jews played an active role in the Romanian country, being embedded in its economy, society and culture. Despite this, attitudes of intolerance and anti-Semitism manifested against them in the interwar period, along with the Jewish mass-murder committed during the Second World War had serious consequences on their life. Because of Jews' extermination and their mass-migration in the 60's, Jewish religious buildings, such as synagogues and houses of prayer, or Jewish palaces and monuments were left behind. Starting from this evidence, the proposed paper examines the circumstances that favour the emergence of value with respect to such historical heritage within the Romanian urban areas and the ways in which it develops. In other words, this paper will inquire into the question of the symbolism of such architectural built heritage for (Jewish) local communities, by analysing the social actors' agency of endowing them with meaning and value, their socio-cultural or economic practices developed in such areas, their representations about it as well.

Nika GRABAR, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia, *Cultural Transformations and Urban-Rural Divide*

The project of socialist state of the east and welfare state of the west of post-WWII Europe defined a new productivist relationship between the urban and the rural, which regulated the supply of agricultural goods to urban markets. By the same token, fading of the urban-rural divide that proceeded at a differential pace throughout the world, meant that thinking about the outskirts became crucial for understanding the culture of the interconnected urban centres. As a part of the process architecture reflects these changes.

After WWII cultural centres were built in villages and towns of Slovenia, Yugoslavia, where culture of the working class was to be nourished. Urbanization of the landscape transformed at decline of socialism and in the process of de-industrialization cultural centres changed into obsolete multi-purpose halls or movie theatres. In 2012 an experiment supported by the European fund for regional development was started in Vitanje, a small town in the rural part of Slovenia. The Cultural Centre of European Space Technologies engages in the research and development of research dedicated to creating cultural applications for space programs.

If the vision of socialism was about bringing culture to the working class, the popular concept of culture today is an alienated individualistic consumerist experience driven by technological progress. This concept is also reflected in architecture. Its close reading reveals how the dynamics between culture of urban centres and rural outskirts are related. The presentation argues for a shift in understanding the city as the most important manifestation of culture and for rethinking of the urban-rural divide in order to open the possibility for something different to be found in liminal social space

that could be foundation for defining evolutionary trajectories of urban life.

Aaron GUTIERREZ, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain, Aleksandar DJORDJEVIC, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, *Regenerating Savamala (Belgrade): From small scale culture-led interventions to waterfront megaproject*

Savamala is a central Belgrade neighbourhood placed on the waterfront of Sava River. Despite the presence of significant cultural and historical heritage the neighbourhood had suffered a socioeconomic declining and a neighbourhood degradation of the built environment during second half of 20th century.

The Master Plan of Belgrade to 2021, which was adopted in 2003, assigns to this area an urban renewal strategy focused on the renewal of former docklands area through a waterfront flagship project. Associated with the approval of the urban project it was agreed the arrival of significant capital investment from Emirates partners. However, the current situation is a stagnation of an intervention that was supposed to become a strategic milestone for the process of progressive transition of the economic profile of Belgrade.

Within this uncertain context, the local authorities (municipality of Savski Venak), in partnership with local stakeholders, agreed to start a strategy of regeneration of the neighbourhood in parallel with the arrival (or not) of the biggest planned intervention (directed by Belgrade metropolitan authorities). This development strategy is based on the provision of temporary uses for derelict spaces and historic buildings. The process, which had no formal plan at the beginning, had led to an official municipal plan oriented to transform Savamala into the cultural district of Belgrade and to recover some of the most symbolic spaces of the neighbourhood. The intervention aims to be not just participated, but also directed by local cultural sector.

Within this context the paper explores what kind of relations is expected to be built between these small scale ongoing actions and the latent waterfront megaproject for this area. The analysis is focused on the role of culture sector as an engine of urban fabric changes on deprived neighbourhood and the governance networks of local public and private agents involved.

Jorn KOELEMAIJ, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium, *Urban boosterism in Belgrade: what's behind its new waterfront?*

The concept of policy transfer has been evolved in recent years, now being increasingly assimilated in wider debates on topics as globalization. The different ways in which certain urban policies are currently moving across the globe are therefore also increasingly discussed within urban studies, more specifically urban geography. Despite the fact that terms as 'copy-cat urbanism' or even 'cookie-cutter models of urbanism' have been used by critical scholars, many urban geographers stress that moving, mobile policies are being mutated during their international journeys. In other words, local political, economic and cultural contexts, as for instance rules regimes and institutional environments, matter. Apart from that we now know that many different actors are involved in policy

transfer, ranging from individual policy agents to supra-national institutions.

Still, however, it is remarkable that so-called 'fast policies' seem to be embraced and adopted by policy makers throughout multiple different cities worldwide. These are often examples of public-private partnerships that can be related to Harvey's concept of urban entrepreneurialism and urban boosterism practices. Also in a number of post-socialist cities, one can observe that the drive for global competitiveness goes along with a particular kind of image-building.

This paper focuses on the peculiar case of Belgrade Waterfront in this regard. This highly-contested urban project was announced by the Serbian Prime Minister Vučić in 2012. While the design is currently being presented by glossy images and impressions, an urban plan justifying these visualizations is still lacking. This lack of transparency worries critical Serbian citizens. It is evident that stakeholders from the United Arab Emirates are closely involved, but it is rather indistinct which deals have been made exactly, or why the existing legal system has been ignored due to this particular project. Based on a qualitative study including semi-structured interviews with different stakeholders, this paper will reveal the many underlying layers of this intended urban mega-project, demonstrating yet another striking example of policy mobility.

Marta LACKOWSKA, Joanna KRUKOWSKA, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, *How do the usage of the EU funds influence metropolitan arrangements? The case of Poland*

The paper combines two concepts popular in administrative studies: metropolitan governance and Europeanization. It aims at checking if and how Europeanisation pressure influences structures of metropolitan governance.

We refer to the example of Poland, who, as many states, has no special law for organisation of metropolitan regions and so municipalities and counties on these areas deal with coordination problems in a bottom-up way. In most cases metropolitan structures are poorly developed, with only few examples of stronger formalisation. In the paper we scrutinize the relationship between those structures and institutions introduced in metropolitan regions as a result of new regulations regarding usage of the EU funds.

In the financial perspective 2014-20 a new instrument has been proposed to the member states by the European Commission – Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI). It aims at strengthening the synergy effect of projects supported by the EU funds by the means of strong cooperation across local administrative borders. Poland is as an exception among EU member states, because central government has made ITIs obligatory for all 17 regional capitals. Local governments are "forced" to prepare integrated projects with broad spatial impact, obliged to create an institutionalized cooperation structure and to operate within it.

This is where the story of interplay of former metropolitan institutions and new ITI structures begins. Looking at institutionalization of ITIs, we are especially interested in a way they are (or not) complementary with the older metropolitan arrangements. Concepts of cooperation claim that

stability of governance structure is a very important factor improving the quality of governance. Yet, this is not what we encounter in Poland – in most of the cases ITI institutions do not lean on the former metropolitan arrangements. In the paper we will discuss this process in details. This current process poses an important experience not only for Poland, but also for other countries, especially those where metropolitan structures are not sufficiently developed.

Jacob Norvig LARSEN, Hans Thor ANDERSEN, Aalborg University, Copenhagen, Denmark, *Building social and economic resilience in practice. The city-regions debate revisited*

The city-region debate seems to reoccur regularly approximately once each decade, quire often re-initiated by second tier cities frustrated by the competitive advantage of the national main city due to its unproportioned share of economic growth and political attention. Taking its point of departure in major theoretical and empirical city-region analyses of the past decade (including Fenwick 2015, OECD 2012, Healey 2009, Harrison 2007, Jonas & Ward 2007), the aim of this paper is to explore in what ways intra-regional collaborations and priorities dynamically influence current interpretations of the city-region concept.

The research literature is reviewed and national evaluations, experiences and current debates in the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark as well as the EU, World Bank and OECD are compared and discussed. The potential of new forms of intra-regional as well as inter-regional collaborative, inter-organizational relations in-between independent business units and between public and private units is illustrated by means of empirical examples from present day Danish regional collaborative projects.

Conceptually, the paper (re-) confirms that, above all, the city-region is a useful way of describing the way cities functionally interact with their immediate, and sometimes more remote, geographical surroundings. Nevertheless, the history of the city-region, as well as that of actual policy initiatives, shows that there are strong incentives (barriers) preventing administrative city-region organizations from developing, for example because the propensity of electorates mostly is to oppose the establishment of (even) larger administrative units. However, recent experiences indicate that, rather than administrative networking, a more substantially rooted, functional and project-oriented inter-organizational networking model may pave the way for a transformation of cities and their regions towards greater economic and social resilience.

Éva MÁTÉ, Gábor PIRISI, András TRÓCSÁNYI, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary, *Cultural economy and urban renewal in post-socialist context: the case of Pécs, Hungary*

Cultural economy and/or creative industry are known as factors for city rehabilitation, urban regeneration. The European Capital of Culture (ECoC) program has been evolved in last decades into a complex, culture-led rehabilitation tool for transforming cities, wherever art and culture are in the main focus, with the strong belief of having the power, for city renewal. The post-socialist city of Pécs (Hungary), won the opportunity of being an ECoC city in 2010, while the city was suffering from

heavy structural crisis as a heritage of the socialist times and former industry. The citizens of Pécs expected a huge renewal of the city according to the cultural programs and projects, which they thought will reorganize the city's structure and give new functions in the investment areas. The judgement of the ECoC-project is highly questionable among the citizens and even professionals, the results not answer the substantial expectations. Four years after the ECoC programs we ought to examine the city structure and functional order according to these cultural investments and new infrastructure elements. This paper focuses on the long-term effects of being a former ECoC city, the successes and failures of city renewal based on a cultural mega-event.

Carlos OLIVEIRA, Isabel BREDÁ-VÁZQUEZ, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, *Beyond institutional change: the apparent transformations of Portuguese urban and territorial policies*

Territorial policies and political behaviour often evolve differently. This is especially the case when urban and territorial policies have to deal with complex challenges such as inter-municipal coordination, and when formal institutions remain weak, despite all attempts to strengthen them.

In the last few decades, various "new institutionalist" perspectives purposed different ways to tackle this dilemma. While some of these eventually "coalesced" in composite approaches, other perspectives evolved through new pathways. On the other hand, debates on policy mobility and policy transfer became recurrent in much literature on urban policies focusing the networks, circuits and chains that lead to change. However, some research questions remain: why so many urban and territorial policies failed to fulfil their goal of promoting institutional innovations? Do the frequent gaps between the transformative capacities of formal institutions (administrative structures, laws, policy instruments...) and that of informal institutions (non-written norms, practices, values...) contribute to this failure?

The paper aims to deal with these questions by focusing the transformation of Portuguese inter-municipal urban and territorial policies over the last few decades of EU-membership. Having been recipient of several policy transfer developments (mainly through varying forms of "Europeanization" procedures), Portuguese territorial policies designed to promote inter-municipal coordination hardly generated stronger institutions at this scale. Nonetheless, since emphasis on inter-municipal coordination will pursue in the next programming period of EU regional policy (2015-2020), this debate remains as pressing as ever.

By using the concept of "apparent institutional change" (or change that seems ground-breaking on paper but hardly influences actors' behaviour) and an explanatory model of institutional change that combines the three main institutionalist perspectives with insights from policy transfer literature, we aim to illuminate the debate on how and why changes in urban and territorial policies are often disconnected from the prevailing practices of the involved actors.

Bianca RADU, Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, *The transformation of former mining cities in Romania – from vibrant to depleted communities*

The paper aims to analyse the trajectory of former mining communities from Romania after 1997 when the majority of mining activities were closed. The focus will be on former mining cities which were developed during communist regime, and the paper aims to assess the current status of these cities by comparing with the state before mine closure, and to identify the factors that influenced their resilience. The analysis is based on interviews conducted with a variety of people from former mining cities working in public institutions, private companies or their family business, young people, retirees and active professionals. The results showed that these mono-industrial cities had a very low level of resilience when the decision to close the mining sector was made, which made the transition process very difficult. No matter the level of diversification of local economy, these cities could not recover from the loss of jobs in the mining sector. A high level of out migration took place in these cities, and the money that people sent home helped their families to overcome the difficulties of the transition period. However, in some cases, the economy of some former mining cities became more connected with the economy of other countries than with the Romanian economy. Local leadership proved to be an important factor for the redevelopment of the cities – where mayor was dedicated to local redevelopment, the city took a new turn in changing the economic profile. The Governmental programs created to combat social effects of mine closure could not generate enough new jobs that would compensate for the once lost due to mine closure. One reason was that they were implemented several years after miners were laid off, and young and educated workforce already left the communities. Even more, former miners did not know how to use effectively redundancy payments to overcome the difficulties of losing the job.

Cristiana ROSSIGNOLO, Polytechnic University of Turin, Turin, Italy, Rob ATKINSON, University of the West of England, Bristol, United Kingdom, *Europe and cities at the crossroads: now or never?*

develop a European urban policy, since 1989 the European Union has supported a range actions for cities that, despite a number of problems, have given rise to some valuable and innovative experiences in different countries often helping to stimulate the development of 'national urban policies' in Member States previously lacking them. However, this is the past, what remains somewhat less clear is the future. Just a year ago we were more optimistic and thought the time was right for a more "explicit" EU urban policy. Such an optimistic view was in part supported by the fact that the new Cohesion Policy 2014-20 makes explicit reference to and places considerable emphasis on the importance of the "urban dimension". However, things, as ever, are more complex: on the one hand, while at least 5 % of the ERDF resources must be allocated at national level for integrated actions for sustainable urban development, on the other, urban development is no longer one of the "thematic themes" of EU Regional Policy. Moreover, at the European level support for a European urban policy remains weak and there are a range different attitudes among Member States (few, if any, Member States are willing to support the creation of an EU Urban Policy). Although within most

Member States there is a recognition that cities are the 'motors of economic development (witness the recent apparent 'conversion' of the UK Chancellor of the Exchequer to this view) and local authorities remain more receptive to the idea of a great role for the EU. Despite what is occurring at the European and national levels it remains important to consider the capacity of cities to take on the task of urban development (whether as 'passive beneficiaries' or 'active participants') and how this varies from city to city. Many cities, particularly larger ones, are seeking to develop their own 'urban development strategy', albeit often largely orientated to economic development, and there is evidence of horizontal networks of cities developing to share knowledge and experience, often facilitated by the EU. So things are happening at the sub-national and pan-European levels often independently of the EU. At the same time it would appear that European cities remain central to EU Strategies, but we need to ask: Is this merely rhetoric to legitimize some choices (e.g. the Urban Agenda)? How much does this situation reflect/depend on the weakness of Europe today? In the past we have failed to make the step change from a range of isolated European urban initiatives to a European urban policy, perhaps there never will be a such step change, but today, in a climate of austerity and overwhelming emphasis on economic growth at all costs, it remains important to at least consider the possibilities of taking a path less oriented to the "economic dimension" and for a more sustainable "place-based approach" that is socially inclusive and builds on the endogenous assets of a place.

Natalia KIM SHAIDAKOVA, Nadezhda RADINA, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, *The image of the provincial Russian cities: 12-year cycle of transformation (2002 - 2014)*

The presented study was focused on the features of the city perception by provincial citizens and was based on qualitative methods (interview) and took place in two stages. On the first phase in 2002 515 residents were interviewed, on the second phase in 2014 - 350 residents of "small towns" of Nizhny Novgorod region and the center - Nizhny Novgorod (most of the studied small towns have received the status of "the city" not more than 100 years ago, in the Soviet power). The interview was constructed in the form of "train conversation", the interviewees talked about their city to strangers. The authentic material specifying the meanings and values of citizens in the context of "life in the city" was collected.

In the early 2000s, the stories of the city were focused mainly on natural objects (referred to the presence of rivers and forests near the town, the ability to hunt and fish). The second dominant was developed industry, the dependence of the city on the industrial production. The stories about the city in 2002 pay little attention to the urban architecture, history of the city, city events (festivals, fairs, etc.). Part of the stories about the city has been replaced by a personal history of a city dweller in the city.

The second phase of the study in 2014 showed that the image of the city in terms of population has changed. Two dominant topics - nature and industry – are still relevant. However, in the narratives about the city in 2014 more often mentioned the city's history. In the new stories, new themes: "trade", "sports", "religion", "construction" has emerged (as a result of economic, social and cultural

development of the studied cities during 12 years).

The dominant topic of nature in the image of the city we associate with post-frontier stage in the development of provincial cities: first, the city absorbs the rural population, the villagers become citizens. However, the next generation of «new citizens» creates an image of the city, which is closely integrated into the natural landscape.

Paweł SWIANIEWICZ, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, *Do It Together: Inter-Municipal Cooperation in Poland*

Inter-Municipal Cooperation has been an important topic of debates in academic literature as well as practical policy recommendations for a long time. At the same time, in Poland – as in several other CEE countries – low level of trust, absence of cooperation culture tradition as well as limited understanding of potential benefits contribute to relatively low level of development of such forms. On the other hand there are factors which provide incentive for IMC solutions, such as pressure of Europeanization.

Our paper presents first analysis of the comprehensive research project on IMC legal entities in Poland (the project is also related to similar research conducted in 5 other European countries). On the basis of analysis of financial reports of IMC institutions as well as survey of offices of IMC institutions, the paper provides answers on following research questions and allow to verify related hypothesis:

- What is the most frequent scope of IMC in Poland?

Proposition 1: in quantitative terms (number of IMC institutions) the most frequent IMC in Poland concerns „soft cooperation” in e.g. promotion and territorial marketing, economic development, general programmes promoting environmental protection. But in the financial terms the most important is „hard” cooperation related to joint delivery of services local governments are responsible for (e.g. public transport, water and sewage systems), while only small amount of monies is spent on „soft cooperation”.

- What is the position of IMC in the hierarchy of priorities of local policies in the involved municipalities?

Proposition 5: The role of IMC is usually marginal in the local political agenda. The issue is almost never discussed in the election campaign, it is also very rarely present in the debated of municipal councils. Indirectly, the opinion on the low profile of IMC is also supported by the small role of municipal apportionments in local budget expenditures and its small role in financing IMC

- What are the dynamics of IMC? Is scope of cooperation gradually narrowing-down or extending to new areas and new partners? What is the evolution of IMC?

Proposition 3: According to the neofunctionalist approach successful cooperation generates positive spillover effects, thanks to which cooperation gradually intensifies. It is related to functionalist reasoning, but it may be also connected with trust and learning loops. Accumulation of positive experience related to interactions with other partners stimulates new joint initiatives, which may transform into “cooperation habit”. Therefore, applying concepts developed in international relations and studies on international integration (especially European integration) to IMC, we may expect that successful and well assessed cooperation will develop. Following Feiock and Tavarez (2014) concept we expect also that development of IMC institutions may be positively correlated with low heterogeneity (in terms of size and preferences) among member municipalities.

GENERAL SESSION

Nikolay NENOV, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria, *Cities and Carnival Representations of Heroism: Images of the Heroic in the Bulgarian Masquerades*

The topic of the heroic is part of the beginning of the formation of the Bulgarian nation and is bound to the places of memory in the towns, as well as characters that have manifestations within the towns, sometimes even after their death. The heroicism presents a specific category in the mentality in our country, which seeks folklore and literature images and examples in order to implement its appearances. The images, affirmed in time, are recognizable within various contexts, and because of this, finding them in the spaces of the pre-modern masquerade does not surprise us. The presence of haidouk standards, voivodes with specific uniforms, a cherry-trunk cannon and other weaponry from the era in the masquerades underline the representative character of these images for some of the Bulgarian settlements, which are known in the national history with their active participation in the revolution.

Reneta ROSHKEVA, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria, *Cities and Museums of National Heroes: Markers of Heroicness – the Personal Weapons of the Participants in the Bulgarian National-liberation Movement (1867-1878)*

The proposed topic examines the reception of the private weaponry, preserved in time, which belonged to prominent participants in the struggles for political independence: swords and pistols of Georgi St. Rakovski, sword of Hristo Botev; sword, dagger and revolver of Vasil Levski, revolver sabers of the voivodes Hadji Dimitar and Stefan Karadzha, flint pistol of Todor Kableshkov, rifle of Georgi Benkovski, rifle of Nikola Obretenov, hunting sword and rifle of Zahari Stoyanov; saber, pistol and rifle of Panayot Hitov, sword of Ilyu voivoda, hunting sword of Petrana Obretenova, revolver of Rayna Popgeorgieva. The weapons are an unaltered part of the ritual oath and a main instrument in the struggle for freedom. In the present day, they materialize the heroic actions and make it visible to the visitors within museum environment. Because of this, the weapons are considered to be a proof for heroic characteristics and an inherent part of the representation of history in city museums.

Iskren VELIKOV, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria, *Cities and Memorial Representations: Transforming Places of Memory under Socialism – the “Monuments” in the town of Svishtov*

The present research examines the development and transformation of places of national memory in the period of socialism in Bulgaria. Case-study of the report is the “Monuments” Park of the town of Svishtov in Northern Bulgaria – the original site of the landing of Russian troops in 1877, the beginning of the Liberation War. As early as the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the site was developed as a place for rendering homage to the graves of the casualties of the Russo-Turkish War and for commemoration. In relation to celebrating 100 years from the Liberation of

Bulgaria, the site, called “The Monuments” was reconstructed – new and more massive memorials were erected, an open-air museum exhibition was arranged and the environment was designed as a park, adding a new function to this place of national memory – a Danube garden to the citizens of Svishtov.