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Alphabetical by title

A Fertile Field: Cultivating Space for Food Justice "Name: Alison Hope Alkon
Affiliation: Assistant Professor,
Department of Sociology,
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Email: aalkon@pacific.edu"

"In the midst of growing ecological crises and increasing socioeconomic disparities, the movement from food justice seeks to create an environmentally sustainable and socially equitable food system as a cornerstone of a just metropolis. Scholars working with food justice activists have begun to develop a rich literature exploring how inequalities in race, class and gender manifest in the production and consumption of food, and the ways that structural forces, local communities and social movements shape and are shaped by these inequalities. My presentation will provide an overview of this emerging field. Its goals are to highlight the theoretical connections and contributions offered by this nascent body of scholarship, and to offer my own ethnographic research as an illustrative example. Though it is a newly emerging field, food justice scholarship and activism have already begun to inform urban and regional planning in a variety of locations, suggesting that this may be a fruitful avenue through which to pursue social change. My research takes place in the predominantly low-income, African American community of West Oakland, CA, which has 40,000 residents in its roughly four square miles, but lacks a full service grocery store. Although many African Americans cultivated the rural south at the dawn of the 20th century, the decline of black agriculture, which resulted from discriminatory USDA policies as well as market forces, contributed to their migration. Blacks arrived in urban areas such as Oakland, where they found industrial or manufacturing work and established vibrant segregated communities. These communities, however, were decimated by federal policies such as redlining and urban renewal, as well as the economic decline of the community's employment base. One consequence was the loss of grocery stores, leaving only corner stores with few food choices. However, activists in West Oakland have developed an array of local food system projects, including a farmers market, urban farm, cooperatively-owned grocery store and food policy council, through which residents and supporters organize for food justice. The food justice literature takes many of its cues from these projects, exploring the ways that racial and economic inequality shapes the food system, as well as individuals and communities' food experiences. This paper will explore community-based food justice projects in Oakland, as well as the potential role for forward-thinking policy makers and planners in creating a more just metropolis through local and sustainable food.

A Just Metropolis is a Healthier Metropolis: Seeing Partnerships between Urban Planning and Public Health Name: Victoria Barr
Affiliation: PhD Student,
University of British Columbia
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Healthy cities and communities protect and improve the quality of life for all its citizens, facilitating healthy behaviours and minimizing hazards for residents, while preserving the natural environment. But healthy communities are not only those in which the general population has achieved physical health; the equitable distribution of health (a concept called 'health equity') is also an essential indicator of community health. In the public health field, there is a growing emphasis on working together with other sectors to improve health equity, in part by using an 'equity lens' when developing social policy that has the potential to influence health. Through helping to ensure access for all to basic goods, building socially cohesive cities and towns, designing spaces that promote good physical and psychological well-being, and protecting the natural environment, planners can play a key role in helping to build cities that have greater health equity. The World Health Organization recommends that planners and local officials "place health and health equity at the heart of urban governance and planning" and that both the processes and outcomes of urban planning promote healthy and safe behaviours equitably. Yet it is still unclear how to plan for healthier and more equitable cities and communities, and, despite a growing research base, the work of the urban planning and public health fields remain relatively disconnected.

In the last five to ten years, there have been attempts to draw public health and planning together more concretely, by emphasizing the ways in which compact, walkable urban design is linked to physical activity patterns and the development of social networks. This is an important first step, but it is an approach that is limited by a theory of health that focuses on its physical aspects and de-emphasizes the role of social inequities in the development of ill health. How can we bring planning and public health together that integrates an equity component into that joint work? This presentation will explore the possibilities for that integration, using examples of emerging work from the Canadian province of British Columbia as a means for discussion.

A Smart Growth IQ? Toward a consensus of Smart Growth principles (Assessing The Preserve, Chino, CA) Name: Jennifer Wolch
Affiliation: UC Berkeley
Email: wolch@berkeley.edu

Name: Michael Jerrett
Affiliation: UC Berkeley
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Despite the increasing, widespread popularity of Smart Growth, we have not reached a consensus regarding what characterizes it – that is, there is no operational definition for Smart Growth. Instead, Smart Growth has merely been conceptually defined as concentrated, compact growth that is transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle friendly, and encompasses a mix of uses. Additionally, with the proliferation of a number of Smart Growth organizations – including Reconnecting America, Smart Growth America, Smart Growth Network, and New Partners for Smart Growth – espousing the "movement's" principles, myriad classifications for Smart Growth exist. For example, the term Smart Growth has been utilized to refer to varying scales of development (e.g., project-level, block, neighborhood, district, city, metro region); and has been conceived of in manifold ways, including as a set of built environment characteristics (which are not always consistent), as a public policy agenda, as a comprehensive planning approach, or even defined by the outcomes it intends to achieve. Additionally, the term Smart Growth is often used interchangeably with other popular planning terms, such as New Urbanism, sustainability, livability, walkability, and Green Design. Finally, unlike with environmental standards, such as LEED, there is no certification process for Smart Growth.

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Despite lacking an operational definition, Smart Growth – as one of five major current planning trends – is thought to have a number of environmental, community, and health benefits. The lack of an operational definition for Smart Growth can be problematic from a public policy perspective, in terms of its practical implementation, funding allocations decisions, and the development of planning guidelines. Moreover, the nebulous nature of Smart Growth makes it difficult to empirically assess its impacts, especially considering the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of research investigating its potential health benefits.

Addressing Food Security - Wastewater as a renewable resource for Urban Agriculture Name: Geeti Silwal
Affiliation: Perkins+Will
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This paper explores the debates surrounding the definition of Smart Growth: identifies how (or if) the term has been operationalized; and reviews the literature around Smart Growth, focusing on the evidence. Food security and water scarcity are among the most pressing issues facing cities across the globe. As cities continue to grow, shortages in our food and water system will continue to exacerbate. Access to fresh food for many cities has been a constant challenge. Unsustainable consumption of potable water for non-potable uses, is threatening our water resources. As more resources are channelized into cities, to feed and quench the growing urban population, more urban wastewater is generated. Interpreting the current urban population growth trend this is an ever growing resource of water and rich nutrients that can support urban agriculture. By way of urban agriculture, that reuses urban wastewater, we are able to change the wasteful pattern of supply-use-waste to a closed-loop water-wastewater-food cycle that allows Nature and particularly Nature within city to provide solutions to our crisis. This session proposes developments with closed-loop water + nutrient cycle system that localize wastewater treatment, as a rich resource of nutrients and water, for food production within urban settings. A traditional practice in many under-developed and developing countries the potential to use urban wastewater in the developed countries have been largely unexplored due to lack of societal acceptance. This session proposal engages and challenges the policy-makers, planners, designers and city dwellers to address food and water crisis issues by means that are not just sustainable but are regenerative for the entire living environment.

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Architecture and human rights: countering discriminatory planning policies

Name: Malkit Shoshan
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How can we engage with our environment toward the creation of a sustainable and prosperous social, economical, cultural and spatial present and future? In 2004, I have established FAST, the Foundation for Achieving Seamless Territory, an organization and a platform on the intersection between architecture and human rights, from which I could analyze and develop new professional methodologies in order to tackle unjust planning policies. The first projects took place in Israel. I consider them pilot projects.

The professional tools, the interventions, the analyses and the engagement with the local environment are forming a manual of action for professionals and for communities that suffers from segregation and from on-going destruction of their livelihood.

Ein Hawd, Israel, as a case study: In Israel, governmental spatial planning is preoccupied with two parallel processes. One is inclusive, constructing the Jewish State and the other is exclusive, step-bystep, destroying the Palestinian, past, present and future existence and livelihood. Since 2001, I have analyzed the local context of Israel and within that the village of Ein Hawd, aiming at developing professional instruments that can lead to its positive and hopeful future. From 1948 to 2004, Ein Hawd was an un-recognized Palestinian village, located inside of Israel. The community of Ein Hawd was displaced by force after the establishment of Israel. Their homes were confiscated and later given away to a group of artists, who turned the old Palestinian village into an artist commune. The internally displaced Palestinian community settled in their hiding place, one km away from their original homes. Their village was never planned. It was a survival act of sheltering. Until 2004, it was not recognized by the State as a legal entity. It had no access to State services such as water, electricity, education or medical care. Its socio-economic condition is bad; very high un-employment rate and decades of social and cultural isolation. The project named One Land Two System and Platform Paradise started in 2004 with an international architecture competition and was finalized in 2008, with a series of architectural and art interventions onsite that led to a public acceptance of our new plan for the village by local policy makers. The project, which challenged the engagement of the professional community with local people; the 'activists' with policy makers; and the professional methodological 'repertoire' succeeded to generate presidents within our profession- inventing new tools that integrates planning and activism and locally, within the State spatial practices: a project that started with a harsh criticism of the discriminatory planning policies in Israel was accepted by the local regional committee and is being carried on by the head of the regional council.

The presentation will focus on the following:

Exposing: discriminatory planning policies in Israel, using material of the recent publication 'The Atlas of the Conflict' Experimenting with new methodologies (professional creativity) to counter segregation: a presentation of a series of workshops and interventions –One Land Two Systems and Platform Paradise- that took place in the summer of 2008 in Ein Hawd Israel, which led to the public acceptance of our alternative and sustainable master plan for the village by the local policy makers.

Becoming American in Public: New Immigrant Parades and the Construction of American Ethnic Identity

Name: Annis Sengupta
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Cities are experiencing a large influx of new immigrants competing for dominance in the same neighborhoods (Koval 2006). This new wave of immigration is predominantly from Asia and Latin America and challenges the black-white racial dichotomy that has been dominant in United States politics throughout the last century (Ramakrishnan 2005). For planners, using parades to map neighborhood change and conflict can open new opportunities for addressing demographic shifts and the conflicts that can arise from them. They are particularly powerful because they claim space, express cultural identity, display power, and provide a platform for communication, while being flexible enough to accommodate competing and contradictory meanings (Guss 2001). As cities have grown more sophisticated in their use of cultural events to promote themselves as cosmopolitan cities deserving a place on the world stage (Zukin 1995), parades become a vehicle for understanding both the complex relationship between immigration, ethnicity and place, and the tensions between neighborhoods and downtown. This study will explore how ethnic parades influence political power, investment, and collective identity by exploring the historical processes that resulted in some immigrant-ethnic communities staging parades in neighborhoods and others staging them downtown.

This paper will use the city of Chicago as a research site to explore what the city's ethnic parades reveal about the distribution of political and economic power among immigrant-ethnic groups in the city and about the relationship between the city's neighborhoods and its downtown. The study will use data from general and ethnic news sources, census data, and interviews with city officials. Chicago's history of parade-events, which have bounced back and forth between downtown and the neighborhoods, provides a perfect case for understanding the relationship between neighborhoods and downtown and their importance for immigrant-ethnic groups using parades to promote political, economic, or cultural development. Analysis of the parades' spatial and non-spatial patterns (routes, demographics, tensions and conflicts, major changes, and city influence) will reveal how parades mediate between ethnic and spatial identity and between city and neighborhood for competing purposes. The paper will demonstrate that parades are vehicles by which communities claim public space in cities and renegotiate political and social boundaries.

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California Dreams, California Nightmares: Gang Injunctions, Civil Rights, and the Spaces of People of Color Name: Tarecq Amer
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The process of segregation calls into question notions of citizenship and claims to democratic participation. Moreover, when viewed critically, segregation forces one to grapple with the uncomfortable fact that borders do not simply define political entities such as cities, states, or nations, but describes fluid and shifting boundaries restricting the movement of people of color and their access to space and economy. This is certainly the case within the context of California's socio-political landscape, one that has, in recent decades, evolved into complex structures that mask acts of racism with discussions of criminality and a desire for neighborhood safety.

In this paper, I will explore the ways in which gang injunctions and ordinances act as legal structures in many California municipalities to circumscribe the physical presence of numerous people of color. I will also explore the manner in which these sorts of anti-crime laws create a habitual social response in which residents and citizens accept and promote segregative policies in the name of safety. The result, far from the establishment of safe communities, is instead an assault against basic constitutional rights. Finally, I will shed light on the ways in which people of color have created spaces of resistance to the juridical circumscription that would limit their access to space, economy, and power.

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Car Free Sunday in London Ontario: Celebrating Progress in a Conservative Town Ryan Craven
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London, Ontario Canada is a medium sized conservative city in the heart of North America's rust belt. The promotion of environmental issues has traditionally been frustrated by a lack of public interest. However, on April 11, 2010 a confluence of diverse resources and good weather produced an event that not only promoted urban-based environmental and health issues to a significant portion of the population but also celebrated a progressive, car free agenda while fueling downtown revitalization initiatives. The Car Free Sunday street festival closed downtown London's main commercial corridor to vehicular traffic and invited Londoners to enjoy good music, food, fun and education.

This practical presentation will describe the intricacies of municipal level collaboration with a focus on the relationships involved in this dynamic process. The key players involved in the spearheading and organizing of this event included a local environmental non profit organization, the City of London, the downtown business association, and the local health unit. The coordinator of this event will provide a detailed outline of the organizing process, noting the key contributors to its success as well as the constraints and limitations the organizing committee faced. Lessons learned from this experience will be of value to any city similarly frustrated by lackluster public response to environmental promotion.

Collapse of the Sanctuary City: The Federal Challenge to San Francisco's Immigration Policy Name: Trevor Gardner
Affiliation: UC Berkeley
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Trevor Gardner investigates the challenge to Sanctuary City policy in San Francisco between 2005 and 2009; examining the relationship between the political and institutional processes that lead to the decision to remove arrested migrant juveniles from sanctuary protection. Through archival research on city and federal law enforcement agencies, and interviews with local attorneys and city bureaucrats, he shows the systematic interplay between political and institutional factors, hypothesizing that local law enforcement institutions are becoming more like national security institutions, often failing to reflect the security philosophy and politics of the communities in which they serve.

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Community based research as a building block towards entrenching the right to the metropolis? Name: Amy Twigge-Molecey
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The ‘right to the city’ entails the opportunity to appropriate and inhabit urban space. Mitchell (2003) argues that implies the right to housing. While guaranteeing the right to housing for marginal groups may not necessarily guarantee the wider right to the city, it is a necessary building block towards that end. Gentrification is simultaneously a physical, economic, social and cultural phenomenon, that involves the ‘invasion’ of previously working-class neighbourhoods by more affluent residents, and the subsequent displacement of many of the original residents. As such, it can be viewed as a process which threatens the ‘right to the city’ for low-income residents of inner-city neighbourhoods. In the age of urban entrepreneurialism and the increased competition between cities, urban outcomes are often defined by economic development prerogatives. However, neo-liberalism has also implied a shift from urban government to urban governance. Inherent in this transition is increasing horizontality and interdependence between the public, private and voluntary sectors (Fontan et al., 2009). This however, has also implied greater ‘institutionalization’ of the community sector, which may impose limits on both autonomy and democracy. This presentation explores the potential of a collaborative research program involving university researchers and community organizations in community based action research to place the community sector and the broader civil society in Montréal on more solid footing for urban engagement, so that it might have a more prominent role in defining urban outcomes and guaranteeing the right to the city for marginal groups. This presentation will document, through a case study of a community-based research project, one example of a collaborative endeavour to achieve change towards the right to the metropolis. In 2007, community groups in a gentrifying neighbourhood in Montréal, Saint-Henri, expressed the need for a systematic investigation of the degree of gentrification underway in the neighbourhood, so that they would be better equipped to negotiate with city and provincial governments to take steps to protect long-established residents in the neighbourhood. This presentation will explore how through a SSHRC Community-University Research Alliance, community groups in Saint-Henri were paired with a PhD student who investigated the degree of gentrification underway in the neighbourhood through an analysis of relevant indicators from the Canadian census for the 1996-2006. Community-based research is an iterative process and as such, this presentation will detail the process of collaboration itself, from defining specific indicators for analysis, to dialoguing on preliminary results, to redefining relevant indicators, to drafting and rewriting the document in such a way that it can have maximum user-friendliness for those in the community sector. Lastly, it will discuss key difficulties and dilemmas that came up along the way.

Community Engagement in Partnerships for Healthy Communities Name: Johanna Walczak
Affiliation: Olneyville Housing Corporation, Providence, RI
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This paper looks at the partnership between a state Department of Health, a neighborhood-based Community Development Corporation, and local environmental and food justice groups on a comprehensive health disparities assessment and policy advocacy initiative to increase access to healthy food and exercise. This initiative aims to incorporate health and chronic disease into comprehensive community development and build a model for unlikely partnerships between housing developers and health departments. This paper explores the approaches to community engagement taken by the partnership in its resident and environmental assessments.

The Chronic Disease Pilot Integration Project in the Olneyville neighborhood of Providence is a partnership between the Rhode Island Department of Health, Olneyville Housing Corporation (OHC), the Providence Plan, and Rhode Island LISC. The goal of the project is to facilitate community-based development and implementation of policy, systems, and environmental change strategies in order to reduce chronic disease-related health disparities. Participation in this partnership follows OHC’s trajectory from starting out primarily as an affordable housing developer towards a more holistic approach to community development that encompasses safety, the built and natural environment, asset building, community building, and health. Through this project we are building an inventory of current initiatives in the neighborhood, identifying assets and barriers, and completing both resident and environmental assessments of health related indicators. The project looks at a number of health initiatives: One initiative underway is the Initiative for a Healthy Weight, which aims to create an environmental or policy change to increase access to healthy foods and exercise. Another initiative is the Providence Healthy Corner Stores initiative, spearheaded by the Environmental Justice League of Rhode Island, in collaboration with Farm Fresh Rhode Island, the RI Department of Health, and OHC. This aims to increase the availability and marketing of fresh, healthy foods in small corner stores. Other initiatives include a number of chronic disease programs within the Department of Health, including Tobacco and Diabetes. This project also builds on the community engagement work that OHC has undertaken in the last year and a half through the LISC Sustainable Communities Initiative. Each of these initiatives, as well as the Pilot Project overall, includes a community engagement component with the ultimate goal of producing an environmental or policy change. This paper explores the effectiveness of these initiatives in engaging community participation and how different approaches to addressing community change merge in this type of partnership.

Cooperative design on the Louisiana Coast: Coastal Sustainability Studio Name: Jeffrey Carney
Affiliation: Louisiana State University
Email: jcarney@lsu.edu

The extremely fragile relationship between communities and natural systems in coastal Louisiana led under decades of industrial expansion to a heavily engineered landscape. Following a series of disastrous storms, escalating land loss, and wetland destruction; Louisiana communities are facing an extremely dangerous and costly future. The heaviest burden of this future falls on the poorest and most compromised populations.

The Coastal Sustainability studio (CSS) at Louisiana State University was formed to respond to the unique and ongoing struggles between the human needs for protection and stability and the greater swings of the natural environment in coastal Louisiana.

The first CSS project has been the intertwined re-generation of Bayou Bienvenue and the Central Wetlands Unit with the communities of The Lower 9th ward of New Orleans and the neighboring town of St. Bernard Parish. This paper will first chronicle the unique design process achieved between architects, planners, landscape architects, engineers, and wetland ecologists. Then showcase a series of design scenarios that we are developing in response to the ongoing challenges facing these communities.

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Corruption in Planning and Land Development in Greece: the Growth of a Lernaean Hydra Name: Konstantinos Lalenis
Affiliation:
Email: klalenis@prd.uth.gr

Three years ago, the New Democracy centre – right political party won the national elections in Greece for a second term, by declaring war against corruption and promising major reforms in central and local administration. Recently, Greece made frontlines in international newspapers and in television networks by reaching the point of bancrupsy and becoming the “weak link” of the EU in the recent economic crisis. A major cause of this dismal situation seemed to be again corruption in its various forms: tax evasion, bribing, nepotism, clientelism etc. The New Democracy government collapsed, and the Socialist Party took over making “honesty and war against corruption” its policy flag. In the mean time, Greece presented a notable decline in the Annual Reports of Transparency International (from 46th among 180 countries in 2005, to 56th in 2007, and 68th in 2009). The public sectors broadly related to land use, construction and urban development seem to hold the lead in phenomena of corruption, in both, frequency of incidents (58% of cases of corruption) and the severity of them (recent suicide attempts are tragic epitomes of the involvement of public sector to profitable business of illegal construction or remission of protection of archaeological sites). Corruption cases in the sector of spatial planning and development have been recorded by the Office of the Public Advocate most often than in most other sectors of the central and local administration. It is, in fact, one of the main causal factors for phenomena related to excessive exploitation of land, large scale illegal development, destruction of archaeological sites, degradation of urban environment, and non compliance to planning and building laws, which in turn, cause serious difficulties in the provision of infrastructure and public services. In the proposed paper, the focus is on investigating the relation of corruption in the sector of planning and spatial development to other social, political, and economic factors. Empirical research will be presented, including data, attitude surveys, and reference to case studies, and the role of legislation will be analysed, either as penalizing (anticorruption laws), or as preventing corruption (planning and other related legislation, and provisions for transparency, participation etc.).

Crafting agreements: shaping spaces for coping with uncertainty? The case of partial plans of downtown renewal in Colombia Name: Catalina Ortiz
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Do the agreements for large urban projects in Colombian downtowns cope with the uncertainties of informality? Central areas in most Latin American cities are the settings of intricate customary ownership fragmentation, a high concentration of vulnerable population, low-income renters, and intertwined informal/formal activities taking place in the public space. In 2000, for the first time in history every municipality in Colombia must adopt a comprehensive spatial plan that indicates, among other things, the purpose and location of strategic large urban projects. Over 4,000 hectares of downtown fringes in the main Colombian cities have been designated as urban renewal areas to be redeveloped using a novel land management tool called ‘partial plan’. Partial Plan (PP) is a land management tool that enables parcel assembly and self - funding mechanisms for large urban projects; PP also constitute public agreements as they act as catalyst of the negotiation process for formulating large urban projects in strategic locations. PP formulation seeks to coordinate citywide planning objectives, land management techniques and urban design at urban fragment scale. Moreover, this tool enables a collaborative management to facilitate the cost sharing of project benefits and costs among local governments, developers, and landowners. However, social costs and non-landowners involvement becomes the contentious issue to be integrated in the negotiation process as the ‘flexible’ component of the planning process. Since the distribution of uncertainty determines power relations, planners in turn need to understand and deal with the complexities brought by informality as a critical feature of downtown interventions.

This paper will explore two approaches for conceiving the uncertainties of informality based on the works by Marris (1996) and Roy (2008, 2009). In addition, the planning practice will be explored as the collective management of uncertainty though the lenses of the pragmatic approach to plan composition based on Hoch’s work (2009). Theoretical perspectives will be exposed in a comparative case study of two partial plans of renewal in Colombia: the publicly led PP Ciudad Victoria in Pereira and the community led PP Corazon de Jesus in Medellin. I argue that planners, operating within states as informalized entities, in order to provide advice require converging more on adaptability and commitment rather than prediction to cope with complexity and uncertainty.

Criminal food: Dissent, food sharing, and biopower in the revanchist city Name: Jeremy Sorenson
Affiliation: Dept of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
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The neoliberal retrenchment of social programs notwithstanding, the role of the state has become more central to the lives of indigent urban dwellers, as local states increasingly make decisions about the efficacy of life itself. Along these lines, Mitchell and Heynen (2009) have noted the emergence of a “geography of survival” that pits the homeless and the hungry against the interests of The Authorities of the global city: private security personnel and municipal police forces keeping the streets clean in gentrified Business Improvement Districts, downtown councils driven to remove the homeless from sight to make visitors feel comfortable downtown, and legal frameworks that increasingly make the activities of life and survival illegal.

Parallel to this development is the emergence of renewed radical activism revolving around food. One such group is Food Not Bombs, which attempts to make the problems of poverty and homelessness visible by preparing vegetarian meals and sharing them in conspicuously public spaces on a regular schedule with whomever shows up. This act is not just a way to feed and nourish the hungry, but is also a politicized reclamation of public space.

In numerous cities across the US, though, the activities of Food Not Bombs have spurred a rash of municipal codes that limit the number of people in public spaces who can gather for food sharing, effectively criminalizing aid to the poor and hungry. What will follow

is a proposal for further scholarly research into the conflict between the local state and these new radical activists’ desires to see the poor and homeless (a) have regular access to life-sustaining food and (b) nurture autonomous networks of care and aid independent of the shelter system. How do we theorize the actions of law against the attempt for survival? Can social theory uncover the ways in which power, punishment, and discipline can be resisted? What discursive and material avenues for dissent and resistance do activists have?

Deep Activism: An Inward Revolution Toward Transformative Social Change John Adams, Masters
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jadams@calorganize.org

Deep Activism, an emerging and holistic paradigm of social change, can lead to deep sustainable social and personal transformation. Through Deep Activism, new concepts and theories are emerging related to community organizing and activism that naturally require individuals to expand one's understanding beyond a traditional scientific, materialistic, and objective worldview and to become more aware of one's internal experience and how one relates to the work of social change. The purpose of this study is to explore the inner experience and inner landscape of a community organizer applying Deep Activism.

The qualitative study focuses on the researcher’s attempt to apply Deep Activism to his work as a community organizer and provides examples of how to ground the new emerging concepts and theories, specifically from the fields of Integral Theory and Living Systems Theory, in application and real life experiences. The research leads to the discovery of how organizers face challenges and issues that are interrelated at many levels, including the immediate family, the workplace, the community, and within oneself. In this context, power and one's relationship to it takes on new meaning. This process leads to the understanding that deep social change and deep transformation starts from within. The realizations regarding one's internal experience and renewed relationship to power informs new ways to integrate deep activism into the work of community organizing, which can lead to sustainable and transformative social change.

Toward a Just Metropolis: From Crises to Possibilities, June 16-20, 2010, www.justmetropolis.org

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Defensive Identity and Flowing Place: A Case Study of Migration and Return Home of Dongji Settlement	Name: Ya-Chun Chiang Affiliation: Email: alittleya@yahoo.com	Name: Yi-Xiang Cheng Affiliation: Email: steven731119@yahoo.com.tw	This research tries to explore the specific flowing experience with defensive consciousness and identity between migration and return home in Dongji settlement, a lonely fishing village belongs to Penghu province, Taiwan. The village has forgotten by Dongji people since huge industrialization movement of Taiwan in 1970s, most of them left home for new jobs, even local spirits were moved to new hometown. The empty buildings and a small number of old people let the scene of the settlement more and more silence and lonely. Immigrants change the life style from adapting ocean to manufactory industry, move from traditional building to modern apartment, many of them still want to live together or collected as a neighborhood as well as remain the local spirits system brought from ocean based belief. The temple in new homeland is considered as a crucial common well sharing place, when people try to deal with racial justice issue will happen in this place. 1996, Dongji's identity was revived when central government and TPC(Taiwan Power Company) announced this village had been selected as a nuclear energy junk storage place, the decision arose Dongji's people reunion and leading a series of resistance activities for protecting homeland, they start to organize a "go home boat flotilla" go back and forth between new homeland and Dongji every summer, and following the local spirits'(traditional power) indication to decide when is the best period to go home and mix up with environmental protection topic, a defensive identity awaken in the "go home" process, they change the meaning and landscape of homeland from declining fish village to a defensive sacred land and self-recognized as defensive "others" to face the developmental power of state bureaucratic system. This project needs further empirical study for it provides a special mode of defensive identity shaped by flowing power and activities. Therefore, the local social and spatial formation, cultural symbolic transformation during defensive activities, defensive group organization, articulation mode between tradition and modern, and the discourse of central government bureaucratic system (modern state with developmental procedure) will be investigated for understanding the sense of flowing place.
Densifying Oakland with Community Support: Case Studies in Culturally Diverse Housing	Name: Michael Pyatok, FAIA Affiliation: Pyatok Architects Email: mpyatok@pyatok.com		A presentation that reviews 3 case studies involving designing housing and mixed use facilities for culturally diverse, lower income communities in Oakland. <ol style="list-style-type: none">Seven Directions: a joint venture between the Native American Health Center and the East Bay Asian Local development Corporation: 38 units of low income family housing above a medical/dental clinic and community center that celebrates the Native American presence in the East Bay and links Western and Native approaches to 'healing'. This involved a process of engaging the Native American community and local neighbors in the design process, and the incorporation of works by Native American artists.Fox Courts: a political success story, culminating almost 5 years of advocacy to force the City of Oakland to include 30% affordable housing within an 800-unit, downtown market-rate project. The development includes 80 units on .9 acres, for a racially diverse population. The community process involved extensive political organizing and various strategies to force the hand of the mayor and council.Lion Creek Crossing: A conversion of a public housing project with 195 units to a new transit-oriented neighborhood of 415 units, with a 6-acre park, a daylighted creek, child care and social services. A community process including residents and neighbors created the design, which continues as the new residents continue the participatory process, refining and expanding the uses of the park.
Ecological Strongholds: How cities and international policy are closing the environmental gap	Name: Yogi Hendlin Affiliation: UCLA Email: yhendlin@ucla.edu		The power of the city is on the rise. While we are far from the ecotopias many envision, the catholic acceptance of certain basic city goods like clean air and water, increased energy self-sufficiency (in the form of mandatory solar panels on new buildings, off-shore wind power, etc.), and livable streets incorporating viable alternatives to the automobile signal hope for the future. While the U.S. federal government flounders under the weight of bureaucracy, an oppositional political form, the corruption of soft money, and internecine partisanship, state and local governments are doing the real environmental work. Climate Action Plans (CAPS) are an exciting new development allowing cities to address the environmental crisis head-on by methodically reducing the city's ecological footprint. Started by Seattle's Mayor Greg Nickels in 2005 on the day the Kyoto Protocol went into effect, the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement birthed a mechanism allowing cities to sign-up for the Kyoto Protocol, even as the U.S. federal government refused. As a result, in the past 5 years, over 1,000 U.S. cities covering over 60 million U.S. citizens participate in the Kyoto Protocol. These cities take measures ranging from the extraordinary to the mundane to both decrease the city government's carbon emissions and resource waste as well as setting up policies to enable their citizens to do the same. There are also a number of other agencies, NGO, and alliances aimed at helping cities operationalize their green commitments. This international-local environmental protection link is the future of environmental politics, especially in the U.S. International law and policy must ensure that all regions enjoy certain minimal ecological protections and reduce the severity of their ecological impact to maintain ecosystems and reduce degradation. But the real work of these mandates occurs on the ground, at the local – not the federal or international – level. Training all personnel to be members of the 'green corps' no matter their specific duty, while employing ecologically thought-out organization of city services will bring about a sustainable present for a greener future.
Energy Efficient Affordable Housing - the Need and the Potential	Name: Nehemiah Stone Affiliation: ADPSR National Board; Benningfield Group Inc., Principal Email: nehemiah.stone@benningfieldgroup.com		Over 30% of the U.S. population lives in multifamily buildings. Yet when we talk about energy efficiency improvements in the "residential sector," we seldom think of opportunities outside of single-family homes, and almost never consider technologies that are only appropriate for multifamily homes. There are almost no studies of energy efficiency potential in the multifamily sector. Building codes have also paid little attention to the unique aspects of multifamily buildings, which means that even the newer multifamily housing stock has relatively more room for efficiency gains than its single-family counterpart. The result of these two oversights is a significant untapped potential for multifamily energy efficiency improvements. Based on analysis that started with a review of thirty energy efficiency potential studies over the past eight years, it appears that the achievable potential by 2020 in the U.S. multifamily sector is over 51,000 gigawatt-hours of electricity and over 2,800 Million therms of natural gas. That is roughly equal to the output of 20 average sized coal power plants and the entire non-power-plant natural gas usage of California, Oregon, and Washington. The potential savings would have a value of nearly \$9 Billion annually to property owners and tenants, compared to their current energy costs of about \$31 Billion. Efficiency is more important in this sector because multifamily households average half the income of single-family households, yet spend 10%-20% of their monthly income on energy, compared to about 4% for the average household, and tenants have very little ability to change the buildings in which they live.

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Evaluating Participatory Processes: The Case of Participatory Budgeting at Toronto Community Housing
Name: Joanna Duarte Laudon
Affiliation: Faculty of Environmental Studies (Planning), York University
Email: j.duartelaudon@gmail.com

The shortcomings of top-down modes of governance have encouraged recent calls for more democratic and participatory processes of decision-making in the hopes that the decisions generated will better reflect the aspirations of ordinary citizens and result in the more equitable distribution of resources. Accordingly, models such as participatory budgeting have promulgated across the globe as municipal governments and public agencies experiment with more direct and novel ways of engaging ordinary people. The procedural and institutional designs of participatory schemes however, are not universal. Rather, different local cultures, political histories and organizational structures demonstrate distinctive requirements for achieving deep participation and quality deliberation. The question then remains: how can participatory models be best adopted to reflect the local environment and achieve the goals of quality participation and democratic decision-making?

To address this question, the presentation explores the utility of participatory evaluations to the design of more effective and democratic participatory processes. Unlike conventional evaluation approaches, participatory evaluations directly include stakeholders in decisions about research objectives, methods and analysis. The assertion being that the subjectivity of stakeholder perspectives can better reflect the conditions and needs manifested in the local environment. Additionally, participants of the evaluation can develop useable skills and understandings not only to improve the design of participatory initiatives, but also intervene in their social realities.

The presentation grounds these discussions in the experience of the recent participatory evaluation of the participatory budgeting program at Toronto Community Housing (TCH). Tenants have been invited to participate in a series of workshops to design as well as conduct the evaluation of the 2010 participatory budgeting process in order to identify future actions for improving the initiative. Based on this experience, the presentation will explore how participatory evaluations can expand the boundaries of what is known and what is possible in the field of participatory democratic governance.

Exploring possibilities in urban sustainability: Permaculture, radical theory and practice
Name: Stephen Polk
Affiliation: University of Colorado at Denver
Email: stephen.polk@email.ucdenver.edu

Permaculture is gaining in popularity around the globe as a response to the growing threat of ecological collapse. From the South Pacific to Idaho, communities are uniting under the multivocal platform of permaculture. But what is permaculture exactly and how can permaculture expand our understandings of resistance to neoliberal hegemony, especially in urban areas? With its emphasis on individual and community empowerment, small scale energy and food production (energy and food security and sovereignty), all under the auspices of an ecologically derived principle of decentralization, permaculture aims to reinvent how daily life is structured and carried out. Contributing to this discussion on permaculture is exploring these possibilities of resistance using the theoretical lens of historical-geographical materialism and the politics of space; specifically, can permaculture design methods aid in the construction of spaces that either disrupt the existing city-scape or create new modes of existence commensurate with community values?

Façades of progressive gentrification in a time of crisis, restructuring and displacement
Name: Revel Sims
Affiliation: UCLA
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Name: Carolina Sarmiento
Affiliation: UCI
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The current debate on gentrification centers around an evaluation of the relative positive and negative effects brought on by the process itself. Diversity of retail, availability of new jobs, new services, new infrastructure and built environments are listed as positive benefits that further the needs of both capital and social development. Low-income working communities living in gentrifying areas, once the focus of significant policy interest among academics, are now considered to benefit from the process of gentrification despite the existence of displacement pressures that effectively rupture community. Notions of progressive development have subsequently replaced the concept of gentrification as the dominant signifier. While the conflict over how gentrification should be understood is not new, what is unique is the way in which capitalist crisis and restructuring have facilitated the growth of strong, potentially hegemonic narratives that attempt to structure, legitimize and expand this process. The green and creative economies are the leading examples of this emerging socio-economic model. These models of gentrification, unlike those led by urban rehabilitationists or entrepreneurial developers that prioritize personal gain, tend to incorporate/co-opt progressive social discourses by proposing to shrink the divide between the needs of community and the needs of capitalist development under a benign and hegemonic process.

This paper examines these two economic models at work in a pair of Southern California cities and their role in the overall process of gentrification. In both Los Angeles and Santa Ana, a number of projects are underway that have mobilized notions of “culture”, “art”, and “green” as key organizing principles guiding capitalist development. Stripped of their anti-hegemonic or oppositional character, these notions are re-positioned high within new development strategies. We argue that these projects have taken the form they have as responses to aspects of the crisis of neoliberal capitalism, sometimes characterized as glocalization. For example, at the level of the community, art and culture are used to simultaneously deter dissent and draw in new social forces such as the so-called “creative class”. Environmentalism for its part is similarly used as a means to temporarily resolve potential social conflicts that arise from un-/under-employment while at the same time facilitate national and regional competitive advantages within the global capitalist market. We examine these issues through the use structured and semi-structured interviews, participant observation and spatial analysis.

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Food System Planning, Food Justice, and Critical Race Theory: Toward a Radical Strategy	Name: Clare Fox Affiliation: UCLA Urban Planning Email: claremfox@gmail.com	Name: Cedar Landsman Affiliation: UCLA Urban Planning/ Latin American Studies Email: cedarsophie@gmail.com	Historically, the planning field has kept the food system at arm’s length, leaving the provision of this basic human need in the hands of the free market. And yet, from the immigration policies that impact farm workers who grow our food, to the transportation infrastructure that delivers food to urban centers, to the location of supermarkets in neighborhoods - planners and policy makers do leave their mark on our meals! Despite the relatively negligent record in planning scholarship, individual planners are taking interest in sustainable and equitable food systems and experimenting with Farmer’s Markets, healthy corner store conversions, urban agriculture and community gardens, and zoning innovations to mitigate “food deserts.” Mainstream planning associations are beginning to invest in research to catalogue the multitude of food-related planning interventions as they are cropping up quickly throughout the U.S. Public health practitioners too are engaging the question of the built environment in earnest by building partnerships with planning departments and redevelopment agencies to stimulate local food economies where they are failing to meet the food needs of communities..
		Name: Alicia Virani Affiliation: UCLA Urban Planning/ Law Email: alicia.virani@gmail.com	But how can this myriad of planning initiatives address the deep racial and class injustices with regards to production, distribution, and consumption in access to affordable, healthy, safe and culturally resonant foods? Some have suggested that “food apartheid” (instead of the more benign “food desert”) more aptly describes the severity of inequality in our food environments- a condition that leads to earlier and more frequent death in poor communities and communities of color. How can planners move beyond a piecemeal approach and strategically capture a growing national enthusiasm for food in ways that support power and autonomy for historically marginalized communities?
			The crisis in the food system not only requires attention to every link in the supply chain – production, distribution, processing, consumption and waste management; to achieve food justice, planners must direct our food system efforts guided by principles that confront systems of oppression. We believe that radical and progressive planners, taking direction from community leadership, must articulate a comprehensive vision for a just food system rooted in notions of food sovereignty, racial justice, and meaningful community economic development.
From earthquake crisis to more equal metropolis	Name: Pouya Doulabi Affiliation: PhD Candidate in Architecture, Urban design & Conservation of Landscape– Politecnico di Milano-Italy Email: pooya_dizel@yahoo.com	Name: Setareh Fadaee Affiliation: PhD Candidate in Architecture, Urban design & Conservation of Landscape– Politecnico di Milano-Italy Email: setareh_fadaee@yahoo.com	Crises are often identified as sudden or periodic interruption in socio-political as well as physical and economical fabrics. Today we are living in the world which is subject to various disasters, catastrophes and crises in different spatial level from local, regional, national and global. As the world becomes more interconnected and integrated, we notice the increasing consensus over the public discourses on safety, sustainability, better living condition, social justice, etc.... At the same time we as architects, planners, sociologists, politicians or even normal citizens should be ready to tackle the crises and treat them in the way to become opportunities through working together and learning from each other. This paper, which is the part of team research on metropolitan region of Tehran, focuses on the way the potential earthquake, predicted to occur in near future, can alert the decision makers of the metropolis to adapt the policies in a way to reduce the damages, save the lives of inhabitants and at the same time create more inclusive metropolis based on ideas of liveability and equity.
		Name: Hossein Maroufi Affiliation: PhD Candidate in Spatial Planning & Urban Development – Politecnico di Milano - Italy Email: maroofi60@yahoo.com	Tehran, the capital of Iran, is one of the youngest and at the same time largest cities in the world with the population of over 8 million in administrative boundary and 13 million in larger metropolitan region. This huge concentration of people, capital and resources, however, has suffered from many physical, social, political and environmental problems which have placed Tehran in a very low grade in recent cities international ranking concerning existing quality of life indicator. In addition, Tehran has been located on dangerous earthquake fault lines which estimated to occur in very near future risking the life of millions of its inhabitants and causing the largest damage ever in the history of the city. As a big challenge to the high level of Tehran’s socio-political and economical primacy in Iran, the authorities are considering plans to either relocate the capital or nominating another major city for becoming the future capital. This decision has been re-emphasised upon the political unrest of the capital since the latest presidential election as Tehran became the main site of opposition and protests. In the line of the decision for the future of Tehran, our research group proposes another alternative which keeps the city and its social identity as a capital city while some of its functions (such as political and economical) become partially or totally decentralised to other major cities of Iran which have the potential and tradition to host these functions. Decentralizing process and formation of parallel cities can be found in many countries in various socio-political, economical and geographical contexts. Barcelona and Madrid (capital) in Spain has been 2 parallel cities, Istanbul and Ankara (capital) in Turkey have similar situation so the Shanghai and Beijing (capital) in China. Just as there are no two Countries alike, there also is no clear formula for achieving success that can be applied to each context. The path to success varies from project to project and country to country, and finding the right solution can be challenging. But learning from other’s experiences will be undoubtedly beneficial in reframing our own problems. Decentralization of functions in the case of Tehran will release and reduce the population pressure (local and floater populations) over the city while at the same time save the lives of its inhabitants in potential future earthquake which eventually lead to more equal and inclusive metropolitan area.
From HOPE IV to HOPE SF: Public Housing Redevelopment in San Francisco	Name: Jane Rongerude Affiliation: UC Berkeley Email: jrong@berkeley.edu		Jane Rongerude focuses on the Hope SF program in San Francisco, a local initiative to redevelop the eight most distressed public housing sites in the city. This redevelopment activity follows earlier HUD and city implementation of federally funded redevelopment activity in the last decade. Using interviews, archival data, and observation along with analyses of the built environment, she discusses the geographies of displacement in public housing redevelopment, specifically the issues of the right to return, the right to remain, and the question of choice. Hope SF promises that the process of redevelopment will create revitalized neighborhoods and bring new opportunities to the city’s African-American ghettos. She argues that while these redevelopment projects are likely to change the distribution of poverty in the city, opportunity will come to only a fortunate few while others will lose their place in the city altogether.
GreenTRIP: Multiple Rewards of Low-Traffic Development	Name: Ann Cheng Affiliation: Transform Email: ann@transformca.org		TransForm’s new GreenTRIP certification program for new residential and mixed use development, recognizes developers providing excellent Traffic Reduction and Innovative Parking strategies. This presentation by Ann Cheng will explain how GreenTRIP works, the great results achieved in the first round of pilot projects and how GreenTRIP directly helps build more affordable homes at the right densities in the right locations. GreenTRIP is pushing the next frontier of green building by focusing on how people get to new homes to complement certifications focused on what buildings are made of. The five pilot projects to be discussed are in San Leandro, Berkeley, Hayward, San Jose and San Mateo. For about 1200 of these homes, by going through the GreenTRIP evaluation process, the developers chose to provide at least 2 free transit passes for over 40 years. See www.GreenTRIP.org for more information.

Toward a Just Metropolis: From Crises to Possibilities, June 16-20, 2010, www.justmetropolis.org

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Hillside Village: A Community Model for Downtown Affordable Housing	Name: Heidi Postnikoff Affiliation: Queen's University School of Urban and Regional Planning- 2nd year graduate student Email: 7mtct@queensu.ca	Teresa Thomas: mary.t.c.thomas@queensu.ca	We are two graduate students from the School of Urban and Regional Planning at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario (Teresa Thomas & Heidi Postnikoff). In the fall 2009 semester with academic support from Leela Viswanathan and professional guidance from David Jackson, we, and four other students, worked in collaboration with the City of Kingston in Ontario, Canada and the Social Planning Council of Kingston and District to develop a proposal for a mixed-use, affordable housing development for an under-utilized parking lot in downtown Kingston, Ontario. Through a unique combination of social, ecological and land-use planning approaches, our group created a housing model that includes affordable rental and owned units, environmentally sustainable design and community building opportunities. Our endeavor has also addressed the potential for this model to work in other parking lot redevelopments within the City of Kingston. Our project exemplifies the possibilities of moving towards a more just metropolis by exploring a mixed-use, mixed-tenure affordable housing model that supports community building through shared amenity space. The development incorporates an ecologically progressive building design, which is further supported by a CarShare program. The model is unique in that it addresses a need for below market rental housing as well as below market home ownership. The home ownership component would be organized through the formation of a limited-equity, co-operative model, which has not been extensively explored in Canada. Project significance at Just Metropolis: Our proposal to present our report at Just Metropolis comes at a timely manner. The urgency to create new and effective ways to of developing and sustaining affordable housing is becoming increasingly relevant due to growing pressures on financially limited municipal governments to establish environmentally, socially and economically sustainable affordable housing. By highlighting key areas of our project, we hope to bring an interesting discussion to the table regarding the sustainable housing model we have proposed.
Hitting our Stride: Developing an operational definition and performance metrics for Walkable Urban Places	Name: Mariela Alfonzo Affiliation: Virginia Tech Email: malfonzo22@gmail.com	Name: Chris Leinberger Affiliation: Brookings Institution Email: cleinberger@brookings.edu	Walkable urban places (WUPs) are conceptually defined as regionally-significant, high density, mixed-use places, ranging between 50 and 400 acres. While this definition is not empirically verified, we know there is an increasing demand for places containing characteristics associated with walkable urban places. Yet, the market has not supplied enough WUPs to satisfy demand. Municipal policies, zoning ordinances, and public funding biases, among other factors, make it difficult, expensive and, sometimes, technically illegal to develop enough WUPs. Meanwhile, the pent-up demand for walkable urban places decreases their affordability and increases inequity. The growing unmet demand for WUPs and the concurrent decrease in the affordability of such places – combined with the physical health and environmental benefits associated with WUP characteristics – underscores the need to rigorously understand the factors that facilitate their development. To help address the pent up demand for WUPs, this study will establish an operationalized definition of walkable urban places that lays out the observable, measurable factors that characterize them. Such a definition creates a framework for stakeholders to reduce barriers to and facilitate the development of WUPs. Moreover, this study will establish performance metrics by which to measure the (1) economic and (2) equity components of walkable urban places, that, when combined with LEED-ND, measure the triple bottom line of WUPs. Performance metrics allow communities to gauge their progress toward becoming economically and socially successful WUPs; compare their progress with that of other communities; and measure the effectiveness of policies and spending. In particular, it is important to develop metrics for social equity, along with economics, because a community that is less restrictive to all social classes is more likely to drive balanced economic growth, improve public safety, strengthen sense of community, and empower previously disenfranchised citizens to enjoy the benefits of WUPs. This study will utilize a mixed-method approach to establish an operational definition of and performance metrics for walkable urban places. Drawing upon archival analysis, a literature review, Delphi and advisory panels, and regression analyses, we will develop an operational definition of WUPs; identify existing and emerging WUPs within the DC Metropolitan region; develop a continuum of economically and socially successful WUPs; produce an aggregate measure of the triple bottom line for WUPs; and apply the performance metric methodology within the DC area. This paper will present an overview of the methodological process as well as preliminary findings from the archival analysis, literature review, and advisory panels.
Identity Crises! Fabricating the Global City in India's Neo-Liberal Economic Era	Name: Morgan Campbell Affiliation: Hunter College (NYC)/CAG (Chennai, India) Email: campbell.morganf@gmail.com	Name: Jessica Hecker Affiliation: Hunter College Email:	"India's economic restructuring in the early 90's has had a major impact on urban land use. As city governments respond to rapid economic, demographic, and political changes it is important to identify what is being promoted and what is not being protected. By identifying what's at stake, we may better understand the restructuring of socio-economic and environmental responsibility, and how to ensure accountability on local, national, and global levels. Taramani, a sum of 2,000 acres located in South Chennai, illustrates the way in which cities in India are shaping, marketing, and selling land according to the needs of the global marketplace. In less than 75 years, Taramani has evolved from a small village comprised of wetlands and agriculture, to quasi-public land that is home to multiple IT parks. When the land was purchased from small local farmers in the late 1950's the government (public works) conceived of using the land for a polytechnic institutional area to meet the educational demands of the newly independent nation. Over the past 4 decades the image of Taramani has dramatically changed. In the 1980's a Master Plan was devoted to the transformation of Taramani into a 'Science City.' In the early 90's, Tamil Nadu's thriving film industry, which was affiliated with the political party in power, proposed converting Taramani into a Film City. Internal strife within the political party caused the Film City idea to be scrapped. Two major events in the mid 1990's have had a lasting impact on Taramani—India's economic liberalization and the IT boom. Today, Taramani is home to three major IT parks and a major expressway known as the IT Corridor. Taramani's development as a quasi-public body of land catering primarily to the needs of multi-national corporations is characteristic of technopoles in the developing world. Meanwhile, the surrounding areas illustrate characteristics of perri-urban development as land prices in neighboring villages bring the new middle class in and push generational residents out. As the land and identity of Taramani changes it is important to understand failure in relation to what is promoted by self-identifying as a global city and what is not being protected. "

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Immigrants in Greece: are they welcomed or not?	Name: Aris Sapounakis Affiliation: Assistant Professor, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece Email: sapounakis@gmail.com		Greece has traditionally been a country from which people tended to emigrate in search of better employment opportunities. Mainly since the political reorganization of Eastern European countries by the end of the '80s, the above trend has been overturned. It is interesting to note that instead of declining, the volume of the influx of refugees has risen above the figure of 100,000 people a year. A small percentage of these people apply for political asylum with minimal success while another portion are temporarily accommodated in places called 'reception centres' organized by the Greek government. In the absence of a comprehensive approach to the issue, the only choice left for the majority of them is to wander around the country in search of a job. Evidence has shown that the living conditions of immigrants, especially during their first years in Greece, are particularly harsh as apart from adverse housing conditions, they also face acute problems in relation to job opportunities as well as medical provision. Hostility among natives and immigrant workers has been pronounced especially in the biggest urban conglomerations. During the last couple of years, many incidents have surfaced the media, in most cases as an expression of acute hostility of conservative Greek nationals against immigrant workers and their families. These developments have triggered a debate among policymakers and the general public regarding the continuing and indeed escalating influx of immigrant workforce in Greece. The decisive shift in central government in autumn 2009 from conservative to labour gave rise to an altogether novel administrative approach as a new decree is being prepared. The aim of the novel legislative instrument is to provide immigrants with a substantial amount of rights in an attempt to overcome their unjustifiable position especially inasmuch as second generation aliens are concerned. Following these developments, hostility addressed to immigrants has seriously escalated during the last six months. In view of current European directives and policies, the aim of the present paper is to identify the dimensions of the problem and to explore the possibilities of its solution.
Innovative Strategies, Fresh Roles and Renewed Commitment to Collaboration for CDCs	Name: Susan Weistrop Affiliation: UW-Milwaukee CDS Email: susatrop@uwm.edu	Name: Sara Khorshidifard Affiliation: UW-Milwaukee CDS Email: khorshi2@uwm.edu (not listed?) Name: James Lewis Affiliation: UW-Milwaukee CDS Email: jameslewis0@gmail.com	Community design centers have learned that the quality, stability and livability of the built environment is directly related to the extent to which those who will inhabit, work in or frequent a place help to shape it. "Empowering" the people by enabling them to make decisions themselves rather than using ones professional "power" to tell a community what it needs to do yields stronger individuals and healthier cities, communities and neighborhoods. By promoting collaborative ways of thinking and practicing and encouraging listening over lecturing, community-based design and planning centers have had success in bringing about cultural changes not only within the educational and practicing environments of their disciplines, but also in urban and rural neighborhoods throughout the U.S. However, since "empowerment" from the bottom-up can be a fairly gradual and slow process, in this dynamic, information overloaded age of pressing environmental and economic issues, how can community design centers keep up with the rapid changes and continue to find ways to work as effective partners with and helpmates to the underserved groups in our country? At Community Design Solutions, the design and planning outreach center of the University of Wisconsin –Milwaukee, three strategies have grown from our efforts to help our clients meet the pressures being exerted, in domino-like fashion, by federal, state and local political institutions to: clean the environment; reduce spending; increase safety and livability; while, at the same time, assuring that their social justice and local level needs are addressed in resulting changes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Work with the neighborhood groups to anticipate where and what changes are coming their way and help them develop their own, strong proposals for solutions.2. Provide a low cost embedded consultant service to the city or local officials to provide design or planning expertise from a more objective position.3. Using the information technology available to provide information, education, ideas and a forum for discussion about design and planning as well as taking the small scale decisions resulting from local projects and making them immediately available to national and international audiences. Intractable Democracy chronicles and reflects on the history of community-based planning in New York City, as told by practitioners--both trained planners and citizen planners. This paper, which is also featured as a poster at the conference, is an exploratory analysis of the spatial divide and subsequent rise of concentrated poverty in Fresno, California.
Intractable Democracy: Fifty Years of Community-Based Planning	Anusha Venkataraman (Pratt Institute) asvenkat@gmail.com		
Invisible Barriers: Concentrated Poverty and the Dynamics of Neighborhood Change in Fresno, CA	Name: Danielle Bergstrom Affiliation: Cornell University Email: dnb48@cornell.edu		

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Labour-Community Coalitions Name: Abbe Edelson
Negotiating Community Affiliation: Independent
Benefit Agreements Researcher/MES (urban planning) York University, Toronto, Ontario
Email: abbe@sympatico.ca

In response to rampant land development occurring within the City of Toronto, community-based networks are emerging that are striving to negotiate community benefits directly with private developers and the city, as well as to mitigate the negative impact of local land-development projects on their neighbourhoods. Many questions are arising from this process: Are such campaigns an effective vehicle for community groups to negotiate community benefits associated with local land-development projects? Will community networks be empowered through these community-benefit campaigns to transform and mitigate the effects of local land development in their neighbourhoods? Will community benefits negotiated by such community-based campaigns address the needs of the most marginalized citizens in the local community?

This presentation will explore these questions by comparing and contrasting two very different community-based campaigns in low-income communities within the City of Toronto. Community Organizing for Responsible Development (CORD) has been working to negotiate a community-benefit agreement with the developers of Woodbine Live!, a megaproject that has been approved for development in the inner suburb of Rexdale. I will analyze the attributes of CORD's campaign as a labour-community coalition, and document how CORD has been working to influence the City of Toronto's local planning and economic-development processes.

I will then compare and contrast CORD's campaign with an ongoing campaign undertaken by a loose network of community groups and residents in St. Jamestown, one of the most densely populated inner-city neighbourhoods in the City of Toronto. Unlike CORD, which has adopted radical strategies in advocating for community benefits, the community network in St. Jamestown is more reformist in approach. While both cases represent a resurgence of community-based activism in the City of Toronto, as citizens' groups strive to negotiate community benefits and influence local economic development and planning processes — the question remains as to whether such campaigns provide community networks with a viable vehicle in the City of Toronto for ensuring that local development projects provide community benefits for all residents within the community.

Leveraging an Industrial Name: Linda Dottor not presenting: Elizabeth
Legacy Infill Philadelphia: Affiliation: Community Design Miller
Industrial Sites Collaborative
Email: linda@cdesignc.org

“The Workshop of the World.” Philadelphia earned this reputation and retained this “brand” for the best part of the century after the Civil War because of the rich industrial inventory it built and maintained. Today, however, the largely abandoned sites provide only a narrative sketch of the industrial boom that significantly shaped the growth and structure of many urban neighborhoods throughout the 1920s. Underutilized space, architectural remnants and unproductive, vacant land characterize much of what remains, is standing in the way of efforts to revitalize the neighborhoods surrounding them. At the same time, neighborhood unemployment levels skyrocket and the city inventory of industrial land is at an all-time low.

Like many cities across the nation that are seeking ways to stay competitive and tap into new markets, Philadelphia is confronted with both an opportunity and a challenge: How can the city restore the competitive edge of underused industrial spaces and improve job capacity and opportunities for employment for neighborhood residents?

Recent research and investigations indicate that this challenge may not be as daunting for Philadelphia as many believe. Perhaps the best evidence will be the array of market-driven industrial activities to be presented in the spring 2010 release of Industrial Land Market and Land Use Strategy study, commissioned by the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, and the Philadelphia Department of Commerce.

Design can be a key to transforming Philadelphia's neighborhood-based industrial sites to attract these new industries and restoring economic equity to older urban neighborhoods. The Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) is partnering with the Community Design Collaborative for its third phase of Infill Philadelphia to explore how innovative design can create a place for compatible, cutting-edge industries in Philadelphia's neighborhoods.

Infill Philadelphia is a five-year initiative created by the Community Design Collaborative to promote workable, innovative design solutions to revitalizing older, urban neighborhoods. Guiding the Infill Philadelphia approach is a highly-interactive “design challenge” organized around one theme. Three volunteer design firms develop conceptual designs for three real-life sites selected by community-based organizations

Infill Philadelphia: Industrial Sites will provide design concepts for three community-based industrial development projects that range considerably in scale and format. These projects include creating leasable space for artisanal industries in a wing of an old factory building, designing an industrial/residential mixed-use project for a multi-building manufacturing complex, and developing a sustainable site plan for industrial flex space on a riverfront parcel.

local code: real estates Nicholas de Monchaux
nicholas@demonchaux.com

description: Local Code uses geospatial analysis to identify thousands of publicly owned abandoned sites in major US cities, imagining this distributed, vacant landscape as a new urban system. Using parametric design, a landscape proposal for each site is tailored to local conditions, optimizing thermal and hydrological performance to enhance the whole city's ecology—and relieving burdens on existing infrastructure. Local Code's quantifiable effects on energy usage and stormwater remediation eradicate the need for more expensive, yet invisible, sewer and electrical upgrades. In addition, the project uses citizen participation to conceive a new, more public infrastructure as well—a robust network of urban greenways with tangible benefits to public health and social welfare.

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los angeles_REDCAR	Name: Gerry Tierney Affiliation: Perkins+Will Email: gerry.tierney@perkinswill.com	Gerry Tierney, Ben Feldmann, Tyrone Marshall / 510 Collective; Katie Handy, Dinesh Perera / format design studio; Therese Tierney / TT_Studio	<p>los angeles_REDCAR is a distributed transportation system, which utilizes the existing street and freeway infrastructure, along with emerging P2P communications networks, to create a new public-realm transportation overlay, designed to address the reality of a poly-centric metropolitan area and reversing the current top-down “fit-the-user-to-the-technology” approach of traditional public transit modes</p> <p>The Los Angeles metropolitan area is approximately 500 square miles in size and the second largest in the country. The mass transit system is designed around a classical urban core which doesn’t respond to LA’s current poly-centric urban organization. Traditional mass transit systems are predicated on a top-down “fit the user to the technology” methodology, which ignores user preferences (e.g. autonomous transit means) and usage patterns.</p> <p>The Solution: los angeles_REDCAR builds on the regions inherent “autopia” culture by leveraging current P2P social software and ubiquitous computing as a means of promoting connectivity. As a single opportunistic system, los angeles_REDCAR combines multiple processes and programs with a mobile embedded information technology platform incorporating existing transit infrastructure elements (streets, freeways, bus, rail, metro-link), wireless/mesh communication networks (eg. AHS, DARPA Urban Challenge, autonomous guidance systems), personal communication devices and social software.</p> <p>Existing streets and freeways are adapted to incorporate the Autonomous Ground Vehicle technology systems demonstrated both with the 1997 NAHSC / PATH I-15 (Automated Highway Systems) program and the more recent 2007 DARPA Urban Challenge.</p> <p>The social software application, similar to Facebook, works through an AI profiling structure with an algorithm linking friends, mode of transport and special interest. The program builds upon similar applications such as those used by FEDEX routing processes or amazon.com purchasing preferences.</p> <p>Existing automobiles would be gradually replaced by autonomous vehicles which are dispatched to the user’s GPS coordinates and evaluate the most efficient route to reach the desired destination which may include a timed-transfer of vehicle or transit mode. The rideshare option allows for transit with friends, or friends of friends or shared interest groups, while a task share option allows for riders to pick up various items on route.</p> <p>As an ad-hoc distributed transportation system, the los angeles_REDCAR adapts to the fragmented urban sphere by synthesizing existing social networks, modes of transport and personal communications devices. Within this framework, los angeles_REDCAR is a departure from mass-transit, being a closer approximation to Armand’s performance based, supple, bottom up emergent system.</p> <p>Rationale: The link between human health and urban form is not new. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, concerns over communicable diseases in industrial cities prompted the introduction of segregated land use zoning policies that have since played a major role in establishing the energy- and land-intensive suburban development in much of Canada and the United States. Now, as the North American obesity epidemic intensifies, the relationship between urban form and health is of significant interest to researchers, health care professionals, policymakers, and the public. The onset of type-2 diabetes (T2D) represents one consequence of current physical activity trends, which are in turn influenced by the built environment (made up of urban design characteristics, the spatial distribution of land uses, and regional and local transportation systems and infrastructure). Yet moderate forms of exercise such as walking have been shown to have profound impacts on the health of T2D patients. A growing academic literature identifies several built environment correlates of walking, including density, mixed land uses, and green space – linking 'walkability' to smart growth policies.</p> <p>What this study adds: This project uses both GIS-based and observational measures of walkability to measure the effect of the built environment on walking rates of 200 individuals living with T2D in the greater Montreal area. The GIS-derived measure is a composite index of land-use mix, net residential density, and street connectivity, approximated by three types of 500-m buffers around the centroid of each T2D patient's home postal code. A fourth index adds retail/service density to the circular buffer using enhanced points of interest. To 'ground-truth' these results, two undergraduate researchers conducted a walkability audit of 21 variables (including building and sidewalk characteristics and maintenance, public space/amenities, and safety indicators) of five randomly selected street segments in each of the 200 neighbourhoods, using Kappa tests to assess inter-rater reliability. Median household income is used as a proxy for socio-economic status, and compared to both GIS-based and observational measures for walkability. Linear regression is used to assess the influence of the walkability indices on each individual's number of steps taken per day. Results show a clear pattern in walkability across rural, suburban, and urban areas in Montreal. The results may also be used to help understand the role of the built environment in exacerbating or mitigating the effects of T2D.</p> <p>Officials, developers, designers and planners love to promote the acceptability of a project by citing that it is "designed in keeping with the principles of Jane Jacobs." This is not true, more often than not. I propose to offer a paper, "The Misappropriation of Jane Jacobs." I don't suppose to speak for Jane; her own words speak volumes without any help from the living. However, after close a 30 yr friendship with her, the inclusion of a lot of her thinking in my three books and the study I have made over 40 years of writing about cities, I am in a good position to address this issue. In fact, I have already done so in a more limited fashion in NYC and in a major way in my new book, The Battle For Gotham: New York in the Shadow of Robert Moses and Jane Jacobs" (Nation Books). My paper would provoke some lively discussion during the conference.</p>
Making healthy cities: the link between neighbourhood walkability and obesity-related diseases	Name: Max Halparin Affiliation: Researcher/presenter Email: max.halparin@mail.mcgill.ca		
Misappropriating Jane Jacobs, Roberta Brandes Gratz, author, "The Battle For Gotham: New York in the Shadow of Robert Moses and Jane Jacobs," Nation Books	Name: Roberta Gratz Affiliation: Email: roberta.gratz@gmail.com		

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Narrating the Great Recession: Reflections on Critical Scholarship and Community Coalitions in Neoliberal Times	Name: Marshall Feldman Affiliation: The University of Rhode Island Email: marsh@uri.edu		This paper reflects on the politics of critical research in relation to local community coalitions working under neoliberal conditions. In particular, it reflects on two aspects of the author's own work: (1) the choice of a research subject and method and (2) modes of presentation and use in relation to a community coalition. The research itself compares changes in the economies of two neighboring states, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, since the late 1990's. It hypothesizes that Rhode Island's poor performance during the "Great Recession" of 2007-2010 is due largely to its economic structure rather than local competitive factors, much as Massachusetts' was during the earlier "dot-com" bust. Local political discourse is dominated by neoliberalism, and all serious policy options are framed in narratives of improving the local "business climate" and competitiveness. The research design was deliberately chosen to challenge this narrative by using a relatively easily understood technique (shift-share analysis) to measure the relative contributions of local industrial structure and local competitive factors in the state's dismal economic performance. To give this research political saliency and visibility, the author is working with a coalition organized around affordable housing but having great diversity, with member organizations including advocates for the homeless, environmental activists, government agencies, community development corporations, and the Chamber of Commerce. The paper reflects on the numerous contradictions in this kind of research and its potential as a tool for achieving non-reformist reforms and, more generally, undermining the narratives of neoliberalism.
Negotiating Identity In New Immigrant Gateways	Name: Julie Behrens Affiliation: Columbia University in New York Email: jmb349@columbia.edu	Name: Kaja Kuehl (is an author but cannot attend) Affiliation: Columbia University in New York Email: kk730@columbia.edu	Over the past 20 years, the United States has been experiencing a wave of immigration unparalleled since the turn of the last century. However, immigration policy discussions at the national level thus far have given little attention to the local nature of this phenomenon; migrants move to cities and have an impact and on the communities in which they live. While traditional immigrant gateways such as New York and Los Angeles continue to receive significant number of immigrants, newcomers are increasingly settling in cities and suburban areas that very little experience with migrant communities. The situation has become especially challenging in places that do not identify as traditional immigrant gateways and where there is limited understanding about how and why migrants have arrived. Local authorities, native-born residents and immigrants alike often struggle to adapt to the rapidly changing identity of their community and those living within it. Often we find that differences, both real and perceived, between native populations and immigrants give rise to patterns that create and maintain inequity and limit the ability of all residents to participate fully in the life of the city. The challenge for planners and policy makers therefore, is to recognize these patterns and to provide inclusive urban environments for all residents. In a series of case studies across the United States, we intend to illustrate how urban space, identity and the "right to the city" are negotiated by migrants and their host communities. New Haven, CT Local identity to encourage civic participation In 2007, the City of New Haven introduced a Municipal Identification Card to grant all of its citizens a "right to the city", regardless of immigration status. The card serves as a legal ID for such activities as opening a bank account, gaining access to the local library or getting a prescription drug. Brentwood, Long Island, NY Since 2002, the hamlet of Brentwood is home to the General Consulate of El Salvador to provide administrative services, but also cultural events, education and legal assistance, and more recently political lobbying for an estimated 60,000 El Salvadoran immigrants now living in the town. Most of these migrants arrived during the 1990s when this small bedroom community began to undergo rapid and dramatic change. Edison, New Jersey Edison, a suburb of approximately 100,000 in Woodbridge Township, New Jersey has been transformed in the past generation from a mostly white, blue-collar community in decline into one of the largest and distinct Indian communities in the New York City metropolitan area. The influx of immigrants has changed the culture, fabric and flavor of this town, with over 400 Indian-owned businesses and a Bollywood theater that cater to Indians throughout the region.
Neighborhood conquers storm water with green solutions	Name: Patti Petrie Affiliation: University of Illinois Email: pattsi@uiuc.edu		Case study--An organized neighborhood watershed using consensus building not only with 1700 households, but also with city staff and the city council built a decision-making safety net to solve storm water flooding issues using green solutions to extend the protection level from 40 years, using traditional civil engineering solutions, to 60-70 years, using the green solutions. In addition, the neighborhood group created a collaboration with a university landscape architecture class to help analyze the green solutions and effectiveness thereof. The success of the neighborhood watershed steering committee has evolved to become the model to be used by other neighborhood groups within the community to solve the storm water flooding issues in those respective watersheds. A recent acknowledgment of this process is that the watershed has been nominated for a community award by a city council member. Since 2004 the neighborhood group has been organizing to present the seriousness of the flooding to the city staff and city council to no avail. The fall of 2007 was a tipping point to the extent that of 500 households invited to a community meeting, 120 people attended. This demonstrated citizen concern garnered the attention of the city along with the surveys done by the group of the two sections of the watershed. This information put onto a GIS map visually displayed how extensive, severe, and complex the problem is because there is an intermingling of clean and dirty water entering houses. This visual, neighborhood organization, and presenting green solutions to the city resulted in a response level not the norm. In addition, the work of the neighborhood group, which was ahead of the problem-solving thinking of the city-decision makers, appears to have given permission to the decision makers to have a paradigm shift as to how to handle storm water issues and engage collaboration with other resources in the community usually not enveloped into the problem-solving process.

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Physical Transformation, Poverty Deconcentration and Residents' Self-Sufficiency in HOPE VI: Lessons from Camden, New Jersey
Name: Michael Brown
Affiliation: New Jersey Institute of Technology
Email: mrsgoody@gmail.com

The United States has 30,000 plus public housing developments, most of which are in cities and towns. However, anyone who knows something about urban public housing in the 1970s and 1980s would likely agree that these highly visible pieces of real estate were in serious crisis and needed drastic measures to improve the built and socio-economic environments and transform living conditions and residents' live from despair to hope and aspirations. The dull appearance; dilapidated, outdated, and inadequate physical infrastructure; deep concentrations of poverty among residents; and restrictive operating practices required unconventional and immediate steps to make public housing appeal to wide cross-sections of even poor Americans.

In the early 1990s, Congress acted and launched the Urban Redevelopment Demonstration program, called HOPE VI today, to redevelop the worst public housing developments into economically viable, residential communities where both middle and lower income household live in modern and undifferentiated housing. To help avoid reconcentrating poverty, impacted households receive a variety of assistance to help them transition from dependence on government aid to economic self-sufficiency. Administered by HUD and focused on the most distressed developments, HOPE VI seeks to:

- Change the built environment of public housing to make them compatible with the surrounding communities,
- Establish positive incentives to improve resident self-sufficiency
- Lessen concentrations of poverty by promoting a more economically diverse population mix, and
- Create partnerships between all stakeholders--public entities, private entities, housing authority, residents and investors.

Based on these goals, HUD awards competitive cash grants to housing authorities, which they leverage with private and public funding.

Camden, New Jersey, has benefited with three HOPE VI awards to redevelop three of its largest and most distressed developments--McGuire Gardens, Westfield Acres, and Roosevelt Manor. McGuire Gardens, which was completed in 2003, was an early grant recipient in 1994, while Westfield Acres, completed in 2007, and Roosevelt Manor (in progress) received awards in 2000 and 2006 respectively. McGuire Gardens remained 100% public housing but the former Westfield Acres now contains both public and private homes.

Planning against Rural Sprawl: The Golden Triangle Highway Corridor Planning Project
Name: John Poros
Affiliation: Mississippi State University
Email: jporos@caad.msstate.edu

This research, which is part of my doctoral dissertation, examined changes to the built environment, poverty deconcentration, and residents' self-sufficiency at the two completed sites, and the impact of these changes. In Mississippi the areas between micropoli are being filled with low density residential and commercial development spread along the connecting highways due to the availability of inexpensive agricultural land and little land management. This low density development threatens not only farmland and natural habitat, but also creates a low density sprawl which spreads the distance that services need to be provided and makes further planned development more difficult.

To provide an alternative to conventional development patterns, the Carl Small Town Center studied the land bordering State Highway 82 linking two growing micropoli, Starkville, MS and Columbus, MS. The Highway 82 corridor is a fast growing yet rural area with the recent location of a large steel plant, helicopter assembly plant, aerospace industries and anchored by two long standing state universities. The study utilized GIS to study topography, hydrology, ecological, cultural and economic factors along the roadway. This analysis determined land patterns for development that would conserve natural and agricultural resources and yet fit into existing economic and transportation patterns.

From this study, a series of small, pedestrian-centered communities are proposed close to nodal points along the highway such as interchanges. The highway is seen as an entrance into the communities and not an area for development. By placing these communities at points along the highway, development is densely collected at the appropriate places and not simply spread thinly along the entire road corridor.

These new communities aim to minimize the overall environmental and visual impact on the corridor while providing for future population growth and economic development. The communities while having the potential to be micropoli themselves, are planned to work with the existing natural and agricultural landscape. The communities take advantage of existing cultural and economic resources such as a rural community college which is enveloped by a new community. The communities are all linked together by a new network of transportation such as existing rail lines and new bicycle paths.

This model for rural development is intended to provide a sustainable path for growth that conserves both natural and cultural resources. The model provides an alternative to conventional low-density development in fast growing rural areas as a response to the rapid economic, demographic and cultural change in many once rural areas.

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Planning for Cultural Expression in the Built Environment Name: Andrea Garfinkel-Castro
Affiliation: Arizona State University, Graduate Student, Urban Planning
Email: andrea.garfinkel-castro@asu.edu

Since 2000, Latinos have represented more than fifty percent of all growth in the U.S. according to the Pew Hispanic Center (2010) and in 2007 comprised 15.1% of the total population. Much of this growth has been and continues to be in the American South and Southwest—the Sun Belt. For example, with the 2010 Census, it is anticipated that Latinos will account for forty percent or more of the population in Arizona.

Concurrent with this dramatic demographic shift are pressures on the planning, urban design and development community to create places that generate a sense of community and are more walkable, safe and responsive to energy and climate issues. The needs of an aging population also represent a current area of concern for urbanists. One response has been the formalization of paradigms such as Smart Growth and New Urbanism. Little discussed as an essential component of planning and development, however, is the question of cultural and aesthetic dominance in the urban environment. Inevitably, these projects such as Seaside, Florida, are interpreted with an Anglo- and Euro-centric aesthetic.

The demographic shift towards more Latinos and other non-Anglos in the U.S. signals the need to re-envision the urban vernacular to one more reflective of the population. In the American West and Southwest, the cultural legacy of the Hispanic, Latino and indigenous past is frequently represented as an aesthetic caricature rather than an authentic socio-spatial support mechanism. The past economic, political and demographic dominance of Anglos in the U.S. is reflected in the assumption that the “American” vernacular should be Anglo- and Euro-centric.

This work looks at the urban legacy of Latinos in the Americas in Mexico of the past millennia and finds close parallels to the new paradigm trends in planning. Despite the compatibility, Latinos have been overlooked as a source of support for Smart Growth or New Urbanism in two ways: firstly, as a form of development and redevelopment in predominantly Latino or Hispanic communities; and secondly, as providing an aesthetic interpretation that is culturally relevant. I propose Latinos be more actively included in the planning process because they will support progressive urbanization and can contribute to a more diverse and relevant urban vernacular and a more just metropolis.

Planning for peacebuilding in contested cities: A needs-based analysis in Belfast and Jerusalem Name: Janice Miller
Affiliation: University of Manitoba
Email: jan.miller6@gmail.com

Some authors consider conflicts in cities to be a microcosmic representation of the broader political issues affecting the citizens who inhabit these cities (Bollens, 1998, 1999). Urban areas can act as a flashpoint for ethnic or cultural conflict, but they also offer an opportunity to demonstrate justice towards the “other”, since an urban setting provides an opportunity for antagonistic groups to intermingle, at least on an economic level. A basis of common interests might result, leading to important further levels of interaction. This intersection of antagonism and common interest is evident in both Belfast and Jerusalem, where the level of conflict is, very severe, historically.

Case study research was conducted on planning practice and its affect on peacebuilding activities in Belfast and Jerusalem. The data was analyzed using the lens of fundamental human needs, as laid out by Max-Neef (1992; Max-Neef, Elizalde, & Hopenhayn, 1989), who sees all human needs as equally important rather than hierarchical. Max Neef identifies nine human needs: subsistence, protection, affection, understanding participation, creation, leisure, identity, and freedom. How the needs are satisfied is specific to the time in history and the cultural context, but the needs are constant across cultures and time. Thus, they are relevant to urban planners in times of peace and in times of conflict.

Examining planning and peacebuilding using fundamental human needs is a useful cross-cultural framework that has implications for planning justice in general. Essentially, planners are always dealing with human needs. Cities form and are maintained because they provide some important satisfiers of many of the fundamental human needs. Consequently, planners are well positioned to identify human poverties, those human needs that are not satisfied and manifest as a poverty. It is these poverties that can eventually become a pathology that may take many forms, but violence is often one of them. The Belfast and Jerusalem case studies provide examples of the importance of addressing human needs in planning and a framework for reflective planning practice.

Plural Legalities and Anti Eviction Struggles in Cape Town, South Africa Name: Kenneth Salo
Affiliation: University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign
Email: kensalo@illinois.edu

The proposed paper brings together two important scholarships: legal pluralism and inclusive citizenship through the examination of insurgent practices by Anti Eviction Campaign in Cape Town, South Africa. As a point of observation it takes legal strategies employed by this subordinate social movement during the period of December 2007 to February 2008 in their struggle against evictions. Insurgent practices of the Campaign in this period reveal how the movement appropriates the formal legal procedures and uses public spectacle of legal performance to legitimize its struggle for shelter. Stressing the tension between the legal equalities and material inequalities in the post apartheid era, the paper problematizes the emancipatory potential of formal legal rights to redress the historically structured social inequalities. It introduces and discusses the insurgent practices employed by the Anti Eviction Campaign to assert their constitutional rights to shelter, through which they create alternative forms of legality and citizenship.

Post-industrial urban green space: Whose city, which ecologies? Name: Jennifer Foster
Affiliation: York University
Email: jfoster@yorku.ca

This paper explores the reconstitution of former urban industrial space into green space, and the possibilities for socially just, ecologically robust futures. The de-industrialization of cities over the past few decades has opened exciting possibilities for urban sustainability and new forms of ecological citizenship. Decommissioned factories, dumps, rail lines and industrial infrastructure present outstanding opportunities to create parks and open space that responds to both ecological and social needs. The processes and patterns that transform these spaces are diverse, reflecting distinct histories, environmental conditions and social circumstances. In some instances, the reconstitution of former industrial space into green space strives to produce socially just ecological space. However, in other instances social inequity is only deepened through such conversion. This paper considers a variety of experiences of urban postindustrial green space to probe the politics of investment in urban nature. Whose natures are produced? Who benefits from such conversion, and in which ways? Whose stories are told, whose aesthetic preferences are conveyed, and how are social belonging and transgression transcribed spatially and ecologically? This paper investigates case studies from cities as diverse as Milwaukee, Toronto, New York and Paris to help understand the sociopolitical implications of transformation of post-industrial urban green space.

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Promoting Resident-Led Planning and Development in the American and Italian South	Name: Kenneth Reardon Affiliation: University of Memphis Email: kreardon@memphis.edu	Name: Antonio Raciti Affiliation: University of Catania Email: araciti@memphis.edu	a project presentation time on Friday June 18th or the morning of Saturday the 19th would be preferable. I could alternatively present this in a poster format.
		Name: Katherine Lambert Pennington Affiliation: University of Memphis Email: alnbrtn@memphis.edu	
Public Policy & Sexual Geography in Portland, Oregon, 1945-2007	Name: Elizabeth Mylott Affiliation: Portland State University Email: elizabeth.mylott@gmail.com		Social, political and economic inequalities are physically manifest in urban spaces. Access to influence, financial and social resources are not distributed evenly. Disparate groups have unequal access to resources due to a number of factors including race, gender, sexual orientation and participation in the sex industry. Geography is one way these inequalities are experienced. Drawing on the concept of sexual geography I explore the social and political meanings of three sexualized spaces in the urban geography of Portland, Oregon between 1945 and 2007: the gay entertainment district known as the Stark Street Triangle in the years between 1945 and 1969, the pornography district in Old Town during the 1970s and the Prostitution Free Zone in the Montavilla neighborhood between 1992 and 2007. This includes an examination of the sexual geography of urban spaces as a deliberate construct resulting from official and unofficial public policy and urban planning decisions. Sexual geographies, the collective and individual constructions of sexuality, are not static. Nor are definitions of deviant sexual practices fixed in the collective consciousness. Both are continuously being reshaped and reconstructed in response to changing economic structures and beliefs about sex, race and class. This research furthers our understanding of the way structural inequality is experienced through urban geography and the social implications of public policies which will prove useful in future policy decisions while providing an additional layer to our understanding of Portland's history, including the way spaces are infused with sexual meaning. Each of the public policies effecting sexualized spaces was born out of a specific historical moment and embodies the beliefs, fears and technologies of that moment. While concern during one era might focus on the perceived social dangers posed by prostitution, in another era homosexuality is viewed as the dominant threat. The conflicts and transgressive behaviors that created sexualized spaces in each of the identified time periods represent an area of major concern for the city and the larger society at that historical moment. In the same way that the concerns changed so did the way in which the city addressed the geography of sexuality and sexual activity. Thus, sexualized spaces can serve as a map to help us understand the way a variety of issues, including immigration, disease, race and gender are viewed and treated at different historic moments and within the context of changing economic structures.
queer space HOME	Name: Kian Goh Affiliation: Parsons The New School for Design, University of Pennsylvania School of Design, super-interesting! Email: kian@super-interesting.com		<p>How do our identities, politics and desires shape our streets and our homes? How do our public spaces reflect our private bodies? The queer space HOME project re-envision shelters for homeless LGBTQ youth.</p> <p>An increased acceptance of gay people neglects the fact that grassroots queer struggles continue to exist, even in NYC. The city's homeless youth population – estimated at up to 10,000, and disproportionately young lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people of color – continually overwhelms the handful of underfunded and understaffed facilities. Existing shelters like Sylvia's Place and Ali Forney Center are migratory, transitional, and constantly on the verge of disappearing. Spaces are perfunctory, consisting of lowest-bidder construction or a makeshift assembly of donated materials and volunteer painting.</p> <p>There is a need for a different queer space, one that continues to celebrate sexuality and youthful innovation while providing safety, community, and a sense of ownership and permanence.</p> <p>queer space HOME is a design project for a shelter—not-shelter, a space that transcends simple emergency housing. It is a model for an integrated homeless center guided and formed by direct youth input, expertise of community organizers and service providers, collaborations with established gay and lesbian business leaders, and a holistic approach to concepts of home and being. queer space HOME offers not just protection for the night in a well-designed space that is green, open, and welcoming, but access to services, education, training and internships, and a focus on health and wellbeing. This project proposes a sustainability beyond materials, emissions, and footprints – to create truly sustainable urban space, both in terms of ecological impact and social justice, equality, and diversity.</p> <p>This project presentation describes the author's project – funded by the New York State Council on the Arts (NYSCA) Independent Projects Grant – to research and propose new models for homeless LGBTQ youth shelters in New York City. The project includes field research, architectural design studies and documentation, and implementation strategies for a new homeless LGBTQ youth center.</p>

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Questioning "Authentic" Urbanism	Name: Jonathan Bleackley Affiliation: York University, Toronto, Ontario Email: bleacklj@yorku.ca	<p>In recent decades, North America has experienced a renewed celebration for city living, along with dramatic shifts in urban demographics. Driven by a desire to rediscover in the urban what they see as missing from the suburban and rural, new residents have migrated into the old cores of cities, taking up residents in modern condos and the formerly working class neighbourhoods. They come in search of a particular articulation of authentic urbanism that highlights ideals such as density, spontaneity, publicity, diversity, community and a different relationship to space. While few would argue that these ideals are undesirable, this presentation argues the particular form these ideals take needs to be interrogated and explored in relation to what it means to build a just metropolis.</p> <p>Who and what gets included in contemporary definitions of what it means to be urban? Who and what get excluded and displaced in this vision? How do certain ideals of what it means to be urban come to be produced and mobilized in the interests of particular groups and how could these ideals otherwise be mobilized towards a more just and inclusive city? The hope is that exploring these questions is the beginning of a discussion of how desires for an idealized urbanism relate to issues of gentrification, displacement and securitization and how we can better address these problem while being true to the promises and possibilities of urbanism and city life.</p>
Red Hook Initiative	Name: Kian Goh Affiliation: super-interesting!, Parsons The New School for Design, University of Pennsylvania School of Design Email: kian@super- interesting.com	<p>The Red Hook Initiative Community Center project exemplifies the concept of community sustainability. Located on an industrial-residential edge of the Red Hook area in Brooklyn, the project is a unique collaboration between client and architect to plan and focus the design of the building to the needs and desires of a larger community.</p> <p>Founded in 2002, the Red Hook Initiative works to confront intergenerational poverty through education, employment, and community development. RHI provides training, workshops, and employment to the community, primarily women and children who are residents of the Red Hook Houses, the largest New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) public housing project in Brooklyn. Its programs include tutoring, college preparation, job training and placement, counseling, health workshops including diabetes education and HIV/AIDS awareness, and fitness and cooking classes. RHI has also implemented a neighborhood tree planting program.</p> <p>The project, designed by super-interesting!, involves the retrofit of an existing 3000 square foot warehouse to serve as the headquarters of RHI. super-interesting! implemented simple but innovative interventions to the warehouse space, creating a series of shared open spaces, large and small meeting rooms, and private offices. Sustainable design strategies include daylighting and passive ventilation, low-impact materials like plant-based blown insulation and low-VOC paints and stains, and high-efficiency mechanical and lighting systems. super-interesting! emphasized strong community participation, with a community-led mural and a planted green wall over a metal lattice screen across the façade. A future phase, planned for summer 2010, includes a green roof and photovoltaic panels.</p> <p>Beyond typical client-designer relationships, both RHI and super-interesting! shared a vision for healthy spaces and sustainable design accessible for everyone. Client and designer worked together to fine tune the design to reflect RHI's day-to-day practices, and as well conduct sustainable design education workshops in the new space.</p> <p>The project has had its share of challenges. After losing their home of six years, RHI faced the difficult search for an appropriate site in a neighborhood hemmed in by both older industry and recent gentrification pressures. RHI then had to raise every dollar of the renovation cost, approaching supporters and friends, individuals in the community, local elected officials, and as well holding cook-offs and garage sales.</p> <p>Completed in February 2010, the center is projected to be certified LEED-Silver, illustrating how measurable green design can and should be achieved even on limited resources.</p>
Redefining Affordability: The Housing and Transportation Affordability Index	Name: Jen McGraw Affiliation: Center for Neighborhood Technology Email: jen@cnt.org	<p>For more than 50 years, home buyers in search of affordable housing followed the "drive til you qualify" mantra, and development kept up the pace, creating ever sprawling subdivisions with longer commutes. While housing costs were transparent, usually considered affordable at 30% of income, the hidden transportation costs associated with a home's location often eroded the savings achieved through the purchase of an affordable suburban home.</p> <p>The H + T SM Index, developed by the Center for Neighborhood, provides average neighborhood transportation costs for 337 metros covering 80% of the US population, providing consumers and policy makers with information about the true affordability of communities. This workshop will provide an overview of H + T Index, review its methodology, and provide a demonstration of the interactive website htaindex.org. In addition to affordability measures, additional model outputs will be reviewed, including household VMT, CO2 emissions, and the effects of recent gas price spikes. Opportunities for using the Index to pursue goals of SB 375 and the Sustainable Communities Initiative will be discussed. A representative of a local agency employing the H + T Index has been invited to present on their goals and activities for increasing combined housing and transportation affordability.</p> <p>Center for Neighborhood Technology Contacts: Linda Young, linda@cnt.org Jen McGraw, jen@cnt.org</p>

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Reimagining the Figueroa Corridor, 1960-2000: Growth Politics, Policy, and Displacement Name: Daniel Wu
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The first time I heard “gentrification”, I was shocked at the emotional turmoil it caused in a local public hearing. Working-class residents organized and testified against the threat of being displaced from their homes and businesses. Developers and planners, on the other hand, framed the issue in terms of trendy restaurants and businesses and a revitalized city. It was clearly a complicated issue.

There wasn’t a better example of gentrification less than fifteen blocks north of campus, in the heart of the Figueroa Corridor. Just south of Downtown LA, the Convention Center, the Staples Center, and the newly constructed, \$2.5 billion LA Live project glow colorfully at night with people, expensive restaurants and bars, congestion, and, of course, LA Lakers fans. Supported by over half a billion dollars of city subsidies and aid, the entire complex was predicted to create jobs, stimulate tourism and businesses, and transform LA’s downtown into a vibrant entertainment metropolis, a west coast Times Square, with glitz, glamour, and profits.

Chicago school urban ecology would explain this development through free markets, which create urban organizations that benefit all. In contrast, this paper takes an urban sociological and historical view of the three developments, uncovering a growth coalition transforming in a 40-year period, amidst shifting demographics, neoliberal political-economic shifts, and inter-urban competition. Qualitative methods such as interviews of displaced residents and an analysis of newspaper and city archives between 1960-2009 as well as quantitative methods such as demographic mapping and statistical analysis of historical and current Census data will be utilized. This mixed-methods approach can provide both a broader picture and a fine-grained analysis on growth politics.

A historical theme is the displacement of local community residents (often working class, people of color) to make space for an exclusive reimagination of the city. The research historically periodizes the transformation and discursive, “value-neutral” practices of the growth coalition and community resistance among economic and racial grounds the past 40 years. Additionally, logistic regressions find statistically different growth rates of Latinos compared to higher-income Whites.

Researching the Just City: A study of urban revitalization in Toronto, Canada Name: Jed Kilbourn
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No previous longitudinal case study has been conducted on the Figueroa Corridor, specifically examining these three developments. This research has implications for urban development, commenting on This paper explores how planning theory, as represented by ideas of the ‘just city’, is incorporated into an urban revitalization project and presents the process involved in determining the criteria for researching an abstract concept like ‘social justice’ and its relationship to urban revitalization. Initiated by the City of Toronto in 2008, Mayor’s Tower Renewal began as a proposal to address energy inefficiency in the more than 1000 crumbling mid-century residential towers that mark the Toronto landscape, but has since expanded into a proposed revitalization of four pilot sites. Traditionally, urban renewal has been justified as a way of addressing the needs of low-income and socially marginalized people, though in many cases, the renewal project itself further marginalized the very communities that were ‘being planned for’. Even if one assumes that past attempts at urban revitalization were well intentioned (which is to say, not intentionally punitive or mean-spirited), there remains a fundamental question about how equitable these projects were. Many of the solutions proposed by urban revitalization have involved some form of environmental determinism: e.g. if you build it better, people’s lives will be better. This determinism does not, however, address broader social injustices like racism, poverty, sexism, etc. that are often implicated in and exacerbated by geography and the built environment. Rather than focusing on the built environment, this paper focuses on whether elements of social justice were either explicitly or tacitly embedded in the implementation of a particular revitalization project, and further to that, how the author determined the criteria for researching social justice in the first place.

Resisting neoliberal urbanism: Moving towards a socially just progressive city Name: Mohammad Rahman
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Since late 1970s urban governance praxis in US has shifted towards urban entrepreneurialism from once popular urban managerialism. The former seeks for inter-urban competition with public-private partnership, whereas the latter argues for federal regulation, strong city administration, and commitment to decent collective consumption. This turn towards market oriented, entrepreneurial urbanism from Keynesian era is termed as the birth place for the neoliberal city. Just like capitalism, neoliberalism has its own dialectic thus has the very tendency to create urban crisis. As neoliberalism gains its full throttle, people in cities observe the effect of urban retrenchment on their daily life, work place and in their neighborhood. Moreover, neoliberal urbanism leads to uneven spatial development and at the same time it destructs collective and people oriented urban order and create new urban policies geared towards flexible production and individual consumption. As neoliberal urban policy brings miseries for majority of urban dwellers and disproportionately provide advantages to business and private entities, and for many other socio-economic and political reasons, we have seen number of progressive city movements across American cities. This paper weighs in such alternative progressive city formation given the hubris of neoliberal economic and urban policies. In doing so, this paper would like to address three pertinent queries. Firstly, it would address the impact of neoliberal planning and policies in urban setting by reviewing different literatures. Secondly, it would discuss the rationale and viability of progressive city as an alternative to neoliberal urbanism. Finally, a framework would be developed in envisioning progressive city where social justice would be the mainstay as opposed to profit driven competitive urban planning practices. Given this outline, this paper would like to argue that progressive city making would work as a mean towards the end for social justice in cities.

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RETHINKING JUSTICE IN THE CITY: Counter-spaces of Critical Mass Name: Lusi Morhayim
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This paper discusses counter spectacles created by the Critical Mass (CM) movement in San Francisco. CM is a monthly event in which hundreds and sometimes thousands of cyclists ride their bikes on urban streets together with motor vehicle traffic, rightfully claiming that cyclists are traffic too. This movement first started in San Francisco in 1992 and has now spread worldwide. In this paper, I will speculate on the ideologies and motivations behind this movement. I will discuss the notion of counter-spectacle and counter-spaces that CM creates in the city and will explore CM in terms of its contribution to public sphere.

Several websites about CM suggest that it is a self-organized social event with no leaders. The “unofficial” website of Berkeley CM describes the movement as a global non-authoritarian movement of celebration, street reclamation, and demonstration. The same website names the event also as “a rolling free speech stage and playground.” This association with the free speech movement hints at the political face of the movement. One of the most obvious messages of CM is replacing automobiles with bicycles, hence minimizing non-renewable energy dependence and air pollution. However, thinking that participants of CM are only interested in demonstrating their environmentally friendly ideas is a limited way of looking at what CM does.

Automobile served an important role in changing urban form in the post-II world war period. Highway reforms and suburbanization came at the cost of loosing essential urban qualities and social segregation at the basis of race and income. Desire to move fast through the city superseded traditional uses of street as public space where people socialized and congregated. Given all this symbolism attached to automobile, riding bicycle in the city creates a counter-spectacle in the city. Taking over the space occupied by automobiles means more space for clean air and more space for pedestrian movement. More importantly, bicyclists share their opinions about urban space by turning their ideas into actions. They negate their rights and claims on public space through spatial practices, and participate in public sphere by creating their counterpublic identities.

In conclusion, this paper questions the idea of justice and gives a second thought to the limits of whom justice apply in the context of urban life. Most of the time discourses on justice refer to vulnerable populations such as, homeless, children, elderly, and low-income. A relatively rarely asked question is how just urban space is to those who prefer to consume less, pollute less and protect natural resources as well as to those who are interested in experiencing public qualities of urban space?

Revitalizing Utica – An Urban Learning Community Name: Xiaowei Zhang
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Downtown Utica in 1940 consisted of a thriving Central Business District and was the main area of commerce and government for the region. At the time, it was an industrial center, which quickly grew to a city of over 100,000 people, since it was also the heart of thriving textiles and connected to other cities through the Erie Canal waterway. By the 1950’s the city began to adopt the practices of Urban Renewal to hypothetically clear the downtown for redevelopment. The Central Business District was the focus of urban renewal and over a period of twenty years, much of the urban fabric because the redevelopment never occurred. Consequently, since the 1950’s, the downtown has lost a majority of its investment to the suburbs. Competition from suburban shopping malls and business parks has resulted in an overwhelming loss of retail and offices and the degradation of the downtown has produced a significant loss of population, culture and activity. Instead, a profusion of parking lots and vacant lots are the face of the downtown, encouraging higher crime rates and creating opportunities for elinquency to take place. Though the city has lost half of its population since the 1960s, adjacent towns have experienced growth in both residential and commercial uses. Accordingly, the area’s main center of retail has shifted from the Central Business District of the city to the suburbs of New Hartford and the New York Mills areas; adjacent towns have also become the location of many residential developments. Within this backdrop, there is a unique opportunity for the City of Utica to use its educational assets to initiate a new downtown redevelopment. Within a 3 mile radius of downtown there are over 10,000 college students in residence. Many of these colleges, including Utica College, are currently expanding their campuses to increase their residential capacity. These campuses are further exasperating the extent of the greenfield development around the city center. Instead of each institution building new dormitories in greenfields, we suggest that they partner together with the city government to infill vacant buildings downtown that have already been proven to be structurally sound for refurbishment and to transform these buildings into living quarters. Our hope is that this will spur economic development and that this district could become the revitalized core of Utica as an urban learning community. An Urban Learning Community is a strategy concept used to catalyze sustainable development. Element of an Urban Learning community include high density, connections to local institutions, and residents. An Urban Learning Community is meant to provide new spaces for innovative ideas, new platforms for communication, and a mechanism for seeding growth back into the downtown area. This idea proposed is the first step toward getting the city as a whole excited from the ground up and ready for re-envisioning Utica’s identity

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**Reviving The Public Realm:
one stop at a time** Name: Hans Herrmann
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This paper will describe a public interest project undertaken by a university based community design and planning center and a fourth year architectural design studio. The project, to assist in the development of a strategic rural transit service enhancement plan and system infrastructure design and branding platform, was brought forward by the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. As a way of developing a planned approach to Choctaw Transit system enhancement, a community based research effort was launched to gather intelligence, both qualitative and quantitative, regarding the needs, desires, and objective of the service and its supporting patrons. Considered first a typical transit study, not unlike others performed by the design center, this project slowly began to present an underlying condition relevant to societal justice at all scales of community. The use of public moneys to fund the development of a “civic infrastructure” must be the priority in design, planning and construction.

As public funding is made available for transit infrastructure development, all too often is it used in the most practical, i.e. the lowest first cost, and most “productive” way. The definition of “productive” should be a contested point when design and implementation are considered. Communities have fallen victim to a definition of productivity that contains only the economic component of this much larger conception.

This project attempted to expose a potentially deeper value in the definition of a productive civic infrastructure. Great spaces and places around the world were often the result of societal building efforts. Marvelous train stations, ferry terminals, parkways, libraries, school buildings and courthouses once defined a public domain that embodied the values and character of their host communities

The student work outlined in this paper will demonstrate an effort to recall such “productive values” in our public domain. By designing and locating a single prototype bus stop/public pavilion in the small Tribal community of Bogue Chitto, MS, students hoped to seed an important and increasingly relevant principle. We (Americans) must consider our building practices, our environment and individual constructive efforts as communally important.

The economic crisis currently affecting the US has made public works an important issue again. Opportunities to remake the public domain have not been as abundant since the era of the Great Depression, yet to date we have seen little appreciable result beyond smoother roads and more lanes. It is the intent of this work to demonstrate that even a small example of socially minded design can have a lasting effect on the way communities move ahead in growing their built environment.

**San Francisco’s “Street Food
Movement”** Name: Sang-hyoun Pak
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This paper explores the recent “street food movement” centered in San Francisco’s Mission District from the perspective of Alberto Melucci’s theory of new social movements. Findings are based on participant observation during the summer of 2009, interviews conducted in fall of 2009, and analysis of publicly available resources and articles from mass and alternative media, and online sources. Briefly, according to Melucci, new social movements respond to new forms of domination that have emerged in advanced capitalist societies, which “reach beyond the productive structure into the areas of consumption, services, and social relations.” Thus, identity and self-actualization have emerged as new sites of resistance, and collective identity has become both a crucial prerequisite and accomplishment of new social movements. However, my findings indicate that the submerged network of actors at the forefront of this movement largely failed to accomplish a collective identity for various reasons. Thus, I problematize the “movement” label that this urban phenomenon has acquired. To what extent can we properly call this a “social movement?” In conjunction with this, I address the apparent paradox of failure to achieve a cohesive collective identity by “movement activists” with the wide impact and publicity of the “movement” itself. In so far as it can be called a “movement,” what can we say about this movement’s critique of dominant social order? I discuss tentative outcomes of the movement, and argue that the failure of collective identity is ultimately implicated in both the movement’s cooptation within the field of the culinary and restaurant industry and the subsuming of the movement’s message by mass media into the dominant rational-instrumentalist “recession” narrative.

**Scaling the Urban Crisis:
Blight and Spatial Scale** Name: Clement Lai
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This paper examines the language of urban blight as a spatially scaled discourse. While urban studies scholars in planning, sociology, and geography generally recognize the importance of blight discourse to post-Second World War portrayals of urban decline and to the justification of federal urban renewal policy, they have not studied blight discourse as a language that was infused with spatial and scalar metaphors at the cost of misunderstanding the work that blight discourse did to depict urban crisis (Smith, 1992; Beauregard, 2003; Gordon, 2003-2004; Pritchett, 2003). The use of spatial and scalar metaphors played a major role in making blight discourse more effective through its focus on interrelated spatial scales of the body, the home, the community, the urban, and the nation. Furthermore, their effectiveness hinged on their intersection with and use of heteronormative assumptions, gendered referents, racialized imagery, and geopolitical concerns. To this end, this paper examines the spatial scales of blight discourse using the case study of postwar urban renewal in San Francisco’s Fillmore (or Western Addition) District, a multiracial and multiethnic neighborhood that was redeveloped in the four decades after the end of the Second World War. In targeting this African American, immigrant White, and Asian American neighborhood for urban renewal, redevelopment proponents constructed the Fillmore as irredeemably blighted. In so doing they scaled the urban crisis as one that impacted the Fillmore’s children who lacked fresh air and play spaces; that interfered with mothering, so that mothers could not properly raise their children within heteronormative families that would contribute to a larger public or community or to the Cold War nation in its struggle between democracy and communism; and that threatened the city, which was conceived of as a body with diseased parts. Such language masked the pro-growth coalition’s efforts to shift the local/regional postwar economy toward the Pacific Rim, tourism, and white-collar services. Moreover this language elided differences between so-called blighted spaces and their inhabitants and hid social-structural reasons for neighborhood decline. Ultimately this paper speaks to the general processes and language used to identify and treat historical and contemporary urban problems.

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SEED (Social Economic Environmental Design): Triple Bottom Line Design James Wheeler, Gulf Coast Community Design Studio
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Social / Economic / Environmental Design (SEED) is a growing network and part of a global movement that believes good design can support a community from the ground up. SEED consists of organizations and individuals dedicated to building and supporting a culture of civic responsibility and engagement in the built environment and the public realm. We promote and celebrate the idea that design matters and through design, all people can participate in shaping their own world for the better. SEED facilitates communication, evaluation, and knowledge-building to create inspired and sustainable neighborhoods and spaces, socially, economically and environmentally for all people.

Many of these members are designers from the fields of architecture, industrial design, graphic design and landscape architecture who can provide a new type of civic leadership as they facilitate good design for the public good.

SEED was founded in 2005 at a roundtable of over 100 designers, community leaders and activists at Harvard Graduate School of Design sponsored by the Loeb Fellowship. Since that meeting, four roundtables held in New Orleans, Baltimore, Dallas and Austin have grown the membership, shaped a SEED identity, founding mission, principles and created an action plan using accessible web-based tools.

The mission of the SEED Network is: Every person has the right to live in a socially, economically and environmentally healthy community. There are five principles, defined through the input of two hundred members:

- SEED Principle 1: Advocate with those who have a limited voice in public life.
- SEED Principle 2: Build structures for inclusion that engage stakeholders and allow communities to make decisions.
- SEED Principle 3: Promote social equality through discourse that reflects a range of values and social identities.
- SEED Principle 4: Generate ideas that grow from place and build local capacity.
- SEED Principle 5: Design to help conserve resources and minimize waste.

To accomplish the mission and to advance these principles, the SEED Network has developed the SEED Evaluator™, a web-based communication tool that allows communities to define goals for design projects and then measure the success in achieving these goals through a third-party assessment and a “certification” process. <http://www.seednetwork.org/evaluator/instructions.php>. These case studies present the best ideas and show how design can play a more active role in addressing critical challenges faced by communities. The Evaluator™ procedure will guide design professionals to work alongside locals who know their community and its needs recognizing that each community faces a unique set of challenges, social, economic and environmental. This practice of “trusting the local” is increasingly recognized as a highly effective way to sustain the health and longevity of a place or a community as it develops. Much like how LEED has documented the environmental impact of design, SEED project certification shows that a design has resulted in an inclusive, positive impact, identified by the community. This process acts to empower these communities as they build a consensus-driven method and develop their leadership and decision-making from within while using a proven method and a recognized standard of success.

Segregation, Spatial (in)Justice and the City Sonia Lehman-Frisch
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Segregation has been widely discussed by social scientists and especially by urban geographers and planners over the past decades. However, regardless of their focus (on the problem of the measurement of segregation, on the mechanism explaining its development, on its consequences on the everyday lives of minorities, etc.), most of these studies view segregation as an obvious case of spatial injustice. I argue that this implicit relationship between segregation and injustice needs to be reexamined. This paper approaches this task by reviewing an interdisciplinary body of literature (geography, sociology, history, political sciences, philosophy, etc.) that deals with segregation without (explicitly) tackling the issue of justice. Its purpose is to examine if the segregated city is unjust by essence, to identify what kinds of urban divisions should be thought of as unjust, and above all to determine the reasons why they should be considered unjust. Segregation can be defined as a process as well as a state of social spatial divisions. This paper will start by analyzing if any process leading to segregation is unjust, and if not, what makes some processes unjust compared to others. It will then look into the issue of segregated neighborhoods (i.e. areas defined by social spatial divisions that have resulted from the segregation process), and more precisely of poor segregated neighborhoods, to analyze the extent to which they are spatial injustices and their underlying (spatial) causes. Finally, the dominant discourse holds today that the Just City rests on the principle of diversity: but is it as simple as that, situations of social cultural diversity can't they sometimes lead to injustices? In sum, the underlying question is about the social spatial forms of the Just City... It will be difficult to answer it. But a clearer understanding of the relationships between segregation, justice and space, may help politicians and planners to design urban policies efficiently progressing... toward a just metropolis.

Junk the Market: Responses to the Foreclosure Crisis Name: Peter Marcuse
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We've heard of junk bonds, and now we're seeing junk mortgages and junk securities based on them. But junk mortgages put people out of real houses and apartments and undermine whatever there is of a right to housing, one of life's necessities. But junk mortgages are a perfectly logical expansion of the speculative character of real estate, undergirded by the manipulated myth of home “ownership” fostered by subservient government institutions. The only real solution is to get the market out of housing where it doesn't belong, and massively promote non-speculative, non-market, housing

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Smart Growth's Democracy Problem

Name: Zelda Bronstein
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"Community" is a watchword of smart growth, the leading movement in American city planning today. Yet the annals of smart growth are replete with denunciations of those who resist efforts to implement the movement's agenda in the actual communities where they live.

In fact, the smart growth rhetoric of community belies an anti-democratic impulse at the movement's core.

One source of that impulse is planning's technocratic character: experts resent the objections of those whose lives they seek to administer. Just so, smart growth advocates counter local opposition with masses of quantitative data and accusations of bias, emotionalism and fear of change.

This dismissiveness also reflects the planning profession's deep-rooted identification with the real estate industry, which deems new construction progress and local resistance parochialism. In recent years, growth entrepreneurs' disdain for the public has gained legitimacy from a major shift in American environmentalism. Formerly critical of development per se, the Sierra Club and other prominent environmentalist groups now advocate it in the form of transit-oriented "densification" in urban venues. Their accompanying calls for more centralized planning further weaken the authority of the grass roots.

In a just city, a vigorous civic life would rank as one of the highest ideals. Acknowledging that such a life has an ineluctable emotional component, the people of a just city would hold that attachment to a specific place supplies the emotional ground of political engagement. They would understand that politics involves conflict of a sort that is not amenable to strictly technical solutions: values always enter into the matter. Rightly jealous of their prerogatives in a world of ever-consolidating power, they would require all public decisionmaking to incorporate meaningful citizen participation, maximum transparency and enforceable official accountability. Instead of embracing growth, which, however qualified, connotes endless expansion, the people of a just city would seek an economy that balanced consumption with productive enterprise; promoted the broadest possible local ownership and opportunity; involved the greatest feasible re-use of materials, including buildings; and geared the scope and pace of change to strengthening community integrity and resilience. Accordingly, the people of a just city would demand planning and governance that honored these goals.

My talk will draw on a wide range of empirical and analytical sources, including my experience as a community activist and as a former chair of the City of Berkeley Planning Commission.

Social Sustainability in the Phoenix Metropolitan Region: Financial means of job access

Name: Steven Howland
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As cities orient themselves toward sustainability and all it entails, most cities have neglected one of the vital components of sustainability: social equity. Social sustainability pertains to providing the same opportunities and accessibilities to all groups of people, yet that seems to evade the policies geared toward sustainability. Until equal attention is given to social sustainability along with environmental and economic sustainability, a truly sustainable city will never emerge.

This study of the Phoenix metropolitan region focuses on accessibility in terms of affordability as it relates to social sustainability by examining the cost of access low-income households have to jobs. It is not enough to just measure the physical accessibility for low-income households since research conducted on job accessibility for low-income populations since the late 1960's has done little to correct the inequities found. For that reason, this study focuses on the financial capabilities households have to reach jobs by car. While other forms of transportation are available to reach employment, the modern urban environment has forced low-income households into personal automobile ownership in order to reach necessary destinations. Although not all low-income households do own cars due to the severe costs involved, this study moves forward with the assumption that all low-income households do own vehicles. This assumption is made because other forms of transportation severely limit the capabilities of low-income households to reach jobs and food and owning a car makes up for the inequity in accessibility. This study additionally observes the potential effects increased gasoline costs will have on low-income household budgets. Peak oil and increased worldwide oil demand will push gasoline costs much higher than current levels thereby negatively affecting low-income households' accessibility to jobs and stable income.

The ultimate purpose of this research is to translate the issues of social inequity created by the current built environment in the Phoenix metropolitan region into an economic formulation and identify the potential costs all residents of a metropolitan region will likely be burdened with if spatial inequities for low-income households continue. Provided with that information, the study concludes with a discussion on the responsibility planners have to correct these inequities and the ability planners have to do so.

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Spatial Equity of Walkable Public Parks: Phoenix Mesa Urbanized areas, Maricopa County
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Majority of environmental justice studies have focused on distribution of environmental disamenities, but recent research also takes into consideration the distribution of amenities within a community (Boone et al, 2009). Parks are classified as amenities to a society as they provide multitude of benefits (Boone et al, 2009). Yet, parks are underutilized and severe inequities exist in their distribution (Gold, 1983). Populations with a lower socioeconomic status have less access to parks (Nicholls, 2001). Parks and recreational services should be easily accessible to people regardless of their location, financial resources and limitations or physical ability (Nicholls, 2001; Kaphle 2006). The purpose of the study is to identify whether Phoenix Mesa urbanized area is equitable with respect to the distribution of parks at a local level. This research aims to identify existing patterns between accessibility to parks and the distribution of minority, children, elderly and low-income residents. Taking into consideration, the scope and limitation of previous studies, this research paper attempts to determine the spatial distribution of parks within walkable distance, using the two step floating catchment method in the study area. In this research, Geographic Information System is used to compute spatial equity with socio-economic characteristics obtained at the census block group level and park information obtained from the individual cities. The results of this study will contribute to the existing literature of environmental justice, which identifies whether amenities such as parks are equitably distributed among the entire population irrespective of race, ethnicity, age or income. This study will help in identifying the distributional biases of parks if any, for Phoenix Mesa urbanized areas. The ever-growing population in Maricopa County has not only impacted its size, but also its demographic composition. Quantitative methods and mapping capabilities enable planners and researchers to measure accessibility, study pattern distribution and make forecasts for the equitable implementation of public facilities such as parks. Although, the study is purely quantitative and does not take into consideration qualitative aspects, this research opens up areas for further analysis. Access is one of the many factors that are conceived as a function of utilization of parks. Attraction of parks facilities, park landscape features, security and safety, park maintenance and intervening opportunities are important factors that affect the usage of parks (Bedimo Rung et al, 2005). The conclusions from this study will provide the city officials and park advocates, empirical evidence on how to provide just distribution of parks.

The Campaign for Community-Based Planning: A Case Study of Coalition-Driven Planning Policy Reform in NYC
Eve Baron (Pratt Institute Graduate Center for Planning and the Environment)
ebaron@pratt.edu

While on paper, New York City shows strong support for bottom-up planning and has officially adopted 11 community-based plans, the reality is more complex. Communities, particularly low-income communities of color, still struggle to achieve equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of New York's development. A broad coalition-based campaign to reform the City's neighborhood decision-making process has developed a policy platform to bring the city's planning into better alignment with community development goals. This presentaion will outline the campaign, the obstacles to waging the campaign, its successes, its failures, and what can be learned from the ongoing struggle.

The evolution of planning in the EU: losing national styles and traditions to Europeanization?
Name: Konstantinos Lalenis
Affiliation:
Email: klalenis@prd.uth.gr

In the course of European integration, borrowing of good examples of planning policies and implementations between EU countries, and avoiding policies that failed to reach their initial expectations are gaining in importance. Formation of typologies and classifications of countries within the European context were considered as an asset for guaranteeing the "goodness of fit" of such institutional transplantations and became then an essential element of almost every study of planning systems in Europe. The proposed paper examines the planning systems in Europe, in the forms of typologies distinguished by their interaction and inter-influence with other related domains such as systems of administration, legal traditions, relations and competencies between different levels of administration, and characteristics of governance at the local level. It analyses their development during the last part of the 20th century and the first part of the 21st, and the impact of the EU regional policy on them. Under the impact of the EU, one can detect a gradually increasing trend towards the adoption of similar models of planning and action in EU member states. To some extent this is true, but only partly. It would be nearer the truth to admit that real planning, as opposed to the described in national planning legislation and documents, presents a wide range of variations, due to the co-existence of methods of action, more informal than formal, which are particular to each country. Governance in the middle and lower levels of local administration seem to be much more suitable to define these characteristics, than proposed typologies at the national level.

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Alphabetical by title

The Fifth Ecology - Los Angeles Beyond Desire	Name: Mans Tham Affiliation: Royal University Collage of Fine Arts, Stockholm, Sweden Email: mans.tham@gmail.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Björn Berglund, Ph.D. candidate in Sustainable Infrasystems, Linköping University, Sweden. Masters degree in Sociotechnical Systems Engineering from Uppsala University, Sweden• Karl Landin, urban planner, Stockholm Urban Planning Administration, Sweden Professional degree from BTH, Karlskrona, Sweden	<p>The Fifth Ecology is an urban design proposal for the Los Angeles River and its surroundings in the Downtown area of Los Angeles. It has been developed at the post graduate program in Architecture at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm, Sweden. At the program, called "Cities and Energy", a class of professional architects, planners, artists, engineers and writers develop a holistic proposal for a part of a city in one of the worlds largest oil economies; Shanghai, China (2008), Los Angeles, USA (2009) and this year Pune, India.</p> <p>Our task was to envision how architecture and life in Los Angeles can adapt to a future without cheap oil, and thus we had to apply a truly site specific learning process. The Fifth Ecology provides a testing ground for a post-material American dream and present how neglected infrastructures can be a point of departure for Los Angeles. The financial crises coincided in an interesting way with our aim to propose a city built on other values than consumerism and shopping.</p> <p>We created an urban strategy that revitalizes the area by designing site specific public space. We came forward with different ways of increasing the civic resilience through urban food production and power generation, and designed different kinds of green infrastructure through multimodal methods. Equally important was also the need to include both top-down and bottom-up strategies, to achieve interaction and synergy effects while redeveloping a rundown industrial zone into a livable city space. We collaborated and met with numerous grassroots organizations. These people came to shape and influence our understanding of the area and the city into a subjective site analysis.</p> <p>Urban projects labeled as "sustainable" often take the "three pillars" of sustainability; the reconciliation of environmental, social and economic demands, as a starting point. We, however, felt the need to divert from this, and instead focus on the spatial characteristics of our chosen site to address the post-crisis situation. We emphasized opportunities rather than constraints, abundances rather than issues, and applied specificity as a method to achieve sustainability. This we believe is important in every urban project. Even though the financial crisis is a global issue, a lot of its post-crisis opportunities occur in specific local conditions.</p>
The foreclosures crisis in the Northern San Joaquin Valley: a geopolitical study	Hugo Lefebvre (Institut Francais de Geopolitique, Universite Paris 8, France)		<p>The Northern San Joaquin Valley is one of the most affected territories in USA, with three cities (Stockton, Modesto and Merced) belonging to the top 10 of the foreclosures rates nationwide. Their economy is devastated, given that it was, for an important part, based on their fast urban and demographic growth for the past 10 years. This presentation intends first to give a brief description of the situation in the Valley. In the second part, this presentation will deal with the geopolitical consequences of the crisis: some of those counties feel left behind by the federal government's help programs, probably due to misrepresentations of the foreclosures crisis on this territory.</p>
The Long Road from Babylon to Brentwood: Crisis and Restructuring in the San Francisco Bay Area	Name: Alex Schafran Affiliation: UC Berkeley Email: schafraan@berkeley.edu		<p>Alex Schafran uses census, financial, and housing data, along with interviews with key public and private actors to provide an account of the role of public and private actors in creating the urban crisis in the greater San Francisco Bay Area over the past four decades. His work challenges conventional wisdoms which see the current foreclosure and housing crises as separate from earlier public and private policies and practices of inclusion and exclusion which have shaped the form and community membership of the built and social landscapes of Bay Area communities over the past forty years. He describes the racialized and class forces which shape the inflow and outflow of people and capital, as the urban and suburban communities of the San Francisco Bay Area are formed and re-formed.</p>
The Meeting Place: Colonialism and Planning in Winnipeg, MB	Name: Sarah Cooper Affiliation: Email: sarah.e.v.cooper@gmail.com		<p>Colonialism continues to have an impact on the way that cities and city spaces are constructed. However, the relationship between planning and colonialism in contemporary urban contexts is often ignored. Contemporary Canadian cities exist in a context of ongoing colonisation of Indigenous people and lands, of immigration from 'formerly' colonised countries, and simultaneously, of British/Anglo/Anglo-identified culture which maintains its colonial identity as 'the original Canadian'. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the intersection of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers has historically been an important site for trade and the gathering of peoples. Today, this intersection is known as 'The Forks' and a large area of land has been set aside as a commercial, recreational, and cultural space. The Forks is designed around the theme of the 'meeting place', drawing on the imagery of its historic role as a gathering place first for Indigenous nations, and later for Métis people, voyageurs, and non-Indigenous settlers. This presentation will look at The Forks and will discuss how contemporary colonialism is present in its planning practices, as seen through the planning documents which framed its development. It finds that the main theme emerging from this analysis is that unless the ongoing relationships of colonialism are explicitly recognised, rather than hidden, in planning processes, they will continue to privilege some and marginalise others.</p>

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The Open Source City: civic engagement and digital technologies
Name: Francisca Rojas
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Email: fmr@mit.edu

For decades, urban planners have been searching for ways to meaningfully involve constituents in the planning process – from advocacy planning to recent deliberative democracy models. While advances have been made in involving the public in decision-making for urban development, there are still obstacles to civic engagement such as constraints in time and resources, and people’s lack of confidence that their contributions will influence outcomes. The combined powers of digital technologies including the Internet, GIS, and mobile phones present new opportunities to communicate with and involve citizens in the management and development of the city. In fact, recent mobile applications designed to report neighborhood quality of life issues, such as Citizens Connect and seeclickfix, have been supported by city governments in Boston and San Francisco, among others, and indicate the first steps of a possible reciprocal and “open source” relationship between constituents and their city. The concept of open source development comes from computer programming and contends that people should have access to software code and be able to modify and reorganize that code to fix bugs, improve operations, or make the software perform new functions. This paper considers how to adapt the open source process from computer science to urban planning. It discusses how new digital technologies can harness the distributed knowledge and energy of people to more directly shape urban environments through an open source process of civic engagement. To illustrate how the open source process can be applied to public participation in urban development, I present the Zaragoza Digital Mile as a case. The Digital Mile is a large -scale development project in Spain that seeks to establish a digital media industry in the city and incubate the human and social capital necessary to support the knowledge economy in Zaragoza. Even before the project is built out, the municipal government has been creating both physical and virtual avenues by which its citizens can contribute to shaping the experience and function of the development area through ‘rehearsals’ of the open source participatory process. The goal is to instill a sense of ownership and inclusiveness in an urban development initiative that is proving to be controversial. Initial results indicate that the city government’s experiments with open source processes are positively engaging diverse groups in the city, particularly the city’s youth.

The Piggyback Yards: A Catalyst for the future of the Los Angeles River
Name: Benjamin Feldmann
Affiliation: Perkins+Will
Email: ben.feldmann@perkinswill.com

Name: Leigh Christy
Affiliation: Perkins+Will
Email: ben.feldmann@perkinswill.com

The presentation will give an overview of the collaborative pro-bono effort, led by the international design firm Perkins+Will, that explores future opportunities to weave the infrastructure(s) of Los Angeles together in the creation of an improved ecology, connective community and a place-making framework for smart development. In pursuit of the overarching goal to transform the City of Los Angeles for the betterment of ecology and community, the Piggyback Yards project looks to regenerate an aging industrialized site to trigger the conversion of the Los Angeles River into a vital corridor and gathering place. In service to the Friends of Los Angeles River and in coordination with the City of Los Angeles River Office, the project investigates the potential to convert an underutilized 125-acre rail yard facility, known as the “Piggyback Yards”, to serve as a much needed area for flood control within the City. Gauging the relative context to Union Station, the future of high speed rail, existing transportation infrastructure, surrounding neighborhoods, and the river itself, the collaborative design team of architects, landscape architects, urban designers and engineers are developing a vision that moves beyond a singular use solution. The ultimate vision is to make the highest and best use of one of the largest single-owned parcels in downtown that is strategically located along the river that can act as a catalyst for urban regeneration and provide a framework for smart growth. The impact of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans serves as a tremendous reality check, creating a sense of urgency as we realize that many of our most vital urban centers are at risk to the unpredictability of today’s global storm events. As we move further into the 21st century, this realization presents an opportunity to update and modernize city infrastructures to work with natural systems – not against them – while creating multivalent urban oases in the process. Acknowledging that flooding was the impetus to channelize the Los Angeles River, this project seeks to incorporate a solution for flood control that also enables access to the river, provides valuable open space, and begins to re-stitch the social fabric back to the neighborhoods. As a regenerative solution to a disturbed post-industrial site, the vision is to enable natural and cultural ecologies to grow and enmesh, resulting in an environmental and social advocacy that is understood by and resonates among the neighboring communities. On schedule to release a multi-media presentation this summer, key team members of this collaborative group look forward to sharing the ideas and processes for transforming the Piggyback Yards site and future framework for the LA River and its many communities. Additional focus will be on the collaborative design process itself, including how disparate stakeholders within a multiple-jurisdiction region were brought together in pursuit of an inclusive, achievable vision.

The Real and the Festival Marketplace: South Street Seaport, the New Amsterdam Market and the social construction of public space
Name: Melanie Bower
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South Street Seaport, one of New York City’s best known public places, is a contested space. Historically the site of the city’s busiest port, by the early 1980’s South Street was the subject of a major urban renewal project. This project, developed by the Rouse Corporation, served to obscure the rich history of South Street, converting it from a site of primary production to a site into a space of consumption.

In this paper, I explore the role of the New Amsterdam Market at the South Street Seaport, asking if and how the Market is transforming the South Street Seaport as a public space. The New Amsterdam Market is an open air public marketplace that has been held at the Seaport since early 2009. Recognizing that marketplaces can serve as civic institutions, the mission of the New Amsterdam Market is to bring together commerce, place, and culture in order to create a vibrant public space. The New Amsterdam Market draws on the city’s tradition of public marketplaces and serves to restore a sense of connection to South Street’s past. By featuring local purveyors of food products, the Market works to re-imbed food production into New York’s regional foodshed.

To investigate how the New Amsterdam Marketplace functions as a public space, I designed and conducted on-site surveys in the fall of 2009. The data gathered from these surveys was used to analyze consumer perceptions of the Market. My key finding was that the New Amsterdam Market has created a new use of public space at the Seaport. Additionally I found that New Amsterdam Market serves as a place for like minded people to congregate. I also found that the Market serves as an important node in New York’s network of artisanal food producers and reflexive consumers.

Moreover, I conclude that while the Market has been a success by some measures, it is not worthy of uncritical praise. While the Market embodies many ideals of the alternative foods movement, it does little to close New York’s widening food gap. The Market employs a certain rhetoric of social justice in describing responsibly produced foods available there. Yet the prohibitively high costs Market’s artisanal products prevent it from being truly accessible. In many ways, the Market reifies the divergence between the alternative foods movement and those concerned with food security.

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- The Restorative Justice Center, A New Typology** Name: Deanna VanBuren
Affiliation: FOURM design+build+educate
Email: fourm_deanna@hotmail.com
- Restorative justice has been hailed as an alternative to the more punitive criminal justice system . Its impact domestically and internationally has increased since the 1970's with the success of countless programs around the globe and large scale implementation as seen in the Truth and Reconciliation Courts of South Africa. Locally, Restorative Justice for Oakland Youth supported by Measure Y Initiative funding has had marked success in several Oakland public schools. However services are delivered within existing school buildings, which are often poorly maintained or not intended for the restorative justice process. Here and abroad the many restorative justice processes find themselves in leftover spaces not designed for this use or no space at all.
- Objective**
Integrating design with restorative justice represents an opportunity to strengthen client and community outcomes. I propose that the development of such a typology will provide increased support and nourishment to victims offenders and their families, improve overall outcomes of restorative justices processes, assist in fundraising, raise awareness for the cause, provide much needed branding and increased capacity.
- Methodologies**
1. As an initial reference point, I will examine recent healthcare design research and community outreach centers since the restorative justice process represents a form community healing. Focusing in particular on how design strategies impact human interactions and the healing process, I will look at specific Bay Area case studies including Planned Parenthood clinics by Fougerson Architects, Homeless Prenatal clinic by Peterson Architects, and the Oakland Kaiser Cancer Care Center by NBBJ.
2. I will present investigations into existing buildings that have the potential to inform this new typology such as the Constitutional Court Building in Johannesburg and the Jean Marie Tjibaou Cultural Center in New Caledonia.
3 I will be looking at the current conditions of the spaces supporting the local restorative justice programs. The goal will be to develop the conceptual designs for an architectural intervention in an existing space to be presented along with the supporting research above.
- Conclusion**
While we are in a severe social crisis represented by the prison industrial complex there is great hope in the proliferation and success of Restorative Justice Programs . This research and design will form the foundation for an architectural prototype of the Restorative Justice center that could replace the traditional courthouse as we know it and represent a new way of healing our communities in peace.
- The Tao of Urbanism: Canalscape** Name: Nan Ellin
Affiliation: ASU
Email: nan.ellin@asu.edu
- In Metro Phoenix, we have been practicing the “tao of urbanism” through canalscape, an effort to create vital urban hubs where the existing 180 canal miles meet major streets. This presentation will describe both the approach and the actual project, outlining the process we’ve followed and the current progress to date. For more information, see <http://canalscape.asu.edu/>.
- Toronto’s Parks: Examining the discourses of public space in the postindustrial city** Name: Penny Kaill-Vinish
Affiliation: York University (Toronto, Canada)
Email: penny.kailvinish@gmail.com
- Name: Jed Kilbourn
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- Public space is experiencing something of a renaissance in urban-centred discourses. Given the deterioration of the public realm in the twentieth century, resulting from automobile-centric planning and the encroachment of private interests in public space (among other factors), this rebirth is a welcome and needed change for people hoping to inhabit more just cities. For a variety of reasons, we believe public spaces to be incredibly important to the life of, and in, cities. In the ideal city, the public realm is the shared space of all citizens, regardless of race, gender, class, or social status. Public space is a key ingredient in any society purportedly espousing values of equality and justice for all citizens. The shaping of public spaces does not happen by accident, however; it is often the result of intermingling – even conflicting – visions for what such spaces might promise. Public spaces both prescribe and reflect social values, and as such are the object of much discussion and, unsurprisingly, disagreement. Beyond fostering more people-friendly cities, do other motivations drive the need for so-called ‘revitalized’ and reclaimed public spaces? Is the re-imagination or creation of public spaces a means of restoring the commons to a detached and ignored urban citizenry, or is it instead a branding strategy to market a commodity (the ‘creative city’) to a new and exclusive gentry? This paper explores some of these questions and the implications their answers might have for the future of public spaces in urban environments, as reflected by the discourses found within parks policy in Toronto, Canada. We examine a number of empirical cases containing both official (or state-generated) and grassroots (or community-generated) discourses about public spaces in Toronto. These documents are analyzed for language discussing 'appropriate' uses for park space and for the suggested role parks can, and should, have in a city. The discourses around park use and the purposes of parks in these examples reveal the motivations and power dynamics behind the creation and re-imagination of parks in Toronto, and of the desired role for public space in general.

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Under Water in the Valley: Stockton, California and the Future of the Exurbs Casey M. Gallagher (UC Davis)

In the midst of the current mortgage crisis and the recent downturn in the national economy, cities located on the metropolitan fringe have been one of the hardest hit areas in these latest developments. Exurban towns/cities have experienced more than their fair share of social and economic disparities. This paper will draw on Henri Lefebvre's The Production of Space (1991) to observe the role that Suburban Sprawl has played in the "creation", transformation and the recent decline of these cities. Lefebvre's concept of "Differential Space" is applied to observe and understand the challenges these cities currently face and to question "what is the future of the exurbs" and "how can these cities move forward?" The city of Stockton, California is no stranger to these challenges.

Over the past few years, Stockton has been ranked in the top ten of Forbes Magazine's Most Miserable Cities. This paper will illustrate the transition of the city's storied landscape as an industrial port town, an agricultural center of the Central Valley and then to a bedroom community to the San Francisco Bay metropolitan region. Furthermore, this paper addresses the current social and economic problems facing the city and its residents that are struggling with high rates of home foreclosure, unemployment and capital flight.

In conclusion, the recent developments in Stockton, California will serve as a case study in how we can further understand the challenges that are facing not only the Central Valley region, but exurban cities across the nation.

Using found images to find meaning and space Name: Carole O'Brien
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Email: aubriand@mts.net

Stories are widely used in the social sciences to create a place in which shared meaning and understanding can be created. Images are widely used to facilitate these narratives and the expression 'every picture tells a story' evokes how the visual can easily trump the verbal, when 'there are no words for it'. While post-modern readings expose how images have as many meanings as there are viewers, post-colonial readings tell us that every meaning is as important as the other. Accepting the relativism of these theories, a question surfaces: Can the multiplicities of possible stories 'behind an image' lower the barriers to shared meaning between two distinct socio-economic groups?

As the city of Winnipeg prepares for its first urban reserve, these questions fuel an interdisciplinary visual research approach to fill the space between indigenous and non-indigenous people in what is locally called the 'Silent Divide'. An analysis of media, storytelling and colonialism this session will provide an opportunity to discuss both 'found images' and participatory approaches to research. What would happen if indigenous people were to use negative media images of them to tell a different story? Or even graffiti? And if non-indigenous people were to go through the same participatory process, what would happen if they shared their stories? Could Winnipeg witness a new 'Loud Togetherness'?

The 'found image' approach is based on personal experience as a filmmaker who has successfully used 'found' images to create new meaning with a post-positivist reflexive evaluation of the subjectivity of the image. As planners and proponents of social justice we need to ensure that all stories are told equally, with a better understanding of the value of the visual as both the subject of research and a medium through which knowledge is produced. In Winnipeg, indigenous people are invisible, yet their images are everywhere in the urban fabric. Resisting the colonial rhetoric in these images is essential if Winnipeggers are to see themselves as the 'other'.

Vallejo, CA. The Death and Life of an Unloved American City L. Carlos Freire, (Aalborg University, Denmark)

This is a working paper discussing the evolution of the city of Vallejo, CA, which is (so far) the largest city in California history to file for bankruptcy. This paper looks at historical aspects and its economic geography. Some potential policy suggestions for local economic development are discussed.

Vertical Neighborhoods Model and Social Interactions in Residential Skyscrapers (Toward offering a model for neighborhood design framework in residential skyscrapers) Name: Siamak Ahmadzadeh
Bazzaz
Affiliation: PhD Candidate of Architectural and Urban Design in Politecnico di Milano
University
Email: siamak.ahmadzadeh@gmail.com

The main propose of this research is to explore the characteristics of social interactions in the diverse neighborhoods of residential skyscrapers. Discovering the fundamental problems of high-rise residential skyscrapers and the lack of responsive vertical neighborhood relationships set up the basis of this research. The more city population growth the more turns on in the function of skyscrapers to residential. The poor quality in social interactions and life time neighborhood relationships seems to be more corrupted even in the most outstanding and well known residential skyscrapers. The conclusion of this research would come to offer a dynamic model of neighborhood design regarding the architectural design values. Defining the relationship between vertical neighborhoods and neighborhood urban area would be discussed in this paper. The most cutting edge definitions and practical contemporary projects together sets up another part of this research and finally a new framework of vertical neighborhood design will be offered based on the theoretical studies.

We the people...: Borderlands scholarship, immigration, and the right to the multicultural city Name: Caitlin Cahill
Affiliation: University of Utah
Email: cahill@arch.utah.edu

The cities of the 21st century are already multiethnic, multiracial and will undoubtedly continue to become more diverse. But how these changes are perceived, as either an opportunity or a threat, informs contemporary struggles over the multicultural city. On the cusp of dramatic demographic transformations as a result of international migration, Salt Lake City, Utah offers a peephole on the challenges faced by a city struggling anew with issues of diversity that other cities have been dealing with for years. In some ways, this parallels how the politics of difference - race, ethnicity, and equity--pushes urban theory in new ways. While urban scholarship celebrates the possibilities of diversity, connection, and intercultural spaces of dialogue, how this is "achieved", beyond the "urban encounter" or the tolerance of difference is the subject of public debate and research. "Theorizing from the flesh," I draw on borderlands scholarship to consider how the questions and concerns of young immigrants growing up in Salt Lake City offer new vantage points from which to understand the struggles over neoliberal global restructuring and the right to the multicultural city. I report upon community-based participatory action research projects conducted with young people that focus upon the rights of undocumented students, racial discrimination, and related questions of citizenship and socio-spatial exclusion. Foregrounding the concerns of newcomer young immigrants, our research challenges the implicit white privilege of urban theory. My analysis engages Anzaldúa's (1999, Torre, 2009) conceptualization of "nos-otros" to address how questions of race, power, and privilege reframe the struggles of the multicultural city, our mutual implication.

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When Local State as the Dealer: The Transformation of Plutocracy City to Global City and the Reshaping of Growth Machine at Taiwan	Name: Chien-hung Tung Affiliation: Graduate Institute of Rural Planning, National Chung-Hsing University Email: ct176@columbia.edu	Name: Yao-hua Liou Affiliation: Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Information, Feng Chia University Email: yhliou@fcu.edu.tw	Theories of growth machine and urban regime have shaped the study of urban political economy for a long time. However, such theories gradually fail to explain the gradually complex urban development process. In fact, the emergence of global city and the rising of transnational urbanism have challenge the traditional local state growth machine and urban politics. As we have observed in many metropolitans around the world, the political process of urban governance and the political economy of making urban growth policy have gradually changed and a new vision of urban growth machine and coalition has just growth. With the rapid transition and internationally transaction of global capital, many local state, particular urban regimes have then adopt the new vision of urban growth machine and form a new growth coalition, which shield the actual power elite from local citizens when making urban public policy. At Taiwan, the urban study has long been dominated by growth machines theory, and state theory. They proclaim the development of major cities after 1980s at Taiwan were the result of a confrontation of state apparatus and local plutocracy. The plutocracy seizes great profits from the reshaping of urban landscape while the KMT authoritarian had defeated during the democratization process. However, since late 1990s and early 2000, the rising of new global economy and speculation of urban property has therefore produced a new set of urban development mechanism. Hence, in this research, the authors would employ Taichung City, Taiwan as the case to argue that local state gradually take the power back and play the leading role in formatting the global city. If we neglect the changing role of local state apparatus, we might misunderstand the global city project at this global age and therefore miscalculate the causes of urban social injustice.
Windy Ridge: Suburban "Slum" or Community Opportunity?	Name: Liz Shockey Affiliation: University of North Carolina-Charlotte Email: lizshockey@gmail.com		The Charlotte, North Carolina subdivision of Windy Ridge is, in many ways, a microcosm of the fallout from the recent economic downturn. In fact, the community was cited as an example of a problem neighborhood in the March 2008 issue of the Atlantic Monthly, which speculated on the potentially suburban characteristics of “The Next Slum.” The foreclosure crisis that has accompanied the recent recession has had particularly negative effects on low-income, starter-home communities located on the urban periphery; Windy Ridge is an example of one such neighborhood. The UNCC geography department’s CHARP (Charlotte Action Research Project) initiative has partnered with the City of Charlotte’s Neighborhood Stabilization Program to document, analyze and address the issues in Windy Ridge. This presentation will report on the project’s findings, focusing on its successes and challenges and their implications for future work in similar neighborhoods. The presentation will begin with an overview of existing conditions in Windy Ridge, including the presence of absentee landlords, a corrupt and dysfunctional Homeowner’s Association, youth gang activity, and a variety of infrastructural problems overlooked by the community’s developer. Discussion will then turn to efforts by the CHARP program to build capacity and community engagement in Windy Ridge. A major success of these efforts was the replacement of the former Homeowner’s Association with a new board of owner occupants, who now work in conjunction with the Windy Ridge Neighborhood Association. UNCC students and residents also collaborated on several community beautification projects. Barriers to community engagement included resident transience and reluctance to participate; strategies for overcoming these obstacles will be discussed. The presentation will conclude with an outline of current and future neighborhood initiatives. These include a gang prevention project conducted by UNCC undergraduate students and a collaboration with architecture students to construct a mobile design studio. Data displayed in this presentation is both unprecedented and relevant. Due to current forces of urban restructuring, many low-income individuals now reside on the urban periphery. Ramifications of this trend are critical, and have been amplified by the current economic climate. An understanding of the unique challenges accompanied by working in a community such as Windy Ridge is foundational for any planner, activist or citizen wishing to work for a “just metropolis.”
Working at Planning’s Sweet Spot: Sustainability as a Mode of Shared Wealth Creation and a Vehicle for Deepening Democracy	Name: Carlos Espinoza-Toro Affiliation: MIT Community Innovators Lab Email: cjet@mit.edu	Name: Annis Sengupta Affiliation: MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning Email: awhitlow@mit.edu	By 2030, 84% of the world’s population will live in cities. The need to adapt to rising energy costs, environmental degradation and climate change is going to transform how life, work, neighborhoods and markets are organized in cities and their surrounding regions. The changes could be as significant as the industrial revolution, creating major shifts—and along with them, opportunities for innovation, learning, and new kinds of value creation. The Community Innovators Lab (CoLab) in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning has been working to address these needs by supporting community-based organizations in thinking creatively about how to leverage green economic opportunities to generate shared, community-controlled wealth and in developing new strategies for deepening democratic engagement to increase local control over resources and decision-making in ways that support a more sustainable future. In response to the urgent need for profound change in the most vulnerable communities in the United States and around the world, CoLab has identified the three dimensions of sustainable development, shared wealth generation, and democratic engagement as forming a “sweet spot” of planning practice. This idea of a “sweet spot” builds on previous theories of sustainability and sustainable development by incorporating an understanding of the urgent need to make sustainability relevant to poor communities who have the power to block it. This paper will outline CoLab’s theoretical framework for the sweet spot and present examples of how the sweet spot is illustrated through work on the ground. Cases that illustrate this concept include a sustainable farming cooperative in Mississippi that is being designed as a workforce training program; a set of sustainable enterprises being developed with and for waste-pickers in Brazil; a food systems plan for Cartagena, Colombia that examines the social and logistical issues of marketplace design in response to the city’s plan to move a major informal food market; and the Emerald Cities Collaborative, which is a national network of leaders in the building trades, workforce development, community revitalization, community organizing, youth job development, and academia that is working to build labor/community coalitions in targeted cities across the United States with the capacity to produce effective and equitable sustainability initiatives (beginning with residential retrofitting efforts) that produce high road jobs while creating new, financially sustainable models of community engagement.
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Uncertain engagements: Affor	Catherine Guimond, UC Berkeley, Department of Geography	The South Bronx has been one of the most visible sites of urban dystopia in the United States, and growing reinvestment in the last fifteen years has occasioned surprise and claims of a “community-driven” renewal without displacement. Much of this rebuilding has been in the form of affordable housing development, and this paper explores the causes and consequences of affordable housing as redevelopment in the South Bronx. Affordable housing is critiqued from all sides, yet it continues to be a crucial factor in the South Bronx and New York City more widely. Radical critiques show how affordable housing is hardly ever meant to remain affordable and effectively supports spiralling rents in New York City. And mixed income housing can be seen as incipient, finer-grained gentrification, according to critiques of British projects. But in the South Bronx, some community groups argue that affordable housing as it has been done under an increasingly neoliberal regime reghettoizes the South Bronx. Some of these community development advocates push for mixed income development as a way of creating a “sustainable community” that will not suffer discrimination and disinvestment. This dovetails well with the agenda of local officials and local boosters, who are striving to make the Bronx no longer the “poor borough” of New York City. The consequences of this can be seen in local class politics, where homeowners who hope to transform the area and increase their real estate values are disappointed by the amount of affordable housing going up. I situate the paradoxical politics of community development in the context of continuing disinvestment, which leads to awkward alliances between community advocates and local real estate interests. All of this is in the context of an increasingly neoliberal and privatized political economy of affordable housing that leads to the siting of large blocks of affordable housing in the South Bronx through developer subsidies. I use the case of the local 421-a law to show how the rebuilding of the South Bronx has been shaped by its relationship with Manhattan elite real estate interests.
Education and youth of immigrant origin in Lisbon: different constraints	Beatriz Padilla CIES-ISCTE-IUL beatriz.padilla@iscte	<p>This presentation uses data collected through an EU funded project on the experience of inclusion and exclusion of youth of immigrant origin including issues related to school, work, public space, sociabilities, identities, expectations. The project employed a combination of methods. For this presentation, we present a brief description of the national and local mapping of the locality but we privilege the quantitative information obtained through a survey carried out to youth, mainly in schools but not exclusively, between the ages of 15-24 that a gathered data on several aspect of youth life: demographic, school, leisure time, uses of space, identity, discrimination and racism, participation and expectations for the future. It should be highlighted that national and local school statistics are very limited in Portugal, so limiting a representative sample is very challenging.</p> <p>The survey compares two populations: nationals/Portuguese and youth of immigrant origin (including first, 1.5 and second generation, even if we disagree with the concept of generations). Due to the history of migration in Portugal, most of the information refers to youth of African descent. The presentation also uses qualitative information gathered through participant observation, in-depth interviews and discussion groups, to further illustrate the situation experienced by the youth in their neighbourhoods and schools.</p> <p>Data illustrate significant differences between nationals youth and of immigrant origin in many dimensions: demographic (family features), school performance, experiences of discrimination and racism. The most striking differences are demographic (family size, education, employment, etc.) which determined different scenarios for each group. Moreover, legal issues mainly referring to nationality and regularization are one determinant of the exclusion of the youth of immigrant origin. Legality is a barrier that youth inherit from the parents, even if the current law should be changing this situation. Legalization implies financial resources not always available to them, and other restrictions (no work eligibility and thus dependency from parents/family and from being in economically active in the formal sector).</p> <p>On the other hand, the experiences of these two groups become more similar when it comes to expectations, which turn to be optimistic for both. Differences of gender are found also when it comes to leisure. Gender</p>