Second urbanHIST Conference

Interpreting 20ᵗʰ Century European Urbanism

Stockholm, 21–23 October 2019

HISTORY
of European Urbanism
in the 20ᵗʰ Century

Second urbanHIST Conference

Interpreting 20th Century European Urbanism

Wenner-Gren Center

Sveavägen 166

102 31 Stockholm

Sweden

www.urbanHIST.eu

www.bth.se/urbanHISTconference

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Dear all,

We warmly welcome you to the second urbanHIST conference in Stockholm "Interpreting 20th Century European Urbanism". It is our great pleasure to introduce the urbanHIST project and the ideas behind the conference conception as background information for the setting of the present convention.

urbanHIST is a current Horizon 2020 European Joint Doctorate programme that focusses on the history of European urbanism in the 20th century. It developed a dual leitmotiv – consisting of the concept of multidisciplinarity and the ambition to gain a pan-European perspective – that forms a common thread through the whole programme. Consequently, the composition of the urbanHIST consortium, starting with the PhD candidates, their supervisors, the advisory board and representatives of the diverse partner organizations, corresponds with these two crucial ideas. Assembled from an international mix of researchers either born or educated in one or more of about 20 different European countries, the consortium members also represent a wide range of different academic backgrounds. They work in a research field around the intersection of urban and planning history, meaning they share their fundamental interest in the same subject: the city and its planned – or unplanned – transformations over the course of the long 20th century.

The two urbanHIST conferences are regarded as key activities and have been developed as means to discuss and disseminate the programme's core issues. Intended to open the internal discourse stepwise towards the international research community, the first congress, which was held at the Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice in October 2018, addressed mainly young scholars. The present urbanHIST conference in Stockholm sought for attracting a wider public regarding research experience as well as academic and regional background.

Dedicated to the main theme *"Interpreting 20th Century European Urbanism"*, the thematic agenda of this conference relies on the commitment of the urbanHIST PhD candidates and is thus rather characterized by the emphases they recently set in their research. In this sense, all tracks have been proposed by the programme's doctoral students, who will co-chair them having a senior scientist aside. The selection of the invited keynote speakers furthermore displays the range of their research interests. Finally, three roundtables mark the link between the urbanHIST *leitmotiv* and the location of the conference. Two specific urbanHIST roundtables thematize the neglected planning histories in the European periphery, or argue the diversity of different research traditions regarding the history of the city and its planning process. The ArkDes roundtable, jointly organized by our partner institutions ArkDes and Boverket, addresses *"Gaps in Sustainable Urban Development Research"*, a core issue in the Swedish planning discourse. We are grateful for the warm invitation by ArkDes to hold this special panel discussion at their museum, strengthening the bond between us.

Having received more than one hundred applications for paper presentations, we are extremely proud to have reached so many international scholars. Even though urbanHIST focusses constitutively on European phenomena, we welcome researchers from four continents to this conference, a fact that demonstrates the international interest in the programme and its research field. The invited presenters and keynote speakers together with an almost complete urbanHIST consortium form a perfect setting for a lively and inspiring discussion on urbanHIST's key topics.
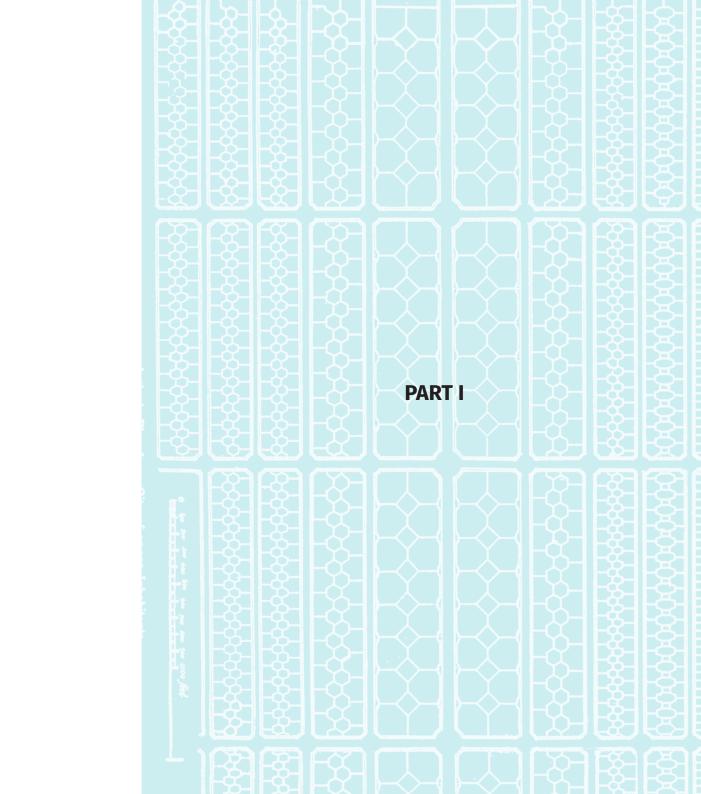
This conference booklet collects all information on the many-faceted presentation tracks, keynote lectures, roundtable discussions, and other activities of the second urbanHIST conference. The first part offers an overview schedule and all necessary yet brief details. The second part lists all accepted abstracts written by colleagues, who unfortunately cannot join us in Stockholm.

At long last, we would like to thank all helping hands, who supported the organizational process of this conference, especially Annica Skytt, Andreea Blaga, all other urbanHIST PhD candidates, and the members of the scientific committee.

We look very much forward to having a fruitful and delighting discourse, drawing on the full potential of all participants.

Our best regards,
Abdellah Abarkan, Helene Bihlmaier, Andrea Gimeno

PART I

Monday, 21 October

9.00-12.00 | **Stockholm city walk**
Alexis Pontvik

12.00-14.00 | **registration**

14.00-15.00 | Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

welcome by the conference convenor

introductory lecture
The Explosive Void.
Stockholm Development During the 1980s and 1990s
Håkan Forsell (Stockholm University/ Humboldt University, Berlin)

15.00-16.30 | Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

keynote lecture 1
Post-Socialist Urbanism and Housing Riddles
Sasha Tsenkova (University of Calgary)

16.30-17.00 | **coffee break**

17.00-18.30 | Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

roundtable 1
The Other Town Planning Histories
moderator: Eliana Perotti (Zürich)

panel:
Håkan Forsell (Stockholm University/ Humboldt University, Berlin)
Antonija Mlikota (University of Zadar)
José Luis Oyón (UPC Barcelona)
Nicole de Togni (Polytechnic University of Milan)

18.30- | **conference reception**

Tuesday, 22 October

8.30-10.15	Asplund room **track 1** Facets of Modernity in Housing Development 1 *chair: Sasha Tsenkova, Ondřej Jirásek*	Lewerentz room **track 4** Dissemination and Mobility of Town Planning Ideas 1 *chair: Ann Maudsley, Andreea Blaga*	Markelius room **track 7** The impact of Industrialisation on CEE Cities *chair: Henrieta Moravčíková, Adam Górka*

10.15-10.45	coffee break

10.45-12.30	Asplund room **track 2** Facets of Modernity in Housing Development 2 *chair: Mariusz Czepczyński, Agnès Dudych*	Lewerentz room **track 5** Dissemination and Mobility of Town Planning Ideas 2 *chair: Stephen V. Ward, Helene Bihlmaier*	Markelius room **track 8** Post-socialist transition: Between Conflicts and Legacy *chair: Florian Urban, Azmah Arzmi*

12.30-13.30	lunch break

13.30-15.00	Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

keynote lecture 2
The Anglophone Planning World and European Urbanism –
An Uncertain and Intermittent Engagement
Stephen V. Ward (Oxford Brookes University)

15.00-15.15	coffee break

15.15-17.00	Asplund room **track 3** Urban Regeneration in European Cities *chair: Nicole de Togni, Federico Camerin*	Lewerentz room **track 6** Cities and the Environment *chair: Ebba Högström, Andrea Gimeno*	Markelius room **track 9** Housing beyond State Power *chair: José Luis Oyón, Noel Manzano*

17.00-17.30	bus to ArkDes

17.30-19.30	Aula ArkDes

roundtable 2
conference delegates only

Gaps in Sustainable Urban Development Research
moderator: Per Haupt (Norrköpings kommun/ BTH)

welcome: Kieran Long, ArkDes

panel: Patrik Faming (Boverket)
Linda Kummel (ArkDes)
Ann Legeby (KTH)
Lars Marcus (Chalmers)

guided tours of the Flying Panels exhibition with the curators

19.30-	Café Blom ArkDes

buffet dinner

Wednesday, 23 October

8.30-10.00	Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

keynote lecture 3
Socialist Cities and their Post-socialist Transformations
Luděk Sýkora (Charles University in Prague)

10.00-10.30	**coffee break**

10.30-12.30	Asplund room	Lewerentz room
	track 10 Writing Town Planning Histories 1	**track 12** Nature and the City: (Re-)creating Urban Landscapes
	chair: Peter Larkham, Elvira Khairullina	*chair: Dirk Schubert, Ksenija Krsmanovic*

12.30-13.30	**lunch break**

13.30-15.00	Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

keynote lecture 4
Bratislava, the (Un)planned City:
The Impact of 20th Century Urban Planning on the Urban
Henrieta Moravčíková (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak University of Technology)

15.00-15.15	**coffee break**

15.15-17.00	Asplund room	Lewerentz room
	track 11 Writing Town Planning Histories 2	**track 13** Discourses of Consumption in Modern Architecture & City Building
	chair: María Cristina García González, Helene Bihlmaier	*chair: Patrik Faming, Marcelo Sagot Better*

17.00-17.15	**coffee break**

17.15-18.45	Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

roundtable 3
The Diverse Histories of European Urbanism
moderator: Peter J. Larkham (Birmingham City University)

panel: Mariusz Czepczyński (University of Gdańsk)
Manon Kempinaire (CIVA foundation)
Corinna Morandi (Polytechnic University of Milan)
Dirk Schubert (Hafen City University/ IPHS)

18.45-19.00	Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

closure talks

Monday, 21 October 2019, 14.00-15.00, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

Håkan Forsell, Stockholm University, Humboldt University, Berlin

The Explosive Void
Stockholm Development During the 1980s and 1990s

Historians sometime talk about developments that occur in the hidden; changes that take place between recognised periods, in a political climate of uncertainty: An explosive void, where old patterns have not been abandoned, but new ones have not yet been established. When it comes to urban development, urban economy and the housing market in Stockholm, the 1980s have been such a time-era. The lecture will give an insight of how the changing policies and development patterns that were played out during the 1980s and 1990s eventually would lead to a whole new definition of - perhaps even a parting from - the welfare society; a concept still sacred, but increasingly problematic in Stockholm during the processes of re-urbanisation and deregulated, global markets.

Håkan Forsell is Professor in History at Stockholm University and currently guest professor at the Humboldt University in Berlin. Forsell's research has focused on the history of ownership and property policies during the nineteenth and twentieth century in Sweden, Germany and the USA. He has also published studies on education, pedagogical and knowledge ideals during periods of urban transformation around 1900. Forsell has a special methodological interest in international urban comparisons and historical field studies.

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 13.30-15.00, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

Sasha Tsenkova, University of Calgary, Canada

Post-Socialist Urbanism and Housing Riddles

Dr Sasha Tsenkova is Professor of International Development and Planning at the University of Calgary. She holds a Ph.D. in Architecture (Technical University, Prague) and a Ph.D. in Planning (University of Toronto). A strong commitment to interdisciplinary research and scholarship has guided her career. Over the last 25 years she has taught at the universities in Toronto, York and Calgary and has been a visiting professor in Sweden, Scotland, Latvia, the Netherlands and the USA. Dr Tsenkova specialises in urban planning, housing policy and comparative urban development. Her research and professional activities in these areas for the World Bank, Council of Europe and the United Nations include a range of housing and urban projects in more than 20 countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America and Central Asia. She is the author of 25 books and research monographs and over 50 articles on urban policy, regeneration, urban sustainability and housing policy. Her scholarship is internationally recognised by a number of other prestigious awards for international scholars, such as Killam Fellowship, Urban Studies Fellowship, Sasakawa Scholarship, International Peace Scholarship, Harvard Visiting Scholarship and British Council Award.

Monday, 21 October 2019, 15.00-16.30, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

Stephen V. Ward, Oxford Brookes University, UK

**The Anglophone Planning World and European Urbanism –
An Uncertain and Intermittent Engagement**

Professor Stephen V. Ward is Professor of Planning History at Oxford Brookes University. As an undergraduate and postgraduate student in the 1960s and 1970s he studied under both the late Tony Sutcliffe and the late Gordon Cherry. His own career has been inspired by this early exposure to these two 'godfathers' of the 'new' planning history. He is a former editor of the main international planning history journal, Planning Perspectives and a former President of the International Planning History Society. His books include The Garden City: Past, Present and Future (1992), Selling Places: The Marketing and Promotion of Towns and Cities 1850-2000 (1998), Planning the Twentieth-Century City: The Advanced Capitalist World (2002) and Planning and Urban Change (2004) and The Peaceful Path: Building Garden Cities and New Towns (2016). He has also published many articles and book chapters on planning history. As well as a longstanding interest in efforts to create planned new communities, especially by the garden city movement and its successors, he is particularly interested in the international circulation of planning knowledge. Recently he has begun work on a new book, provisionally titled The International Exchange of Planning Ideas and Practice: A History. Within this broad topic, he has undertaken detailed studies into many specific aspects. Most recently, these have included examinations of the international journeys undertaken by planners as part of their careers and the different ways that individual countries have sought to 'export' their planning expertise.

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 8.30-10.00, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

Luděk Sýkora, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Socialist Cities and Their Post-Socialist Transformations

Professor at the Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Charles University, Prague. His research work focuses on urban change in postsocialist cities, impacts of globalization on urban transformations, processes of metropolitan change such as suburbanization, neighborhood changes such as gentrification, processes and localities of segregation, inter-cultural interaction in immigrant neighborhoods, metropolisation and polycentric development in settlement systems, small and medium sized towns, urban real estate development, national and municipal housing and housing policy, urban policies and urban planning and the role of public sector, private actors and citizens and social movements in urban development. In his applied research and consultancy, he worked for the European Commission, national government ministries (Regional Development, Labor and Social Affairs, Internal Affairs), national government agencies (Czech Development Agency, Agency for Social Exclusion), local governments, business sector and NGOs.

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 13.30-15.00, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

Henrieta Moravčíková, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia

Bratislava, the (Un)Planned City: The Impact of 20th Century Urban Planning on the Urban Structure of the Slovak Capital

Henrieta Moravčíková is head of the Department of Architecture at the Institute of History, Slovak Academy of Sciences and professor of the architecture history at the Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava. Her field of interest is 20th and 21st century architecture and urbanism with focus on Modern Movement and architecture heritage. She is chair of the Slovak DOCOMOMO chapter. She has published several monographs, tens of studies and critiques on architecture of 20th century and prepared several architecture exhibitions. She is co-author of the crucial monograph on Slovak architecture 20th Century Architecture in Slovakia (2002). She edited the first synoptic monograph on Slovak architecture (2005) and the critical monograph Modern and/or totalitarian in 20th century architecture in Slovakia (2013). Her book Architect Friedrich Weinwurm (2014) was awarded International DAM Architectural Book Award 2015. In her recent research she explores the phenomenon of continuity and discontinuity in modern urban planning and town building, the modern visions and plans and their fragmented and contradictory execution that has shaped the unique character of the city. In course of this architectural historiography is hybridized by probing research into historical layers of urban planning and town building and by visual narratives.

Monday, 21 October 2019, 17.00-18.30, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

The Other Town Planning Histories

Scholars as Leonardo Benevolo, Françoise Choay or Anthony Sutcliffe have pioneered in their attempt to open and extend the national (and nationalistic) narration of town planning. But while investigating the origins of the discipline, they – understandably – kept the focus on France, Great Britain, the German-speaking countries and the United States. For the historiographical selection of the main interest points (i.e. countries, persons, and schools) and the neglection of others, one can adduce a legitimate sequel of theoretical as practical reasons – arguments, that mainly relate to the center-periphery discussion, ranging from Eurocentrism, geopolitical interests, remoteness of sources, language barriers, traded historiographical guidelines as prejudices, among others.

These difficulties and obstacles – practical, ideological, and scholarly ones – that prevented the history of urban planning from taking a comprehensive approach of the phenomenon, will at a first stance be the subject of our discussion. The focus will lie on highlighting the other planning histories of the European border countries that are understood as "periphery" by mainstream narration, namely Scandinavia, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Iberian Peninsula.

Beyond that, we will also question the differences or even contradictions between themes, structures and values of "central" and "peripherical" storytelling, in order to understand the implications and consequences for our established interpretational patterns, consolidated by West-European historiography. This means that discovering "forgotten" or marginalized histories also implies the intention to re-question the parameters of the own historiographic narration, as well as to re-consider and eventually extend or improve the familiar scholarly research equipment.

Moderator:

Eliana Perotti, Zürich

Panel:

Håkan Forsell, Stockholm University, Humboldt University, Berlin
Antonija Mlikota, University of Zadar
José Luis Oyón, Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Barcelona
Nicole de Togni, Polytechnic University of Milan

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 17.30-18.30, Aula ArkDes

(conference delegates only)

Gaps in Sustainable Urban Development Research

There is a great need for built environment research that provides a holistic view of what sustainable urban development is, but which also problematizes the notion of sustainability; that is, research that can make visible hierarchies and power relationships between economic, ecological, social and cultural sustainability, and between urban and rural areas. Core to this, is the relationship between research and practice. Traditionally, there have been gaps between research and practice, due to difficulties in communication between the two parts, limited funding, and weak public and political support.

In this roundtable, the aim is to discuss what is required to overcome gaps in research and practice to ensure sustainable urban development in the future.

Welcome:

Kieran Long, ArkDes

Moderator:

Per Haupt, Norrköpings kommun/ BTH

Panel:

Patrik Faming, Boverket

Linda Kummel, ArkDes

Ann Legeby, KTH

Lars Marcus, Chalmers

18.30-19.30 Guided tours of the Flying Panels exhibition, with the curators

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 17.15-18.45, Axel Wenner-Gren Salen

The Diverse Histories of European Urbanism in the Long 20th Century

Since the early years of town planning as an academic subject and profession, scholars from diverse disciplines have shaped what it is. When it came to reflect and interpret the history of this field of action, again, diverse disciplines took part in this progress. Today there exist several competing versions of what urban and/or planning history is and how it should be studied. We need to know what rival traditions have developed in the course of the 20th century and what traditions have been submerged or lost? What difference does it make to look at the history of towns and cities through the lens of architecture, urbanism or social and economic history?

These different perspectives, research traditions, and approaches to the same subject – the city and its transformations (planned and unplanned) over the course of the long 20th century, will be the object of discussion in this roundtable.

Moderator:

Peter J Larkham, Birmingham City University

Panel:

Mariusz Czepczyński, University of Gdańsk

Manon Kempinaire, The CIVA Foundation, Brussels

Corinna Morandi, Polytechnic University of Milan

Dirk Schubert, HafenCity University, Hamburg / IPHS

Track 1: Facets of Modernity in Housing Development 1

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 8.30-10.15, Asplund room

Chair: Sasha Tsenkova and Ondřej Jirásek

Aron Bohman, independent researcher, Berlin
Reciprocal Relationships Between Urban Manifestos and Space:
Manifestations of the Athen's Charter in Poplar, London

Tim Lewis, Birmingham City University
Consensus and Compromise –
The Rise and Fall of Britain's System Built High-Rise Social Housing Initiative

Güliz Özorhon and İlker Özorhon, Özyeğin University, Istanbul
In Between Modern and Local: 20th Century Housing Settlements in Istanbul

Agnès Dudych, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Bauhaus-University Weimar
Košice Panel Housing Development: Modernity into Practice

Helka Dzsacsovszki, independent scholar, Budapest, Hungary
Kazincbarcika: A Palimpsest of Urban Development in Socialist Hungary

Track 2: Facets of Modernity in Housing Development 2

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Asplund room

Chair: Mariusz Czepczyński and Agnès Dudych

Matthias Brunner, Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences/
Accademia di Architettura, Mendrisio
Insolation in Postwar Housing

Gauthier Bolle, Université de Strasbourg
Conceiving and Building the Greater Strasburg since 1918

Ondřej Jirásek and Patrícia Fogelová, Universidad de Valladolid/ Pavol Jozef
Šafárik University, Košice, and Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice
Social Housing under Dictatorships:
Comparative Perspective of Ľudová štvrť (Bratislava) and Barrio Girón (Valladolid)

Sanja Matijević Barčot, University of Split
Centralisation vs. Decentralisation:
Post-War Housing in Socialist Croatia (1945-1960)

Track 3: Urban Regeneration in European Cities

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 15.30-17.00, Asplund room

Chair: Nicole de Togni and Federico Camerin

Panagiotis Farantatos, University of Oslo
"Scar tissue" or the Bio-Political Premises of Urban Regeneration

Caroline Bauer, School of Architecture and Landscape in Lille, France
Heritage Issues in Nancy, France:
A Radical Urbanism for a Quality Architecture (1957-1976)

Federico Camerin, University of Valladolid, Bauhaus Univeristy Weimar
Urban Regeneration Strategies and Effects of the Flamino District's
Attractiveness as a Cultural Centre of the Metropolitan City of Rome (Italy)

Jannik Noeske, Bauhaus University Weimar
Great Plans, Urban Regeneration and the "City as a Whole".
General Master Planning in Transition in Socialist East Germany and the Case
of Stralsund

Juan Luis Rivas Navarro and Belén Bravo Rodríguez, University of Granada
Urban Regeneration at the Temporary Crossroads:
Ecological Opportunities and Creative City in Peripheral Contexts of
Medium-Sized Mediterranean Cities

Track 4: Dissemination and Mobility of Town Planning Ideas 1

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 8.30-10.15, Lewerentz room

Chair: Ann Maudsley and Andreea Blaga

Diego Caro, University of Hong Kong
Arturo Soria and the Diffusion of the Ciudad Lineal: Translations & Representations, Scales and Forms of Governance

Gül Cephanecigil, Istanbul Technical University
Camillo Sitte and the Development of Urban Planning in Turkey

Helene Bihlmaier, Bauhaus University Weimar, University of Valladolid
'Formal' vs. 'Picturesque'. On the Implementation and Interpretation of Foreign Ideas in the Early British Town Planning Discourse

Andreea Blaga, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Bauhaus University Weimar
Knowledge Exchanges Between Swedish and International Architects from 1910 to the 1920s

Track 5: Dissemination and Mobility of Town Planning Ideas 2

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Lewerentz room

Chair: Stephen V. Ward and Helene Bihlmaier

Guilherme Meirelles Mesquita de Mattos, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil
Urban Conservation in Municipal Town Planning: Pioneer Experiencies in Bologna (1969) and Rio de Janeiro (1979)

Håkan Forsell, Stockholm University, Humboldt University, Berlin
Denationalizing the Million Program in Sweden. The International Circulation of Housing Construction and Urban Planning Agendas in the 1960s and 1970s

David Nichols and Robert Freestone, University of Melbourne/ University of NSW
European New Towns and the Australian New Cities of the 1970s

Elmira Jafari, TU Delft
Transnational Planning Practices in the Cold War: Constantinos Doxiadis's Proposal for Tehran's Urban Transition (1972)

Track 6: Cities and the Environment

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 15.30-17.00, Lewerentz room

Chair: Ebba Högström and Andrea Gimeno Sánchez

Julia Gamberini, Bauhaus University Weimar
Evolution of Cities and Their Environment:
From Moloch to Transitions

Mattias Qviström, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala
Reinterpreting the Nature of Welfare Planning

Gonzalo Basulto, Fundación Metrópoli, Spain
Context and Architecture: Mechanisms of Relationship Between Landscapes and
Machines in Ralph Erskine's Works

Andrea Gimeno Sánchez, Blekinge Institute of Technology, University of Valladolid
Dilettante Builders:
Undercurrents and the Ecological Habitat in the 1970s

Track 7: The Impact of Industrialization on Central and Eastern European Cities

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 8.30-10.15, Markelius room

Chair: Henrieta Moravčíková and Adam Górka

Piotr Kisiel, Universität Konstanz
Neither Industrial nor Socialist:
Rethinking Past of the Former Industrial Cities in Eastern Europe

Agnieszka Ciesla, Warsaw University of Technology
Industrialization and Housing Development Under Socialism;
Consequences for the Presence. Experiences from Poland

Ana Grgic, University of Split, Croatia
Dialogues of Workplace and Living Place –
The Processes of Urbanisation in Relation to the Socialist Industrialisation and
Post-Socialist Deindustrialisation of the City of Split

Adam Górka and Dana Kusnirova, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice, Blekinge
Institute of Technologyz / Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice
Socialist Industrialization as a Factor of Urban Development and Difficult
Legacy in Kosice, Slovakia

Track 8: Post-Socialist Transition: Between Conflicts and Legacy

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Markelius room

Chair: Florian Urban and Azmah Arzmi

Azmah Arzmi, Bauhaus University Weimar, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice
1970s State Socialist Assemblage:
The Institutions Facilitating Mass Housing in GDR and Czechoslovakia

Maja Babic, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
The Legacy of Socialism:
Building the Contemporary Balkans

Vasileios Kitsos, Södertörn University, Stockholm
Traveling Ideas and Elsewhere Cities:
Urban Regeneration in Russia's East

Hend Aly, Complutense University of Madrid
Bringing the Political to the City:
Politicising vs. Depoliticising Urban Transformation in Belgrade and Tirana

Track 9: Housing beyond State Power

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 15.30-17.00, Markelius room

Chair: José Luis Oyón and Noel Manzano

Noel Manzano, University of Valladolid, Bauhaus University Weimar
The Urban Forms of the Housing Question:
Reading the 20th Century Reproduction of Informal Urbanizations in Paris Periphery

Laurent Pugnot Lambert, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
Competition without Market:
Coping with Housing Administration in a Socialist City during the 1930s

Miguel Fernández-Maroto, University of Valladolid
The "Redemption" of the Informal Suburb in 20th Century Spanish Urbanism:
The Case of Barrio España in Valladolid

Ana Catarina Ferreira, Eduardo Ascensão, and Marco Allegra
CIES-IUL/ CEG-ULisboa/ ICS-ULisboa
Rehousing Unfinished:
State Intervention in Informal Areas in Portugal (1993-2018) and New Challenges

Margherita Grazioli, Gran Sasso Science Institute, L'Aquila, Italy
Between Conflict and Negotiation:
The Informal Governance of Squats for Housing Purposes in Rome (Italy)

Track 10: Writing Town Planning Histories 1

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Asplund room

Chair: Peter J. Larkham and Elvira Khairullina

Peter J. Larkham, Birmingham City University
Connecting Planning History, Urban History and Urban Form

Ceren Hamiloglu, Maltepe University
Modernity and Urban Identity:
A Comparison Between Henri Prost's Istanbul Plan (1936-1950) and Ernest
Hébrard's Thessaloniki Plan (1918-1928)

Elvira Khairullina, University of Valladolid, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice
The Improvement of Collective Public Transport in the USSR in the 1960s:
From the Paradigm of Rationalisation of Urban Structure to the Integrated
Planning

Igor Kuvač, University of Banja Luka / University of Granada, Spain
Defining a (Dis)Continuous New City:
Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina) During the Turbulent 20th Century

Track 11: Writing Town Planning Histories 2

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 13.30-15.15, Asplund room

Chair: María Cristina García González and Helene Bihlmaier

Stéphane Sadoux, Université Grenoble Alpes, France
The Historiography of Garden Cities

Priscilla Alves Peixoto, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Situated Readings:
F. Choay and "L'Urbanisme, utopies et réalités" (1965)

Federico Deambrosis, Politecnico di Milano
Clash of Scales or Clash of Cultures?
Notes on Italian Historiography on Urban Design

Aliaksandr Shuba, Bauhaus University Weimar, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice
From "Art" to "Culture". Changing Notions on Urban Planning
in the Moscow Architectural Institute During the Soviet Time

Valéry Didelon, ENSA Paris Malaquais
A New Urbanism and the Historiography it calls for

Track 12: Nature and the City: (Re-)Creating Urban Landscapes

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Lewerentz room

Chair: Dirk Schubert and Ksenija Krsmanovic

Gizem Deniz Guneri, Middle East Technical University
A Sub-Utopian Landscale from the 20th Century:
A Comparative and Critical Analysis of the Forest Farm "Dream" of Ataturk

Pari Riahi, University of Massachusetts Amherst
De l'îlot à la...?

Nik Luka and Mattias Qviström, McGill University, Montreal/ Swedish University
of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala
Back into the Woods? Legacies of Postwar 'Residential Tourism'
in the Forested Periurban Amenity Landscapes of Sweden and Canada

Ksenija Krsmanovic, University of Valladolid, Blekinge Institute of Technology
Nature and the City:
Redefining Urbanity Through Urban Riverfront Transformations

Track 13: Discourses of Consumption in Modern Architecture and City Building

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 13.30-15.15, Lewerentz room

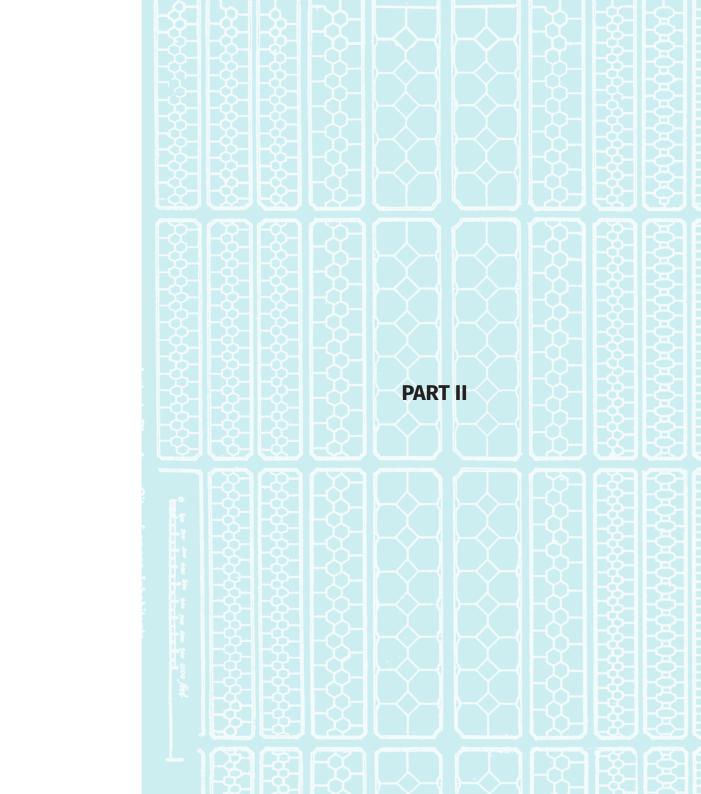Chair: Patrik Faming and Marcelo Sagot Better

Franziska Kramer, Politecnico di Bari
The Value of the Land.
Hans Bernoulli's Work as an Example for a Spatial Related Turn in Town Planning

Marcelo Sagot Better, Bauhaus University Weimar, Blekinge Institute of Technology
Material Culture and Discourses of the Deutsche Werkbund:
Historical Analysis of Permanent Housing Exhibitions

Savia Palate, University of Cambridge
Homes for Today and Tomorrow.
Space Standards for the 'Affluent' Tenant in Britain

Maryia Rusak, The Oslo School of Architecture and Design
Fabricating an Educated Consumer:
Alternative Production Models of Moelven Brug

Sigrun Prahl, University of Applied Science Krefeld, Germany
Consumption of Public Space at Public Events –
Transformation of Space Through Means of Advertisement During the World
Soccer Championship 2006 in Germany

PART II

Track 1 and 2

Facets of Modernity in Housing Development

In the early 20th century, planning and design approaches underwent major changes. City planners not only followed Modernist ideas, they also adjusted to a specific local history and context. Hence, Modern housing presents a wide range of variations today. Looking at this process through the lens of Modernity in its various facets, this track welcomes contributions, which investigate the impact of political, economic, and ideological contexts on housing development.

Track 1

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 8.30-10.15, Asplund room
Chair: Sasha Tsenkova and Ondřej Jirásek

**Reciprocal Relationships Between Urban Manifestos and Space:
Manifestations of the Athen's Charter in Poplar, London**
Aron Bohman, independent researcher, Berlin

I demonstrate the spatial influences of manifestations on the example of the Athens Charter in the distinct of Poplar in London and outline a process of circular discourse on built environment. I argue that manifestos influence built environment but that also the reputation of the respective buildings change over time and influence the manifesto and its effects in retrospective. Poplar was comprehensively rebuilt in line with modernist ideals, shaped by the CIAM discourse. To understand how modernist ideas evolved, I examine the CIAM discourse and the involvement of the MARS-group. In the following I outline how discussions within these groups were translated to London

wide plans. Afterwards I explore how three exemplary estates, Lansbury, Brownfield and Robin Hood Gardens, designed by architects active in the discourse, were realised in Poplar. In a final step, I investigate their socio-spatial logics: I show that, diverging from a linear notion of discursive influence, the reputation and experience of inhabitants' shapes further discourses, and also the retrospective perception of the Athens Charter and the CIAM discourse influences contemporary discussions. This creates a circle of how theory is applied on built space and translated back into discourse again. With this approach, I show influences of the Athens Charter on Poplar, which proves the point that urban manifestos can influence the built environment. Several findings confirm this claim. Firstly, the Charter is often seen as pars pro toto for the whole CIAM discourse. Nevertheless, there was no agreement on this document. But being in opposition or trying to overcome the document also shaped CIAM members and their practise. Secondly, the reconstruction of East-London uses very similar approaches and arguments as developed in the Charter. Thirdly, personal connections exist between members of the theoretical debate and design practice. A further finding is that the lived experience of these built environments is retrospectively projected on the CIAM discourse and the Charter. These reciprocal interpretations additionally shape future manifestos. This unveils a reciprocal relation in the evaluation of influences.

Consensus and Compromise
The Rise and Fall of Britain's System Built High-Rise Social Housing Initiative
Tim Lewis, Birmingham City University

On 16 May 1968 when Ivy Hodge lit a match in her system built flat on the 18th floor of Ronan Point in Newham, Modernism's Utopian high-rise ideal suffered the aftershock. What had until that point been a minority aversion to the high-rise experiment became a vociferous professional and political discourse dedicated to the repudiation of high density housing provision. At its height between 1963-7 high rise represented only 20% of total housing allocations yet it became the symbol of the Welfare State's post-war social housing experiment. System Build had seen an explosion of high-rise construction in the early 1960's. Academics and commentators have sought to apportion blame for the growth in high-rise construction but this paper seeks to understand how a consensus was achieved between Central and Local government, architects, engineers, sponsors, building firms, trades unions and employees to support the system built high-rise construction drive. It will investigate the rationale behind system build and examine the roles of central and local government personnel as well as the architectural profession, the building industry and the Trades Unions. It will examine how despite initial widespread acceptance of the initiative vested interests and a marked lack of control ultimately ensured that its implementation would be flawed.

In Between Modern and Local:
20th Century Housing Settlements in Istanbul
Güliz Özorhon and İlker Özorhon, Özyeğin University, Istanbul/ Özyeğin University, Istanbul

This study will focus on housing architecture of Istanbul in the second half of the 20th century in the interaction of modern architecture and local dynamics. This period differs in many aspects in Turkish architecture. On the one hand, modernism has influenced the architectural environment in many respects as well as every other field, and on the other hand, the migration to cities, especially to big cities, has increased with the effect of industrialization. Both developments have changed the dynamics of urbanization and the

development routes of cities. Istanbul was the city where these effects were most felt and migration created an important housing need. In order to meet this need in the housing market, economic solutions were sought in a short time. This quest introduced the city with new types of housing suplies. In this period, examples of settlements, some of which are performed by the state and some by other institutions or groups, are given in which many different functions take place together. The method of the study is to interpret the interaction of the modernization efforts with the local habits coming from the past through the cases that illustrate the general character of the period in different scales (urban scale, settlement scale, unit scale). The examples of housing settlements from 1950s Istanbul, which indicate a critical period within the scope of the study, will be examined in the light of the economic, political and social developments of this period. The effort to both internalize the effects of modernism and maintain local values in these settlements can be described as a search for modern-local architecture in the 20th century.

Košice Panel Housing Development: Modernity into Practice

Agnès Dudych, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Bauhaus-University Weimar

The concept of Modernity helps to understand the changes which resulted on today's society. Different phases were identified, as the planned modernity defined by the sociologist Peter Wagner which corresponds to the mid-20 th century. This paper questions how the planned modernity challenged and transformed the territorial and local development of housing. In order to understand the application of planned modernity on the territory, the paper addresses the example of Czechoslovakia, with a focus on the Slovak city of Košice, aiming to analyse how, from a national to local scale, planned modernity can be interpreted. In late fifties, a new steel factory was introduced into the

city of 60,000 inhabitants. Due to its establishment, the city of Košice needed new housings, and in less than ten years the population doubled. Being built from late fifties to early seventies, the neighbourhood is a good example of the Beautiful phase of panel housing construction as defined by the authors of Paneláci, as well as the transition to normalisation after 1968. This example will help understand how the planned modernity was interpreted in a socialist country to result on large panel housing estates. From theories to practise, the paper questions how the concept of modernity can help understand the urbanisation of the socialist Czechoslovakia. Based on the analysis of the different components of the neighbourhood, decision processes, mapping of stakeholders and economic actors, as well as the planning processes, the paper addresses specialised articles and handbooks produced for urban planners as local archives and journals. This analysis should contribute to the better understanding of planned modernity as a key concept to apprehend the urbanisation of sixties in the former socialist cities.

A Palimpsest of Urban Development in Socialist Hungary

Helka Dzsacsovszki, independent scholar, Budapest, Hungary

The new town of Kazincbarcika was conceived as part of the industrialisation programme of the Sajó valley in north-eastern Hungary during the First Five Year Plan (1950-1954). It was designated to become the centre and "housing estate" for the thousands of people working in the new industries in the area. In contrast to the rapid development of modern industrial infrastructure, Kazincbarcika's first urbanisation phase bears the characteristics of the prevailing Socialist Realist ideas in architecture. Subsequently, mirroring the shift in politics in the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc in the late-1950s, the historicizing architecture was abandoned for modern experimentations which

ultimately culminated in the dominance of prefabricated construction by the 1970s.

The development chronology of Kazincbarcika demonstrates that socialist new towns were ephemeral urban landscapes which could transform beyond recognition several times in the span of a single human generation. Housing constitutes the majority of Kazincbarcika's building stock, and its construction manifests a whole spectrum of building techniques of the socialist era in Hungary. Hence, far from displaying a pervasive uniformity, a quality which is so often applied to stigmatise urban-scale architecture from the socialist era, the variety of its building types lends Kazincbarcika a distinct urban complexity. This aspect is more commonly characteristic of historic settlements that have developed in throughout many centuries and is rarely found in modern new towns.

Therefore, Kazincbarcika itself is symptomatic of the constant reinvention and optimisation of ideas throughout the four decades of socialism in Hungary, which inadvertently succeeded in creating a distinctly modern urban complexity. What was the relationship between ideology and aesthetics in urbanism in socialist Hungary? Through the case study of Kazincbarcika, this study will highlight the ways in which the changing political and economic context of state socialism in Hungary shaped urban development and housing. The main underlying aim of this investigation is to counter the conception of socialist urban development as a monotonous and grey environment, and show that just as the politics of the era went through several shifts, its architecture was just as multi-faceted in nature.

Track 2

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Asplund room
Chair: Mariusz Czepczyński and Agnès Dudych

Insolation in Postwar Housing
Matthias Brunner, Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences/ Accademia di Architettura, Mendrisio

This paper researches how postwar housing (1945-1975) was influenced by insolation strategies. It focuses on the Frankfurt Rhein-Main region, which is especially suitable for this because its housing stock is of particularly high quality and includes samples of almost all relevant models. Furthermore, protagonists of the national if not international scene such as Hans Bernhard Reichow, Ernst May, and Walter Schwagenscheidt worked here.

During the interwar period, considerations about the correct insolation deeply influenced the development of the "Zeilenbau" from the general layout to the floor plans to the fenestration. Numerous articles give evidence of this. In the postwar era, the topic of insolation was addressed much less frequently, and on first sight, the prevailing housing layouts seem to react less to the sun. While in uncompromising "Zeilenbau" estates of the interwar years all bedrooms faced east and all living rooms west, after the war, it was acceptable to orient both living rooms and bedrooms in all cardinal directions except north. In contrast, for the orientation of the buildings, insolation frequently remained as crucial as before. While in practice, the ribbons of the interwar period only rarely faced the cardinal directions exactly, the buildings of many postwar estates did. At the same time, in other postwar estates – for example in those with meandering buildings –, it was accepted that some apartments

received more sun than others. Around 1960, when the "structured and dispersed city" was replaced by "urbanity through density" as the prevailing paradigm, insolation tended to diminish in general.

Important research on other aspects of the relationship between architecture and the sun such as the development of the Brise-Soleil (Daniel Siret), the American Solar House (Anthony Denzer, Daniel Barber), and the Tropical Architecture Movement (Iain Jackson) was published recently. However, it mostly focused on isolated buildings instead of housing estates and on the USA, France, Great Britain and the tropics instead of Germany. The new point of view on the role of the sun in postwar urbanism and architecture offered by this paper will shed light on an aspect that is of particular topicality. Again, we need to balance dense construction against adequate insolation.

Conceiving and Building the Greater Strasburg since 1918
Gauthier Bolle, Université de Strasbourg

Since Alsace's return to France in 1918, after the German annexation period that allowed an urban extension that tripled the city's surface area, the city's relationship with its suburbs and periphery has changed significantly. Thanks to a voluntarist mayor with a strong social vision, the 1930s were marked by a true urban ambition associated with the construction of a quality social housing park, partly extending the legacy of the German period in terms of construction management and policy. After 1945 and throughout the second half of the 20th century, the stronger intervention of the State in the construction of social housing estate in Strasbourg as in the rest of France, began a new period that ended in the 1970s, with the criticism of "grands ensembles", the return to the city and the emergence of the notion of heritage.

This contribution proposes to understand how the vision of an urban agglomeration project is articulated with social and private housing construction operations over the 20th century in Strasbourg. This specific case study questions the application of legal national frameworks for urban intervention to a territory marked by a singular history, marked by changes in sovereignty and a mixed culture. Indeed, while many recent research works have explored the history of Strasbourg up to the 1930s, including the history of the Neustadt, this contribution proposes to extend the investigations throughout the 20th century by exploring mainly the municipal archives but also secondary and printed sources.

Phenomological Reading of Historic Spaces in the Light of a Dwelling
Hafsa Imtiaz, National College of Arts, Lahore, Pakistan

One of the most private space for a person's personal reflections is a *dwelling*. It is the one space where one can shed his/her worldly persona and reside in the space of their dreams. Thus it projects one's perception, memories, aspiration and experiences mainly represented through the articulation of built spaces. The dwelling or a house is the most primary form of architecture and over centuries its constant evolution predicts human being's unique nature and transformation of thought and culture.

The house of today is very different from the dwellings of the past as its constant dependency on modern technology has forced it to adopt and transform in a certain manner shedding the personal reflections of oneself, leading to a more homogenous structures which may provide shelter but fail to represent the person himself. The focus of the paper is to read, identify and compare the experience of spaces of two dwellings in the light of the theory of "Phenomenology of Space" presented by Mearleau Pont and by the poetic representation of a house by Gaston Bachelard in "Poetics of

Space". The dwellings selected are namely "The Hill house" by Charles Rene Mackintosh built in 1902 and "The Holmwood House" by Alexander Greek Thompson built in 1857. The reason for selecting these two houses is their historical context, unique style, design processes of the architect to encompass personal experiences also bringing their own architectural philosophy into form and more importantly their role as protagonist in history as trendsetters in housing designs. Instead of looking at banal spatial representations the papers shall question and investigate into the quintessence and experience generated of each space. The research methodology entails personal accounts, data collection, documentation, photographic survey and mapping of the two houses. Finally, the paper targets to conclude, re-identify and re-represent the spaces through their activity and role in the dwelling.

Social Housing under Dictatorships:
Comparative Perspective of Ľudová štvrť (Bratislava) and
Barrio Girón (Valladolid)

Ondřej Jirásek and Patrícia Fogelová, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice, University of Valladolid / Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice

The housing issue is such a topic which is not reflected by historians very often. Due to specific issues regarding the different methodology, the topic is more interesting for architects and urbanists. The historical research is mainly focused on monumental architecture representing government ideology of dictatorships, forgetting the question of infrastructure. However, urbanization closely connected to industrialization and modernization forced the regimes to address the problem of flats shortages by urban development. Social housing was one of the aspect, which should help to solve the housing crisis and it was often realized and officially interpreted in accordance to regime's political and ideological background. The aim of this study is comparative perspective of spatial politics of social housing under the two European authoritarian regimes with fascist and National-Catholic features - Slovak Republic (1939-1945) and Early Francoist Spain (1939-1959) - on cases of districts *Ľudová štvrť* (Folk Quarter) in Bratislava and *Barrio Girón* in Valladolid with similar structure consisting small family houses. Both cities had representative function for the regimes. Moreover, size of the cities and their economic importance are comparable. Based on archival research, relevant publication and contemporary journals, the study analyses legislative and institutional framework, demographic trends, contemporary discourse and official interpretation of housing development. The main research questions are: How and why the necessity of housing appeared? How was the housing financed and organized? What type of houses, layout and architecture were used? Who were the users of houses? Where were the new districts located and what was the availability of the city centre? What was the level of civic and cultural amenities? What symbols and naming were used in its public spaces? As the result, the study should identify differences and similarities in specific local contexts and interpret the most significant aspects which affected social housing development in selected cases.

Centralisation vs. Decentralisation:
Post-War Housing in Socialist Croatia (1945-1960)

Sanja Matijević Barčot, University of Split

This paper deals with the post-war housing in socialist Croatia (then part of Yugoslavia) by examining the mutual dependency between administrative mechanisms of the housing strategies and its final architectural materialisations.

The post-war housing strategies in socialist Yugoslavia, often defined as *socially-organised* housing strategies, consisted of a complex network of

administrative tools and financing mechanisms. The analysis of this complex network within wider decision-making processes offers the possible trajectory for understanding the influence of political impact on housing, precisely the impact of political centralisation and decentralisation. Namely, due to political circumstances in the relatively short period of 1945-1960, Yugoslavia underwent through both processes and both processes strongly reflected on architectural production.

In the immediate after war period Yugoslavia adopted Soviet-style socialism and introduced the centralisation in managing all aspects of the new society while administration became the crucial tool in controlling the transformation. Following political changes, namely Tito-Stalin split, at the beginning of the 1950s the opposite processes have begun, those of decentralization, that would ultimately led to unique self-management system of governance. While the centralisation processes shaped the conditions of architectural activity through proscribed organisation of design practice, required production methods and technology, demanded standards and norms, decentralisation process ostentatiously offered to architects newly emerging creative freedom.

The research follows the line of political framework defined by processes of centralisation and decentralisation while tracing the transformation of the pertaining architectural discourse. By analysing and comparing architectural production in the domain of housing in both periods (even in a oeuvre of a single architect) the paper evaluates the impacts that particular processes actually had upon it. The repercussions of these political processes upon architectural discourse was extensive and ranged from influencing design decisions in an indirect way to those whose impact was more proximate and can be traced from the primary choices of housing typology to the final decisions on aesthetic. The key issue that the paper problematizes is the potentials of the autonomous and specific tools of architectural discipline within the frameworks determined by particular political framework.

Urban Regeneration in European Cities

Urban regeneration processes contributed to radical changes in many European cities, especially after the Second World War. Carried out as redevelopment or renewal projects, their impact on cities' physical shape, social content and economic change is still conflictual. This track has its focus on the impact of urban regeneration on cities' development, changes and evolution through time.

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 15.30-17.00, Asplund room
Chair: Nicole de Togni and Federico Camerin

"Scar tissue" or the Bio-Political Premises of Urban Regeneration
Panagiotis Farantatos, University of Oslo

In summer 1939, Le Corbusier was photographed naked painting a mural at the E-1027 Villa in Cap Martin, with a long scar visible on his right thigh. The previous year, a motor yacht had run over him and the propeller blades cut through the flesh; after two months in the hospital, the wound was healed by the Carrel-Dakin method. It was this scar—neither the mural, nor the architect's nudity—that was the focus of the 1939 photograph: the tissue had been regenerated. The perception of the city as "tissue" and of urban intervention as "surgery" was vital in the development of modern urbanism. In fact, biological theories—particularly Lamarckism and the notion of the milieu—had been influential to architecture since the mid-19th century; by a decisive reorganization of the milieu, modern urbanism would function as a treatment, as any modern medicine would. Regarding Le Corbusier, medical and biological imagery had been abundant

in his writings since L'Esprit Nouveau, and terminology of pathology, surgery, and cure were constantly employed for polemic reasons. Yet, this discourse was intensified in the 1930s, when questions of decline, degeneration and renewal or regeneration became particularly dominant and politically charged. This paper will address the very concept of urban regeneration, in relation to the biological and medical discourse in 1930s France, as reflected in Le Corbusier's theoretical activity and Radiant City urbanism. Based upon primary archival research, the paper will focus on the actual influence of doctors, such as Pierre Winter and, later, Alexis Carrel, to the development of Corbusian urbanism in the 1930s, and will particularly examine Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret's 1936 project for the Îlot Insalubre no. 6. The project, limiting the intervention to a "sick" part of the city—one of the neighborhoods claimed as "unhealthy" by the municipality of Paris—reflects an absolute belief in the medical and therapeutic agency of town planning as remedy to social and health problems. By scrutinizing the bio-political connotations of urban regeneration, the paper aims to explore the conflictual background and the limits of the urban redevelopments that dominated European cities after WWII.

Heritage Issues in Nancy, France:
A Radical Urbanism for a Quality Architecture (1957-1976)
Caroline Bauer, School of Architecture and Landscape in Lille, France

After World War II, the city of Nancy used the French government measures voted in 1957 to eradicate the insalubrious housing. The 7-hectares district Saint-Sébastien is then completely demolished and the adjacent neighbourhood of the railway station is the subject of an urban planning study, to remodel its old urban fabric. Like for other French cities, a new vision of the city and its buildings is proposed, inspired by the American models.

Well-known architects are solicited for building housing, stores, offices and public equipment, which mixed subtle metallic facades and textured concrete. However, these projects were conducted without consideration of architectural heritage. The radicalness of several interventions led to protest movements in the favour of the Nancy heritage safeguard. Those protests were about the 18th century heritage, when Stanislas Leszczynski, Duke of Lorraine, organized important urban planning, but also the Art Nouveau heritage from the 1900s. Nancy is indeed an important centre of this European movement, which was depreciated until the 1970s and named the "style nouille".

The threats to buildings led to a first inscription campaign to historical monuments. In 1976, for the first time with an Art Nouveau building, the Excelsior hostel (Lucien Weissenburger and Alexandre Mienville architects, 1910-1911) is even protected with the highest level of French protection.

Nowadays, the preservation interest of 18th century or Art Nouveau buildings doesn't need to be demonstrated anymore. However, the buildings that replaced the old urban fabric at this time are also partially threatened, especially with new thermal comfort rules. With the examples of two districts, Saint-Sébastien and the railway station surroundings, we propose to examine how city actors, between 1957 and 1976, get into position compared to architectural and urban shapes. We also aim to study how this period's realisations are a today's heritage to consider.

Urban Regeneration Strategies and Effects of the Flamino District's
Attractiveness as a Cultural Centre of the Metropolitan City of Rome (Italy)
Federico Camerin, University of Valladolid, Bauhaus University Weimar

The work aims to analyse the urban evolution of the Flaminio district of Rome starting from the 1990s in order to understand the urban regeneration

strategies developed at the end of the XX century towards the creation of segregation in the built environment. In order to achieve this objective, the methodology refers to the review of existing literature on urban regeneration processes in Western European countries, a desk research activity, and interviews of stakeholders involved in the 1990s and 2000s Flaminio district's urban projects. Plus, this study critically interprets urban planning tools to demonstrate, first, their socio-economic and urban effects and, second, how they force the reuse of large properties of public urban soil to materialize large-scale architectural projects intended as new "cultural-leisure time" centrality.

After an introduction on the role of great urban projects in the process of urban regeneration at an international scale, the attention is focused on the specific case of Flaminio. Particularly, with a previous reference to the urban projects related to the Fascism period between the 1920s and the 1940s, the study analyses the effects of the so-called "Olympic Village" and sports facilities –such as the new Flaminio stadium– urban projects in connection to the 1960 Olympics.

Special attention is paid to projects elaborated during the 1980s and carried out starting from the 1990s in the attempt to convert Flaminio into a neighbourhood for tertiary uses and leisure time. Among others, the work refers to those projects which are based on large properties of public soil. These projects are the "Auditorium Parco della Musica" developed in a former public parking space designed by Renzo Piano and the Italian national centre for the contemporary art and architecture, the so-called "museum MAXII" by Zaha Hadid to regenerate an old military barracks.

To sum up, this analysis demonstrates that the change of the Flaminio district seems to be a quite typical example of the competitive edge moving from industrial to cultural capital, described in Sharon Zukin's classical Landscapes of Power, and how this power shift is then manifested in projects such as "MAXXI".

Great Plans, Urban Regeneration and the "City as a Whole". General Master Planning in Transition in Socialist East Germany and the Case of Stralsund

Jannik Noeske, Bauhaus University Weimar

The history of 20th Century urbanism can be told as a history of great plans: In the German socialist state, general master planning (Generalbebauungsplanung) was an important instrument to govern the goals of housing production using technocratic and statistical planning methods (Betker 2005, 133). Only in the 1980s it was to be adapted to the new strategy of "intensive development"— the GDR interpretation of urban regeneration—whilst keeping its analytical economic approach to mainly housing and traffic development. The claim for the development of the "city as a whole" was never accomplished—the decline of historic districts remained the "Achilles' Heel" of the socialist housing program as Topfstedt put it (Topfstedt 1999, 552).

During the 1970s, when urban regeneration became part of state policies for housing production, the cities continued to grow mainly on their outskirts. In the 1980s the focus of housing production was shifted towards what was called "komplexe Rekonstruktion", the restauration of the decaying old cities and 19th century tenements. General master planning was an important instrument to manage regeneration, modernization and demolition of historic neighborhoods. It was seen not as a mere construction plan, but as a "long-term program for construction policy" (Weigel 1990, 9).

The contribution approaches the planning documents in the case of the port city of Stralsund. It asks to what extent general master planning was considered a suitable instrument to face urban regeneration in its administrative context, what possibilities and limits were crucial for the realization of long term planning policies and how the plans changed during the years. I will

briefly address the history of the instrument from the 1960s and analyze more deeply the last plans elaborated in 1988 and 1989—highlighting its approaches to the restauration of inner city neighborhoods. I will close with the outlook on the early 1990s, when the last general master plan was the foundation for new urban regeneration planning documents under federal laws of reunited Germany. To achieve this, the written and graphic elements of the plans will be analyzed and contextualized with the current state of research. Furthermore, I will conduct guided expert interviews with protagonists from the era.

Urban Regeneration at the Temporary Crossroads:
Ecological Opportunities and Creative City in Peripheral Contexts of
Medium-Sized Mediterranean Cities

Juan Luis Rivas Navarro and Belén Bravo Rodríguez, University of Granada/
University of Granada

The numerous areas currently in need of regeneration in many European cities should be viewed as spaces offering opportunities for reconnection with an ever-increasing variety of relational scales between city and its territorial dimension.

Those former factories and urban fabrics dating back to early urban industrial development that had previously been consigned to the margins of consolidated urban environments by the second half of the last century, now increasingly find themselves in positions adjacent to more recent urban developments. Such locations are, in fact, ideal for the establishment of new links with surrounding, non-urban environments all too often affected by new and more powerful urban dynamics, such as metropolitan mobility, emerging industrial or commercial nodes, or leisure -or tourism- orientated developments.

A greater understanding of the interconnection between the spatial and temporal variables in these types of environments would make possible the reappraisal of the different spatial layers to be found in inherited urban landscapes, including that of built heritage. Such a reappraisal should be enhanced through interventions that also rehabilitate any existing deteriorated ecological relationships. The aim, moreover, is to recover the dynamism previously lost from these early intermediate spaces, and remodel or reformulate an urban form which increasingly finds itself within an inevitably ever more unstable and multipolar spatial context.

This paper proposes a methodology for the recognition of areas belonging to the traditional periphery of medium-sized cities in line with the strategic planning formula for former ceramic factories carried out in the town of Oliva (Valencia, Spain). The methodology in question allows for the recomposition of various "temporal spaces"; by linking together spatial and functional structures which give prominence to different natural, urban and infrastructural forms, both prior and present, it thereby seeks to encounter a new balance through the construction of a "palimpsest landscape".

The new urban functions associated with current Knowledge Cities and Creative Cities are based on the recuperation of the various "memories" of a place. They make use of those existing ecological and human relationships considered beneficial and worth strengthening in order to open up rural, former industrial, residential, central or mixed areas and fabrics, and attempt to re-harmonise current mobility networks. Any architecture resulting from this intersection between transportation networks, tourism, industry, and the inherited surrounding landscape must necessarily emerge with a much greater awareness, not only of the multiscalar context in which it is to be situated, but also of the natural characteristics that it must be adopted in order to successfully add value to these renovated spaces.

Track 4 and 5

Dissemination and Mobility of Town Planning Ideas

With the foundation of the first – basically national – town planning associations in the late 19th century, planning concepts and ideas were put in circulation through books, newly established journals, exhibitions or conferences. Soon after, they even crossed national borders and resulted in an impressing interconnectedness of actors. This session focuses on different media, institutions and networks that have served for the dissemination of planning ideas over the course of the long 20th century; questions its adoption or adaption processes, and evaluates critical junctions that have changed its direction, scope or pace.

Track 4

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 8.30-10.15, Lewerentz room
Chair: Ann Maudsley and Andreea Blaga

Outsiders Knowledge - The Impact of Reform Movement Members on the Establishment of the New Discipline of City Building
Susanna Weddige, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice

The theoretical contribution of women to the male academic sphere of the 19th century is little known concerning the establishment of the profession and discipline of city building. By using a broader approach to the writings of that time it becomes clear that many ideas, which started to form the new knowledge, were given by people not belonging to the academic realm. Many of these were part of the context of reform movements, an environment of thinking and debating which was open for women, too. Analysing the theoretical writing Die Grossstädte in ihrer Wohnungsnot [The big cities in their housing shortage] of Adelheid Poninska, published in 1874, shows her connection to the movements for housing reform, religious movements as well as the philanthropists. Through different networks (locality, ideological, personal), ideas and knowledge diffused into the academic sphere and shaped the base of the new discipline. By tracing Poninskas arguments and ideas as well as her personal environment, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the circulation of information and knowledge as well as to understand the impact of academic outsiders to the establishment of the new profession and discipline of city building.

Arturo Soria and the Diffusion of the Ciudad Lineal: Translations & Representations, Scales, and Forms of Governance
Diego Caro, University of Hong Kong

In 1882 Arturo Soria conceived his Ciudad Lineal as a strategic link between big metropolises that, articulated along a spine formed by railway lines and other infrastructures, would release their demographic pressure and enhance productivity and trade. Soria emphasized the idea of an unlimited development that could run "from Cadiz to St. Petersburg, or from Beijing to Brussels"; before becoming an urban planner and a businessman, Soria was a diplomat in two of the last colonies of Spain -Costa Rica and Cuba- and worked in matters regarding Philippines, which conferred him a global mindset. In different articles of flamboyant rhetoric, he and his disciples proposed linear cities for different parts of the world, including China as a strategy to populate its vast rural hinterland, the Philippine forests, the "sad and poor" Russian steppes or

Morocco as a mechanism for the Spanish colonization of its northern territories. It was particularly after the creation of the company Compañía Madrileña de Urbanización (CMU) in 1894 for the realization of his linear project in Madrid when Soria developed an intense activity for the promotion of his ideas. The CMU published its own magazine *La Ciudad Lineal* and participated in different international urban planning congresses by the hands of Hilarión Gonzalez del Castillo -the main representative of the company internationally and Spanish diplomat in Asia between 1895 and 1908.

Since its origins, Soria's Ciudad Lineal has been object of diverse translations and contradictions; conflicts of center/periphery, city/countryside, socialist/liberal planning, class struggles, or new technologies/tradition have been a constant in both the actual implementation of the concept as a linear new town in Madrid's periphery as well as its theorization and global diffusion. However, History and Theory of Urbanism has generally approached Soria's project from a reductionist perspective, focusing on its linear morphology and disregarding its multifaceted nature. This paper sets a theoretical framework to study the international spread and impact of linear planning in all its dimensions, having Soria and the CMU as the main agents of its dissemination between the 1880s and 1930s. By analyzing the different representational, scalar and sociopolitical & economic aspects of the concept through a contemporary lens, the goal is to better understand the broader aspirations and implications of Soria's vision over a century ago.

Camillo Sitte and the Development of Urban Planning in Turkey

Gül Cephanecigil, Istanbul Technical University

The beginnings of urban planning in Turkey can be dated to the second half of the 19th century. Driven partly by the modernist ambitions of the bureaucratic elite, partly by the need to integrate into the world-system, the planning works in the late Ottoman period were mainly concerned with the regulation of the urban fabric and the construction of transport and hygiene infrastructure. Assigned to foreign experts, planning was regarded as a technical and administrative problem and the period was marked by the lack of theoretical discussions. With the establishment of the Republic in 1923, the transfer of the capital city from Istanbul to Ankara brought a new planning experience and made city planning one of the most discussed subjects of the new republic's agenda.

Consequently, publications appeared, among which the translation of Eduard Joillant's two volumes of Traitée d'Urbanisme and the partial translation of a handbook by Der Akademische Verein HÜTTE e.V. constitute the early examples. In this context, the translation of Camillo Sitte's Der Stadtebau nach seinen künstlerischen Grundsatzen in 1926 differentiates clearly from the poor theoretical milieu both in scope and quality. The translator of the book was the eminent art & architectural historian of the period Celal Esad Arseven who began teaching urbanism a few years after the publication of the book. He was also appointed the jury member for the international competition of the city plan of Ankara, followed by a position of consultant to the winner of the competition, Hermann Jansen. Besides, the influence of Sitte's book can be discerned easily in the textbook he wrote on urbanism in 1930.

This paper aims to discuss the role Sitte's translation played in the development of planning ideas in Turkey. Through a survey of the memoirs and the printed media of the early republican era, it intends to question the connections of its translator, the reasons of its choice for translation and its relations with the nation-building process of the era, the role of foreign experts in the dissemination of Sitte's ideas, and the book's reception in the intellectual milieu of the 1920s and 1930s' Turkey.

**'Formal' vs. 'Picturesque'. On the Implementation and Interpretation
of Foreign Ideas in the Early British Town Planning Discourse**

Helene Bihlmaier, Bauhaus University Weimar, University of Valladolid

In the formative years of town planning as an academic discipline and profession, the exchange of hitherto gained theoretical and practical experience fostered the development of this new field of action. The contemporary debate was characterized by open-mindeness and curiosity, but the discourse was divided. Since the 1890s, the most prominent controversy concerned the question whether the streets should be wide and straight or rather narrow and irregular – originally carried out by Camillo Sitte (1889) arguing against the principles by Reinhard Baumeister (1876). As this division not only mirrored aesthetic preferences but exemplified two different general approaches, people concerned with town planning issues at that time generally adopted a clear position.

Strongly connected with the idea of the Garden City from the very beginning, the arising town planning movement in Great Britain developed its own discourse and literature in the 1900s, leaning on either the 'formal' or the 'picturesque' concept. But while on one hand the 'informal' beauty of irregular towns was adopted by town planning doyen Raymond Unwin (1909), who merged with the national iconic housing model – the cottage – when shaping the first Garden City, 'formal' town planning ideas on the other hand, as adopted in the manuals by Inigo Triggs (1909) and Thomas Mawson (1911), were regarded with a different respect. This contrast even moulded the discourse at the 1910 Town Planning Conference in London, when the Garden City concept was proudly presented by British experts, whereas the 'formal' principles were mainly outlined by impressive and advanced but foreign contributions from continental Europe and the United States.

This paper aims at retracing the tensions between the 'formal' and the 'picturesque' in the British context in its different facets. Adopting a distinct text related bibliographical approach, the paper investigates the provenance of foreign concepts and principles as documented in the manuals by Raymond Unwin (1909), Inigo Triggs (1909) and Thomas Mawson (1912), and retraces their reception in book reviews and public debates. It will finally address content adaptation and national appropriation, two processes that commonly accompany transnational knowledge diffusion, in order to differentiate between aesthetic, structural, social economic, or national preferences that resonate in the 'formal'– 'picturesque' dichotomy.

**Knowledge Exchanges Between Swedish and International Architects
from 1910 to the 1920s**

Andreea Blaga, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Bauhaus University Weimar

With the birth of the planning profession, transnational knowledge diffusion increased during the 20th century. Consequently, tools and various platforms were gradually established as a basis for communication within the field. In Sweden, modern thinking in town planning has taken its lead from other European countries, especially from Germany, which largely dominated the development during the 19th century up until the First World War.

Regarding the Swedish town planning development, the 1910s and 1920s are the crucial decades in which ideas about town planning have been exchanged between Swedish and foreign planners. The year 1910 was especially eventful, not only because of important exhibitions in Germany, the Greater Berlin competition, and the Town Planning conference in London; it was furthermore seen as the starting point for the transition from the old to the new planning ideas in Sweden. The development until 1929 is characterized by unprecedented

technological developments, economic growth, and rapid urbanization which paved the path towards the new way of practicing architecture, known in Sweden also as *funkis*, or, functionalism.

This paper aims at contributing to the growing field of transnational town planning history and goes beyond the rather nationalistic depiction of the so-called *'Swedish model'*. It retraces, where planning ideas that have been applied in Sweden originated from and how this external knowledge has been adapted to the Swedish context. By examining articles from the crucial Swedish journals *Teknisk tidskrift, Arkitektur, Byggmästaren,* and *Svenska Slöjdföreningens tidskrift* that were published in the 1910s and 1920s, the paper analyzes the organizational structures and alliances of that time, collaborations between individual architects, as well as the impact of study trips, exhibitions, and book reviews on the Swedish practice

Track 5

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Lewerentz room
Chair: Stephen V. Ward and Helene Bihlmaier

Urban Conservation in Municipal Town Planning:
Pioneer Experiencies in Bologna (1969) and Rio de Janeiro (1979)

Guilherme Meirelles Mesquita de Mattos, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

This presentation intends to discuss the role of town planning on urban conservation in a municipal level, comparing two pioneer experiences in its respective countries: the italian "Il piano per centro storico di Bologna" (Plan for Historic Centre of Bologna), from 1969, and the brazilian "Projeto Corredor Cultural" (Cultural Corridor Project) of Rio de Janeiro, dating back from 1979. We work under the assumption that in the field of historic preservation, the european theoretical and pratical framework established in the mid-19th and early 20th century is the basis for the creation, in the 1930s, of the first national heritage protection agency in Brazil (the now called IPHAN, National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage). This is especially verified in the process making of protection law, in which the French *"classement"* from France's National Historic Law of 1887 is a clear inspiration for Brazil's Protection Law of 1937, and its "tombamentos". European influences are once again recalled when analyzing heritage protection and intervention on an urban dimension. The "Venice Charter" from 1964, with its broadening of the historic monument concept, is a landmark for urban conservation, and the subsequent Plan for the Historic Center of Bologna, spearheaded by Pierluigi Cervelatti, became a pratical reference for interlinking historic preservation, urban rehabilitation and municipal town planning, culminating in the 1975's "Declaration of

Amsterdam" and its proposal for "integrated conservation". These ideals made their way to Brazil in the following decade, in particular in the city of Rio de Janeiro, where the municipality along with members from academia came together to propose a project that intertwined moderate urban renewal and the conservation of the city centre's historic setting of late 19th century housing and traditional activities. They also echoed Gustavo Giovannoni's seminal "Vecchie Città ed Edilizia Nuova" in its ideas for land tax exemption as a fiscal incentive for proprietors interested in restoring and upkeeping the protected buildings façades. The presentation aims to highlight the convergence points of these two experiences, and the importance of european town planning and conservation actvities as references for preservation practices in the other side of the Atlantic.

Denationalizing the Million Program in Sweden.
The International Circulation of Housing Construction and Urban Planning Agendas in the 1960s and 1970s

Håkan Forsell, Stockholm University, Humboldt University, Berlin

The Million Program in Sweden (1965-1975) has been a symbol project for an era in Swedish housing policy and urban planning. The public effort to remove the post-war housing shortage in Sweden with a total of 100,000 new homes produced per year over a ten-year period has often been valued as a unique expression of the Swedish welfare society's rational and engineering planning art and for the symbiotic exchange between private companies and municipalities when it came to meet the basic needs for the export-oriented industry. Not least, the story of the Million Program has been a distinct 'Swedish' story, with few completed comparisons, and based on a boundary between a national industrial and a post-industrial society - despite the fact that both

Western Europe's capitalist cities and Eastern Europe's planned economies produced similar residential areas during the same decades.

The present contribution wants to investigate how the Million Program was part of an international development. How different actors in the process; planners, construction companies and other entrepreneurs were characterized by urban growth ideals and a new circulation of knowledge for the production of large-scale residential areas that were international. In many European countries, housing projects, and the gigantic investments of both public and private capital required, were also the result of accumulation crises after the war. Several Swedish subcontractors to the Million Program soon appeared to operate in an international market, for example Scanian Cement Casting Ltd, where local, specialized departments were active in the Soviet Union and in the Middle East.

The contribution highlights the fact that the Million Program resulted in the emergence of a specialist engineering and construction language, reporting on the structural changes of housing in modern society and in new urban areas. This language was both international and characterized by specific local, political and economic conditions. During the 1960s, it is noticeable how the building sector's trade magazines sought different paths to legitimize the central role of their own occupational groups in the construction of modern society and city modernity. The paper also wishes to include a limited international comparison with East German and Czechoslovak industry in the construction sector, where a corresponding rationalization of housing construction and urban environment had a great impact, but under other economic, social, and political conditions.

European New Towns and the Australian New Cities of the 1970s
David Nichols and Robert Freestone, University of Melbourne/ University of NSW

The Australian new cities program, launched in 1973 from an assemblage of state-initiated and newly minted projects, brought together groups and individuals with different motivations and ideals to launch a program for five projects outside the major state capitals. New growth areas and patterns of expansion were envisaged for a nation seen to be increasing in natural and migration-based population. Australia's major cities would be strained by new infrastructure requirements if they were to expand further. Typically, Australian professionals charged with the important task of creating and consolidating these cities – having come through Australian and/or British planning and architecture schools in the postwar era – were well-versed in European planning tropes and examples, such as the Copenhagen 'finger plan' which was regarded as ideal by many. Some practitioners had also worked on British new town developments in the 1950s and 60s. These major developments functioned as an incidental training ground for the Australian program; Sydney architect James Conner, for instance, not only worked directly on research and design for Scotland's fourth New Town, Livingstone, in the early 1960s, he also visited all extant British new towns – concentrating particularly on their city centres –for his PhD thesis. Within a decade Conner was designing centres for the expansion of Canberra and was a key player in the innovative Department of Urban and Regional Development under the Whitlam government. While an important figure, Conner is but one example of many engaged in the import and adaptation of international town planning models to Australian conditions in this period. This paper, the outcome of a larger project examining the rise and demise of the New Cities project, examines the underpinning principles of European new

city planning as understood mid-century, applied in an Australian context. The Australian planners' 'take home' from British new towns in particular reveals underpinning assumptions of the British new town designers in the mid-20th century and the resilience of core principles far beyond their initiation.

The Architecture of Independence in Post-War Ghana
Lea Marie Nienhoff, University of Basel

In Tema, Ghana, people live in a 60-year-old city that was once build under the premise to be the most modern urban space of West Africa. The 'New Town' was expected to create an industrial workforce that was to live in the greatest comfort. The president Kwame Nkrumah envisioned the city as a representation of his socialist ideals for the newly independent nation and its future prosperity. Nkrumah commissioned the Greek architect and town planner Constantinos A. Doxiadis that had gained international attention for his grand "scientific" models of urbanization called "Ekistics". Notwithstanding the fact that the major sponsor of Doxiadis was the Ford Foundation, which aimed to stabilize societies "susceptible to the lure of communist insurgencies" with urban patterns that reflect Western ideals (Wakeman, 2016). Nkrumah and Doxiadis stood for opposing ideologies of socialist and liberal planning. However, exempt from Cold War binaries we can see unexpected parallels and shared ideas in their thinking. In an 'intellectual history' of the planning of Tema, I follow the question: What were the ideals and visions that defined the position of planners, politicians and investors in the process of designing Tema? And, how do they materialize in the masterplan? While it has been discussed in what way Doxiadis' planning of Tema comprises a neocolonial narrative (D'Auria, 2010), no attention has been attributed to the way that local planners and politicians have shaped Doxiadis' plan and his theory of human

settlements. I aim to show how the 'New Town' of post-independent Ghana was a ground for conflict and convergence of local and imported concepts in design and politics. It enabled an exchange of ideas beyond Cold War categories, an experience that coined the thinking of Doxiadis and Nkrumah over and above the planning of Tema.

Transnational Planning Practices in the Cold War: Constantinos Doxiadis's Proposal for Tehran's Urban Transition (1972)
Elmira Jafari, TU Delft

This paper seeks to unravel how Western planning initiatives influenced urban transformation in Iran during the Cold War transnational planning practices. In the mid-twentieth century, the Cold War geopolitics triggered the dissemination of Western urban ideas as a political tool to influence developing countries by easing political unrest and counteracting Communist influences. Iran's long boundary with the Soviet Union and the rich-oil reservoirs in southern Iran attracted the attention of Western countries. The anti-Communist king of Iran took advantage of Western funds and their planning experts to both modernize the country, and to achieve his political agenda by bolstering his regime. By inviting a group of leading Western planners and architects, Iran became a fertile ground for Western experts to practice their planning ideas in the Iranian context. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Plan Organization—a government-sponsored institution—invited a group of leading Western planners and architects, including Victor Gruen, Constantinos Doxiadis, and Richard Llewelyn-Diavies, to envision a series of planning projects. Funded by the Ford Foundation, Doxiadis undertook major housing and planning projects in Iran. In 1972, shortly after the approval of the first Tehran Comprehensive Plan (TCP) in 1966-1969, Doxiadis envisioned the Tehran Action Plan (TAP). Advocating his visionary urban model of 'Dynapolis', Doxiadis criticized the TCP and proposed a linear centre-less urban organization which could unlimitedly accommodate rising populations by free expansion of the city in regional territories. By archival study and analysis of the TAP's reports, this paper investigates how Doxiadis's proposal was interpreted, adapted, implemented and at time rejected in the local context and the impact this plan had on the urban development of Tehran. By re-considering both international and national forces, this paper offers a more holistic view of transnational urbanism in Iran, rather than accepting Western proposals as rational external schemes directly exported to Iran.

Track 6

Cities and the Environment

Urgencies of our present have put the environment as a central issue in the contemporary discourse. Sustainability, urban metabolism, ecosystems and other ecological approaches dominate academic rhetoric and the production of the city. But history of architecture and urban design from the lens of environment demands deeper explorations. In consideration of anthropogenic climate change, this panel aims to discuss new narratives on architectural and urban history, thus putting environment as a central issue. We are open to proposals that revisit urban historiography taking environment as a material and intellectual driving force.

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 15.30-17.00, Lewerentz room
Chair: Ebba Högström and Andrea Gimeno Sánchez

Evolution of Cities and Their Environment:
From Moloch to Transitions
Julia Gamberini, Bauhaus University Weimar

The industrialisation era is considered as the starting point for modern urbanisation and for the beginning of environmental problems at the same time. In this regard, the energy production as well as the energy supply of cities play a central role. The perception of cities as sources of "environmental problems" in a contemporary definition started in the 1960's and 1970's and placed the energy issue at the centre of public discussion. Today, in a context of resource scarcity, global pollution problems and

the attestation of an anthropogenic climate change, the role of cities still remains ambivalent. On the one hand, they are still considered as moloch, sources of pollutions generated by their excreta and the diverse flows they produce in a globalised and networked world. On the other hand, cities are considered as places where solutions and innovations can take place in order to tackle global and local environmental problems. To what extend do these new considerations of environmental issues help cities reinvent themselves? Based on literature of urban environmental history and of energy and sustainability transitions, this presentation will give a glimpse on the way cities and their environment have evolved since the industrialisation era. After having given a brief retrospect of the central role of energy for the development of cities throughout the modern era, the presentation will concentrate on the production of new narratives and new strategical actions and instruments that have been developed by cities and their governments in the past forty years, underlying the necessity of a transition that could cut off with the model and the errors of modernism, reduce their ecological footprint and encourage "better" resources management. The presentation will especially focus on the issue of urban energy in Germany, based on the hypothesis that these changes of narratives are revealing signs of global modifications in contemporary urban action.

Reinterpreting the Nature of Welfare Planning
Mattias Qviström, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala

This paper examines the contradictory heritage from high tide of welfare planning in Sweden, i.e. the 1960s – 1980s. While planning in the 1960s and 1970s is infamous for supporting a car based society, with urban sprawl and external shopping centres etc., it also contributed to developing the green assets of

contemporary cities. This was done not the least to counteract the sedentary lifestyle (and its welfare diseases) which the modern society caused. Following a paradigm shift in cardiology in the 1950s, the importance of physical activity to prevent such diseases were recognised, and its implications for planning was brought to the fore. Therefore, the late 1960s and 1970s saw a remarkable expansion of leisure planning in Sweden, with public swimming pools, indoor arenas for various sports, and facilities for outdoor recreation and play. The heritage of this welfare planning remains as the backbone of the contemporary infrastructure for leisure. This paper argues that the planning conveyed more than just an idea of welfare and wellbeing: it also embodied specific ideas of nature and landscape. With the case of leisure planning, this paper aims to illustrate the importance of ideas of wellbeing, nature and landscape for the welfare planning, and how these ideals linger in the contemporary physical landscape and in everyday practices despite major changes in the leisure planning and novel ideals of running. By doing so, the paper uses a landscape/ planning history approach to gain new understanding of the contemporary urban landscape that is currently under threat due to the ideal of the compact city. The paper ends with a discussion on how knowledge on the welfare landscape and its history adds another dimension to contemporary claims to develop areas from the 1970s into more city-like neighborhoods for the sake of sustainability.

Postwar Reconstruction as "an Opportunity" for Applied Urban Climatology
Sascha Roesler, Università della Svizzera Italiana

In 2013, Michael Hebbert and Fionn Mckillop characterised "urban climatology applied to urban planning" as "a postwar knowledge circulation failure," since "the application of climatic design principles (…) remained localized and little-known." However, concerning the German speaking countries one can speak of a remarkable continuity between the pre- and the postwar period. Throughout the 1950s various publications addressed the application of urban climatology in architecture and urban planning, hence perpetuating the scientific debates and academic careers of the 1930s. In the foreword to the 2nd edition of "The Climate of Cities" (Das Stadtklima) from 1956, climatologist Albert Kratzer proclaims: "The need to rebuild the cities sunk in rubble and ash offered an opportunity to use the findings of urban climatology practically in the planning of the reconstruction of the city." Focussing on the city of Vienna, I will provide an overview on the scientific and architectural debates on the reconstruction of the European city, linking city climate phenomena and urban planning epistemologically. Vienna has been an intellectual hotspot of conceiving the urban climate as a guiding parameter for the reconstruction of European cities such as Warsaw and Berlin. Between 1955 and 1959, the three volumes "Klima und Bioklima von Wien" of the "Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik" have been edited, emphasising and demonstrating the practical relevance of urban climatology. "The Bioclimatic Working Group" of Vienna's "Research Group for Metropolitan Challenges" examined the climate of the metropolis as an interdisciplinary topic. The debates of those years clearly transcended today's one-dimensional focus on "mitigation" strategies for urban heat islands, highlighting instead energy conservation and passive climate control as the fundamental legacy of 20th century's applied urban climatology. The imperative of integrating indoor and outdoor conditions in order to reduce environmental and thermal loads in cities was the primary challenge identified by these research projects. The mutual connection between the urban climate and the heat demand within the buildings was a recurring topic in those years. My talk reconstructs the interdisciplinary and proto-ecological rationale of these Austrian debates

of the 1950s, revealing applied urban climatology in a slightly different historiographical light.

The History of Sonic Urban Design and New Approaches
Banu Çiçek Tülü, Hamburg Fine Arts University

This paper focuses on sound as an important element in urban design. Sound-related topics are getting attention from different fields, from human and social sciences, art, architecture, urban planning and many more. The review of recent topics shows that "sound environment and acoustic ecology" is an emergent topic. Acoustic contamination is not only a question of noise pollution caused by traffic or industrial activities, but rather about understanding the auditory experiences and discovering the sonic territories in urban space. In cities, the dynamism and rhythm of human activity generates the everyday activity. In the past, urban design has been considered urban space as a mere morphological structure. The human interaction with buildings and mobility was in the core of the urban design process. After Kevin Lynch's work, urban design has been practiced more than being only visual and urban designers started to consider the different elements of the urban space, people's perception, interaction, etc. (Calleri, 2015). Contemporary urban design of the "post- cities" enhance its limits and takes environment into consideration. Environmental planning and design consist the relation between other humans, non-humans, nature, animals, species and things. In the era of Post-Anthropocene, those kind of encounters have an important impact of the design of urban space. Nonetheless, designers are more than aware how other senses – beside sight –are fundamental elements to take into consideration while designing the urban space. Contemporary urban design projects already left the tradition of designing only visually and started to focus on aspects like acoustic qualities

and perception of users (or light, smell, etc.). This paper will engage the idea that sound environment should be rethink theoretically and sound should be considered as a relevant element in the spatial, functional and qualitative construction of urban spaces. Therefore, this paper will concentrates the questions on the 20th century Urban Design Theory and inclusion of sound into Urban Design Processes as a new phenomena in Environment and City. Ethnographic and qualitative methodology will be adapted from the author's PhD thesis focusing on the Köpenicker Strasse in Berlin as a case study.

Context and Architecture: Mechanisms of Relationship Between Landscapes and Machines inRalph Erskine's Works
Gonzalo Basulto, Fundación Metrópoli, Spain

Urbanism and architecture of today face great challenges that are based on an engagement with the context. Our worries about the environmental degradation, climate change, the need for alternative energy solutions or social integration have become guiding principles for most of the projects that we are building today. The figure of Ralph Erskine, even though was recognised as a critical voice in modern architecture, has not been incorporated into the discourse of the recent history of architecture with all the value it deserves. It is easy to find in all his work a leitmotiv that expresses the need of a meeting between the architectural machine and the environment, very close to those values that we defend today.

This research deals with the search of these connectors between the context and the architectural object inside the Erskine's work. It consists in analysing the dynamic layer of semi-public spaces that are the real generators of the urban image. Of course, the Erskine's participation in CIAM congress and his relationship with Team X group is the starting point to understand new

worries appearing in the design. On the other hand, the work of Erskine is especially interesting because of moving its building to extreme contexts where climate severity and hard physical conditions lead to a re-design of these relationship systems.

The paper mainly will study the design of porches and pergolas, as a very specific tool to create relation spaces and the final urban appearance which conform public spaces in these extreme environments, as well the idea of underground buildings as a climate protection mechanism. Even the location is very important for a modern architect as Erskine; he uses these methods to define a new category of architectural /urban space that creates a transverse relation between different works as the Brittgarden Complex (1959), the LKAB Staff Housing (1963) or the Byker Regeneration Masterplan (1969). Despite their differences and particular modes of design, these projects illustrate the great effort of this architect to understand the context in a multimodal way and design a precise answer that lead us live and interact in extreme contexts.

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Dilettante Builders:

***Undercurrents* and the Ecological Habitat in the 1970s**

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Andrea Gimeno Sánchez, Blekinge Institute of Technology, University of Valladolid

In the 1970s, reality was dominated by an impending and potentially global ecological crisis. A countercultural generation of environmentally concerned young professionals – engineers, architects and ecologists of all kind – popularized the possibility of an autonomous, off–the–grid built environment as a tool for social and political reform. Responding to the resource–consuming habitat developed during postwar years, they advocated for a new organization of life and thus, an alternative shape for the built environment. Their ideas were spread through little magazines, pamphlets and fanzines. Publications as

Shelter, Earth, or *The Whole Earth Catalogue* are well known examples of this movement. While the American context and its connection to architecture has been widely investigated, the European ecological scene is still underexplored.

Publications as the *Dutch De Kleine Aarde*, the Norwegian *Vannbaereren*, or the French *Manuel de la Vie Pauvre* are good examples of zines circulating in the European scene. Perhaps, the most relevant is Undercurrents published in London from 1971 to 1983. Started as a self–produced fanzine, it soon became a publication of reference with a vast distribution in West Europe. In twelve years, sixty–three numbers were released. Similar topics as communitarian domesticity, DIY building instructions or the use of 'alternative' technologies for self–generating energy, can be found in publications on both sides of the Atlantic. Remarkably, the way knowledge is organized and displayed was highly inspired by their American counterparts. But many differences are detected fundamentally on the ideological sphere: while the American communitarian movement was basically apolitical and pro–systemic, in Europe, it turned to be highly critical, influenced by anarchist and feminist ideas.

By analyzing, classifying and comparing the content – plans, images and texts – of all *Undercurrents* published issues, this paper studies the use of fanzines as influential media to formulate the idea of ecological architecture and planning in western Europe. It highlights the contribution of non–professional green activists – dilettante builders – to the architectural discourse. Yet the paper aims to emphasize the input of this ecological subcultures to the contemporary discourse on sustainability.

Track 7

The Impact of Industrialization on Central and Eastern European Cities

Across the 20th century, industrialisation arrived in Central and Eastern Europe. As in many Western countries before, its rapid progress resulted in rural exodus that led to the reshaping of city structures and the development of city extensions; even completely new towns were built from the scratch. In the late 20th century, major political and economic changes, such as the fall of communism, deindustrialisation or the global relocation of the industrial production, had a huge impact on urban structures, especially in postsocialist cities. This panel focuses on the impact of Industrialisation in Central and Eastern European cities from multiple perspectives: as indicators of urban development in the past, or as difficult legacy today.

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 8.30-10.15, Markelius room

Chair: Henrieta Moravčíková and Adam Górka

Neither Industrial nor Socialist:
Rethinking Past of the Former Industrial Cities in Eastern Europe
Piotr Kisiel, Universität Konstanz

Doing research on former industrial cities in Eastern Europe one quickly realised that there is some strange framing mechanism at play: industrial heritage is applied only to the long nineteenth century, as if these cities had no industrial story to tell after World War Two. Even more surprisingly, those industrial cities rarely if at all acknowledge the workers that once populated its houses and factories, while cherishing the memories of the

industrial tycoons. The state socialist period is reserved to the history oppression, as if it was unrelated to other aspects of urban history. On the other hand, stories of multicultural past are heavily employed in promotion materials, but usually without any actual relation to a present mono-ethnic situation in those cities. How to makes sense of this post-industrial, post-socialist, post-multiculturalism of some cities in Eastern Europe? This paper proposes to reconsider the situation by challenging those "post-" attributions. Just as former synagogue buildings often do not resonate with the contemporary inhabitants of those cities, former factory buildings are equally emotionally uncharged. It is not because people necessary reject the past which those buildings symbolise, but rather because this past is not "significant", in other words is not a heritage understood as an identity bearer (not even negative one). The current city dwellers often see the value of those cities for their aesthetic qualities or the "atmosphere", but no more. Moralising that they "ought" to engage with this past does not seem to be very helpful in understanding these cities and their inhabitants. This theoretical paper takes historical buildings as a starting point to ask what if any significance have built structures if there is no group that treat it as theirs and that are the consequences of this situation for understanding a city.

Industrialization and Housing Development under Socialism;
Consequences for the Presence. Experiences from Poland
Agnieszka Ciesla, Warsaw University of Technology

Industrialization in Central and Eastern European countries was given a priority under the socialist regime. Housing was also subordinated to this purpose. Since the mid of the 1960' housing factories grew around Poland producing uniform blocks of flats all over the country.

Housing production in socialist Poland was very intense and around 7.5 million flats were built between 1946-1988 (census datas). It still constitutes the majority of the housing stock in Poland (14.43 million in 2017). Despite such an intense housing construction a huge housing deficit existed in socialism and it is still existing (current estimates put it on the level of around 3 million units).

The shortage on dwellings was largely due to a very intense urban development. Between 1946-1988 urban population in Poland increased threefold from 7.5 million to 23.2 million people. At the same time the number of rural population remained on a constant level. This shortage would be even higher if Poland was not "under-urbanized" as Ivan Szelenyi described. It meant that a large number of workers lived in the rural areas and commuted each day to their work in a city or town. Quite often these workers had to travel very large distances ranging to even 100 km. Huge inflow of new inhabitants, for whom the move to the city meant a "social promotion" caused substantial changes within the cities and commuting workers were influencing their villages. Edmund Goldzamnt, a sociologist living at that times, wrote in this context about ruralization of the cities and urbanization of the countryside.

Nowadays, the city newcomers are reaching their retirement age. The purpose of the presentation is not only to present an overview about the industrialization and housing development processes taking place in socialist Poland but also to find out the answer for the research question: how the post-socialist housing estates can be rearranged in order to better meet the needs of their ageing populations? This is a very important question for which an answer needs to be found quickly. Poland is one of the fastest ageing country in the world and other countries of the post-socialist block also count to this group. In the presentation the results of own studies in this filed will be presented.

Dialogues of Workplace and Living Place –
The Processes of Urbanisation in Relation to the Socialist Industrialisation
and Post-Socialist Deindustrialisation of the City of Split
Ana Grgic, University of Split, Croatia

The cities of the post-war socialist Yugoslavia greatly owe their urban development to the industrialisation as the dominant economic driver whose growth depended on the opportune demographic measure of massive rural exodus from the hinterland and islands. Social housing program therefore becomes the postulate of the new urbanisation. The research deals with the correlation of two aspects of the urbanisation - type of primary economic activity and housing development, following the hypothesis of the crucial significance of the function of living for the success of the urban planning approach. The comparison of the former with the contemporary urban planning practice shows the differences of two paradigms - post-war socialist city in the context of modernisation and post-socialist city in the context of the political shift and deterioration of the urban. In the area of industrialised Kaštela Bay, the symbiosis of two modernisation achievements - industrialisation and urbanisation, is being created within the capricious manner of spatial zoning - the growing city on the Split peninsula looks upon its new plants rising on the other side of the bay. One of them is the PVC factory Jugovinil, across the newly built apartment house designed by architect Vuko Bombardelli and named Experiment57, free of any euphemisms. A few decades later, while witnessing the dissolution of Yugoslavia, those tenants witness the decay of their factory as well. It becomes the target of the new post-transition economic driver - tourism. But unlike the important role that housing had within the former economic force of industrialisation, the new sector turns out to be literary fatal for housing domain. In a prodigious capillary manner, touristic gentrification

attacks even the modern housing blocks. Both physical and sentimental links between workplace and living place got cut off, the cities of Split and Kaštela separated administratively and the area of privatised Jugovinil plant is planned "with the colours" of touristic zones. Despite declarative distance towards zoning, the example of M9 zone of former Jugovinil illustrates that contemporary planning tools modestly resist such rigorous spatial exclusions and the investors' pressure, scarcely managing to implement housing into the mixed use areas.

Socialist Industrialization as a Factor of Urban Development and Difficult Legacy in Kosice, Slovakia

Adam Górka and Dana Kusnirova, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice, Blekinge Institute of Technology/ Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice

The decades after World War II were significant for cities development in Central and Eastern Europe. The communist regimes wanted to create new society with the dominant role of working class. Many cities in that period grow rapidly and were subjected to industrialization. The city of Košice in eastern Slovakia is a good example of how localization of industrial entities indicate the urban development. So called "socialist industrialization" of eastern Slovakia became one of the main points of the Two Years Plan in Czechoslovakia after February 1948 and Košice were center point of these changes. The following years were important moment in city's history when a several decisions on localization of factories were made and change the city character from middle size provincial town into big industrial city. This indicated preparation within just 10 years a three different masterplans for urban development. Later the post socialist transformation redirected this trend. Global tendencies of industry relocation and development of post-industrial society left multiple postindustrial areas within the city structure that need to be redeveloped. According to path dependency concept those two periods were the windows of possibilities when the former direction of development was changed.

Proposed presentation will describe those periods in Košice's development from the perspective of industrialization and later transformation processes. The study refers to various historical sources such as cartographic, pictography, planning documents and written sources – both primary and secondary. Through use of historical institutionalist approaches, analyses of planning, morphological and functional development of the Kosice it will analyze how location of main industrial entities influenced city development. Moreover it will describe the contemporary history of Košice with various examples of how industrial zones were treated in past three decades: from continuation of entities through greenfield and brownfield investment, to abandoned areas. A different examples are the change of the function due to revitalization of postindustrial objects or a demolition and development of new ones.

Track 8

Post-Socialist Transition: Between Conflicts and Legacy

The adaptation to market economy after the collapse of socialism created new challenges. This theme deals with the spatial transformations in post-socialist cities that dealt with the vacuum created by the collapse of communism that was filled by commercial developers. Different cities across Central and Eastern European countries face different trajectories, mostly due to the spatial/ urban planning laws that were ingrained during the socialist period which are still in use today, as well as existing actors and administrative structures.

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Markelius room
Chair: Florian Urban and Azmah Arzmi

1970s State Socialist Assemblage:
The Institutions Facilitating Mass Housing in GDR and Czechoslovakia
Azmah Arzmi, Bauhaus University Weimar, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice

This paper aims to demonstrate how the more laws and policies generated from the 1970s housing building programs of Czechoslovakia and the GDR form the basis of the power relations between actors, the more modifications happen from the approved plans to the production of mass housing estates on site. For this purpose, in the case of Marzahn and Petr¾alka, Latour's Actor-Network Theory is employed. This method traces how intermediaries (i.e. statutes of the housing building program, national economic plans) were translated from one form to another (general development plan, site plans)

by the actors (political parties, ministry of construction, city councils and building combines). The production of space is regarded here in this context as a product of these actor relations. This is supported by references from archival material, secondary literature, and textbooks published by the authorities in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. By juxtaposing the assemblage of East German urban actors with those of Czechoslovakia, this would demonstrate how the production of certain urban policies anticipate the emergence of certain urban layouts of their largest housing estates respectively. Finally, we could conclude the strength of the socialist continuity by reflecting on current practices in the post-socialist transformations, as in the case of Slovakia, where current laws of urban planning divisions, building codes and category of investment are still based on the 1976 territorial laws despite the transition to market economy.

The Legacy of Socialism:
Building the Contemporary Balkans
Maja Babic, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

In the field of architectural and urban history, the study of the built environment of socialist Balkans has shown an upsurge since the end of communism in the region in the early 1990s. The architectural historians and the scholars of urban history have been examining socialist architecture; the contemporary built environment is a recurrent topic of anthropological inquiry. However, the relationship between the two architectural and political periods remains understudied; the link between the contemporary urban production and the preceding state-socialist decades is all but absent. To remedy this broadening gap, I examine the relationship between architecture and urban planning of the socialist period and the present-day urban transformations in the cities of Tirana and Skopje. I juxtapose the distinctive

socialist architectural trajectories of the capital cities of Albania and North Macedonia and their transformations under the auspices of hyper-capitalist twenty-first century governments. In the study of the architecture and urban planning of the second half of the twentieth century and the contemporary urban alterations, I study not only the link between the two political and architectural periods, but also the contemporary manifestations of nationhood and nationalism as negotiated by two countries in the Western Balkans. The architecture of both periods serves as a direct response to economic changes instigated by geopolitical transformations, but it also acts as a catalyst of change itself.

To study the relationship between socialist and post-socialist architectures of Tirana and Skopje, I examine primary and secondary literature and focus on the photographic and video documentation, architectural journals and daily newspapers. Theoretically, my project is informed by the studies of nationalism; I focus on the relationship between modernist architecture and communist nation-building projects and the link between the contemporary architectural developments and the post-socialist national constructs. The study of the urban histories of Skopje and Tirana allows for not only an insight into the cities' architecture and the creation of national and urban identities, it also allows for an inquiry into the relationship between architecture and politics in the Balkans, a region of unique political and architectural transformations.

Land Policies into Oblivion –
Land Privatization in Albania and the Attempts of Making Property Market Work

Fiona Imami, Polis University, Albania

Unlike in most post–communist Eastern European countries, in Albania, the shift to a capitalist market, put a strong mark on land. The first property policy reform divided every centimetre of the country in individual private parcels, each one competing in a new capitalist free market, with no rules, constrains or even consideration for the future. Even though several versions of planning legislations have taken place in the last decade, and several planning documents have been issued in municipal level since the early 1990, land policy approaches have not been substantially modified from those of the communist period. On the other hand the land market still operates in the shadow, exhibiting a huge disparity of price tags on land, housing and poor public service provisions. In this context, though several attempts have been made and way too much assistance was gained through different donors in time, a new approach is neither fully defined nor truly institutionalized. In this context, it is crucial to look a little bit back and ask…

Was privatization of land in Albania the right mechanism, which would make the shift from a post-communist country to a new capitalist market? How are we dealing with the consequences and which is the next leap? Through exploring the context and characteristics of Albanian's land privatization reforms and land management laws, this research paper aims to illustrate the complexities involved in establishing new approaches/policies towards a market equilibrium. This research, albeit not exhaustive, aims to explore and recommend the instruments and mechanisms (or policy orientations), a post-communist country as Albania should undertake in order to make small corrections on the previous chaos of land privatization, and shed light to the ambiguity of making land policies and land market work.

Traveling Ideas and Elsewhere Cities:
Urban Regeneration in Russia's East

Vasileios Kitsos, Södertörn University, Stockholm

In much of urban studies and globalization research, the city is seen as an entity that seeks to increase its international attractiveness through adopting successful urban policies. This process is not new but affects an increasing number of secondary cities, also in the "post-socialist" realm. However, the relevant theorizing has revolved mainly around "core" cities. This study is investigating how this is taking place in secondary cities. For that, extreme cases in the periphery of the global periphery are selected. The aim is to give a more detailed understanding of the local handling of global ideas. The object of the study are actors involved in urban regeneration and the physical manifestation of their actions. The subject of the study is the conditional adaptation, in three cases at the formerly secluded context of Eastern Russia, of globalized architectural vocabulary and urbanistic toolkits. The study is based on interviews, observations and text analysis. The research questions guiding it are: (a) How did involved actors handle the process of transfer and translating; (b) How has the institutional setup and sociohistoric context affected the process of translation and implementation; (c) how did the actors' landscape change and (d) how did the physical landscape change?

The results show that the adoption of this array of urban policies has so far (1) served state territorial development and domestic policy agendas, (2) served the strengthening of the legitimacy within existing corridors of power or the arrival of actors complicit to and understanding of new ideas (3) mobilized the majority of local creative professionals by opening certain opportunities and (4) sought to accelerate public awareness of and debating over public space. A strength of the study lies in demonstrating that processes of urban regeneration in geographically isolated cities of the "globalizing" world essentially do not differ from those in the well studied global or the globalizing cities of the West. However, ideas and concepts mobilized to stimulate these processes can be deliberately instrumentalized, serve purposes other than the ones formally advertised or initially considered, or be adjusted in order to fit the receiving context.

Bringing the Political to the City:
Politicising vs. Depoliticising Urban Transformation in Belgrade and Tirana

Hend Aly, Complutense University of Madrid

Tirana and Belgrade's urban transformations have been central components of the Albanian and Serbian post-socialist transitions. Both cities underwent massive changes to mirror their countries' new identity. Megaprojects are an integral part of these processes. They are believed to foster economic growth, signify modernisation, liberalisation, and most importantly enhance city competitiveness.

Currently, the *Belgrade Waterfront* and the *New National Theatre* in Tirana represent the most crucial urban transformation projects in the two cities. They are large-scale mixed-use iconic architecture, located in the city centre, and planned as PPPs. The two projects are governed through a set of exclusionary frameworks of technocratic decisions and exceptional regulations. This catalysed new urban activism movements — *Don't let Belgrade D(r)own*, and *the Alliance for the Protection of the Theatre* — which contest depoliticising the urban.

The research foregrounds urban transformation in post-socialist Belgrade and Tirana through deconstructing the interplay between strategies and mechanisms developed by the state and urban activism movements around

the two megaprojects. Hence, the study addresses the question of *how depoliticised urban transformation has been catalysed in post-socialist Tirana and Belgrade*—and *how do the new actors who emerge within this context engage with and challenge this state of depoliticisation?*

The research is mainly based on semi-structured interviews, observations, as well as documents and official statements analysis. This was conducted during fieldtrips to Belgrade and Tirana in winter 2018-2019 and summer 2019.

Housing beyond State Power

The housing problem has given rise, in different contexts and in different historical periods, to the occupation of land or housing outside of the existing legal context. Europe has not been exempted from this process and, although it has changed over time, at present it seems to re-emerge as a survival housing solution. The track is trying to find out, which strategies had been used by excluded populations to bypass the real estate market and how public authorities and urban planning have acted and are acting today on such informal housing areas.

Tuesday, 22 October 2019, 15.30-17.00, Markelius room
Chair: José Luis Oyón and Noel Manzano

The Urban Forms of the Housing Question:
Reading the 20th Century Reproduction of Informal Urbanizations
in Paris Periphery
Noel Manzano, University of Valladolid, Bauhaus University Weimar

Since the theorization of the structural shortage of working-class housing by Engels in 1887, different kinds of cheap, substandard urban areas appeared in the European continent. This phenomenon, currently known as "informal urbanization", was tackled by successive planning frames that attempted to contain this very physical expression of poverty. With local variations in chronologies and characteristics, we can identify common historical patterns in the rise and destruction of such areas in Europe.

The case of Paris is paradigmatic. As a key central-capitalist city, we can recognize in it different housing crises, waves of poor urbanization and urban planning frames that to some extent affected most part of the European countries.

An archival and bibliographical inquiry allowed us to obtain empirical data from the history of informal urbanization in the metropolitan area of Paris in three key periods: the 1880s, the 1920s and the 1960s. To understand the phenomenon with primary sources in a micro scale, we have taken as case of study Saint-Denis, a peripheral municipality who recurrently hosted different informal urbanizations through the XX century.

Approaching this kind of urban growth from "above" -the urban planning debates, regulatory frames and actions carried out by the authorities- we will diachronically understand the attempts to control, regularize or demolish informal urbanization areas. Looking it from "below" -the strategies of poor populations to obtain a shelter- we will analyze the reasons that lead to the development of this phenomena in very different historical moments.

Our objective will be to show the co-evolution of the informal urbanization development and the institutional planning frames. Discussing through it the impossibility to solve the problem by "disciplinary" measures, and explaining the consequent historical reproduction of a phenomenon that still re-appears today.

Competition Without Market:
Coping with Housing Administration in a Socialist City During the 1930s
Laurent Pugnot Lambert, University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

This paper aims to display the people strategies to get and keep a home in Uralmash, a giant Soviet factory-socialist city built during the 1930's.

Several works in urban history have already shown that socialist city did not match up the utopian town promoted by Soviet authorities and planners: the overwhelming lack of material and workforce caused a critical housing crisis which led to the eviction of large parts of population from urban spaces. As a result, inhabitants had to lead a harsh competition to access to genuine dwellings and leave overcrowded barracks. The working and dynamics of this competition in a communist context, in which real estate market disappeared and housing was socialized, remain unclear.

A micro-scale approach based on documents such as local newspapers, regional Communist Party archives or worker's memoirs, enables to better understand how inhabitants tried to bypass housing shortage. It permits to emphasize the key role of the plant housing administration, responsible for distributing domestic space among inhabitants or evicting from homes those considered as harmful, through complex and quite opaque processes. Plant hierarchy, social and political status were here crucial issues that could set one's place in the socialist city. People consequently had to deal with housing administration and develop tactics to confront bureaucratic controls and pressures. Good relations with members of plant or Party authorities were of course an efficient means to get a place in a house; solidarity between neighbours by protecting each other from dangerous inquiries existed, as reporting alleged crime to get one's room. Housing issue appeared to have deep impacts on Soviet urban society, forging relationships between its members, segregating insiders from outsiders. Building home by oneself could eventually be the only way to get an accommodation close to the town: informal housing thus paradoxically represented the only private form of housing remaining around the socialist city.

The "Redemption" of the Informal Suburb in 20ᵗʰ Century Spanish Urbanism:
The Case of Barrio España in Valladolid

Miguel Fernández-Maroto, University of Valladolid

Urbanisation processes outside the legal framework have been a constant challenge for European urbanism throughout the 20ᵗʰ century. This presentation proposes a synthetic but significant approach to this issue based on the analysis of the different positions and strategies that urban planning has adopted with respect to this phenomenon in Spain, shared by other surrounding countries. The case of the city of Valladolid and the detailed study of one of its neighbourhoods, *Barrio España*, are used to this end.

The history of this suburb from its origin in the thirties to the present allows us to discuss how urban planning, together with housing policy, has dealt with the processes of informal urbanisation through very diverse and changing tools and rationale. Throughout its first decades of development, this neighbourhood was completely ignored by official urbanism. The first calls for the "redemption" of this informal suburb arose at the end of the fifties, by means of its internal transformation combined with a social housing charity initiative that aimed at the "legalization" of its inhabitants as owners. The advent of democracy at the end of the seventies discovered a conflictive urban space in very precarious conditions, which urgently needed public facilities and infrastructures. Public investments in urban equipment were to be combined with an ambitious internal reform plan that, however, was soon replaced by other actions that entrusted the improvement of the conditions of the neighbourhood in the much easier intervention in its edges. In the nineties, a European URBAN project also acted in a superficial way, which shows the difficulties for a real transformation of an urban tissue that seems to offer a great resistance to change.

This complex, intense and still unfinished journey from marginalization to integration offers a good perspective from which to reflect on the urban planning tools and strategies that this kind of informal suburbs need. Now that urban regeneration seems to consolidate, in general, as the main path for urbanism both in Spain and Europe, this look at the past reveals constraints and contradictions that are undoubtedly useful to plan the future for these neighbourhoods.

Rehousing Unfinished:
State Intervention in Informal Areas in Portugal (1993-2018) and new Challenges

Ana Catarina Ferreira, Eduardo Ascensão and Marco Allegra, CIES-IUL/
CEG-ULisboa/ ICS-ULisboa

This presentation investigates the PER *(Programa Especial de Realojamento*, Special Rehousing Program), a program of slum clearance and rehousing in the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto, implemented between 1993 and 2018. The PER was launched to address the problem of shanty towns and other run-down built environments that were widespread in the two metropolitan areas in the early 1990s and were a common housing solution for the poorest immigrants. The program surveyed the households living in these areas, rehoused them in council housing estates, while the slums were razed. However, despite its long course the program was not able to solve all cases, with some of these settlements still persisting.

Drawing on empirical data gathered in the context of interdisciplinary research project 'exPERts – Making sense of planning expertise' *(www. expertsproject.org)*, we show how the Portuguese State acted throughout the program. We argue that the program's design resulted, at least in part, in the persistence of informal settlements, as well as the creation of new types. These

include the growing trend of illegal occupations of council housing dwellings by people who don't have housing alternatives due to dynamics of touristification and gentrification that Lisbon is currently experiencing, and which is displacing incumbent populations from the city centre. To try to tackle some of these consequences in the housing market, the PER was replaced in 2018 by a 'New Generation of Housing Policies' (NGPH), so that this paper also interrogates the latter's capacity to reverse the situation.

Between Conflict and Negotiation:
The Informal Governance of Squats for Housing Purposes in Rome (Italy)
Margherita Grazioli, Gran Sasso Science Institute, L'Aquila, Italy

Rome (Italy) has historically developed as a 'self-made' (Cellamare, 2014) whereby self-constructed forms of inhabitance and squatting for housing purposes have represented since the post-IIWW a grassroots solution to the gap between the housing supply and the unfulfilled demand for affordable, decent, public dwellings. As the 2008 financial crisis unfolded, patterns of residential segregation and deprivation affected a rising, and variegated, number of urban dwellers. In response to this trend, Housing Rights Movements and grassroots trade-unions adapted their consolidated repertoire of demands and practices and realised in 2012-3 the so-called Tsunami Tours, namely rounds of simultaneous squatting which consolidated to 100 the number of squats for housing purposes, housing roughly 13,500 people. Later, policy-makers engaged in the multi-scalar governance of Rome bodies of law addressing the phenomenon, yet with diverging logics and therefore expected outcomes. Firstly, the Regione Lazio in 2014 acknowledged the role of housing squats as 'containers of housing emergency' and allocated funds for the recuperation of unused public buildings. Few months after, the National Housing Plan marked

an unprecedented crackdown on housing squatters by preventing them from registering their residency address, hence excluding them from local welfare-based provisions including healthcare, education, public housing. Lastly, since 2015 the different political administrations governing Roma Capitale 'mixed and matched' these approaches by creating different 'lists' of buildings to be prioritised for forcible evictions, while stratifying criteria for the relocation of the evictees based on the taxonomy of 'social fragilities'. Such divergent orientations and goals trickle down in the everyday activities of local Municipalities, which implement informal protocols of consultation and negotiation with housing rights advocates in order to tackle with the marginalised local dwellers' demands and needs. Dwelling on the preliminary findings of the fieldwork conducted into the Municipalities of Rome, the paper applies the framework of 'street-level bureaucracy' (Lipsky, 1980; Brodkin 2011, 2012) to discuss a matrix of the different types of 'informal practices' resulting from the contentious, yet negotiating relation between Municipalities and housing rights advocates, which configure the first as 'street-level policy makers' (Saruis, 2013), and the latter as 'law-breaking legislators' (Mudu and Aureli, 2017).

Track 10 and 11

Writing Town Planning Histories

Since the very beginning of modern town planning as a discipline and profession, different uses and approaches of "history" can be traced within the professional discourse, that eventually led to the writing of planning history. In its inherent interdisciplinary disposition, diverse causes have triggered the writing of history such as technological, infrastructural, economical or statutory progress, a shift of doctrines or political ideologies as well as societal change. This session is aimed at discussing the wide scope of stimuli, promotors and protagonists during the long 20th century, that have fostered the writing of planning histories, as well as authors, who committed themselves to the historiography of town planning.

Track 10

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Asplund room
Chair: Peter J. Larkham and Elvira Khairullina

Connecting Planning history, Urban History and Urban Form
Peter J. Larkham, Birmingham City University

Planning histories are written for a variety of reasons, and are subject to all of the problems of writing and interpreting history. Yet the surviving urban form is itself a major source of evidence for planning and urban historians, although it is often seen as less significant in the traditional historians' pursuit of documentary evidence. The post-Second World War period was crucial in reconstructing numerous cities, sometimes radically and extensively. Although the actual reconstruction often took decades (and there are still a few unrebuilt bombsites in some cities), the plans were often produced extremely quickly, extensively modified over time, and some plans have vanished entirely. This paper uses numerous examples of plans and rebuildings to explore the way in which the physical evidence of built form can help our understanding of the processes of planning, can support the documentary history – especially given that there were far more "paper cities", unimplemented plans and unbuilt structures, than were ever actually built – and help us relate the built city to the socio-economic, political and even personal aspects of urban history.

Modernity and Urban Identity:
A Comparison between Henri Prost's Istanbul Plan (1936-1950) and Ernest Hébrard's Thessaloniki Plan (1918-1928)
Ceren Hamiloglu, Maltepe University

This study approaches 'urban identity' by comparing Ernest Hébrard's urban planning in Thessaloniki in 1921 after the 1917 fire and Henri Prost's plan in 1936 for modern Istanbul that was born after a phase of political construction and deconstruction. Both of the cases were discussed through their spatial similarities and in terms of how urban spaces and the built environment were adapted to social and physical change. The modernist rational thought, as the backdrop of these planning approaches, was evaluated in its concern with creating healthy, hygienic spaces and rearranging the social life in the city.

These two cities, that faced devastation, were completely re-planned with the twenty first century belief in the transformative power of urban design and were subjects of the imagining of a new social organization by the government as well as architects. The purpose of this study is not solely a review of the

demolished or rebuilt areas, but to discuss the nature of the social change and urban identity that were imagined by these plans.

The Improvement of Collective Public Transport in the USSR in the 1960s: From the Paradigm of Rationalisation of Urban Structure to the Integrated Planning

Elvira Khairullina, University of Valladolid, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice

In the 1960s, with the urban growth of the cities of the communist countries (the USSR and Central and Eastern Europe), the rationalization of the urban structure from the perspective of the Modern Movement became clearly insufficient to resolve the urban accessibility and increase in mobility. Political and economic changes with Brezhnev's accession to power with his idea to increase economic and production base of the USSR, had been mirrored in other socialist countries in the late 1960s. His successful economic policy for industrial extension and diversification in the cities, which was accompanied by huge population migration to urban areas, finally, had contributed to the rapid urbanization process. This, in turn, aggravated existing urban transport problem, especially the problem of necessity for developed collective public transport system which was not sufficiently considered before in urban planning.

The integration between urban planning and urban transport planning was the main response to the need for efficient use of existing resources in order to arrive at satisfactory transport services in cities. In relation to this, between 1965 and 1969 several decrees were approved on the planning and organization of the integrated operation of collective public transport in relation to urban planning and public space design. This was not a decision of rapid materialization but was developed gradually throughout the decade with various congresses, technical debates and academic research. However,

despite the command economy and centralized planning, integration remained difficult to develop in socialist urban planning practice.

The questions of this communication are: Why did the change in the planning method of public transport in socialist cities take long time to develop? And, what historical events marked a breakthrough and difficulties in its development in the 1960s?

The article proposes an approach to the formation of the idea of integration between urbanism and transport fundamentally in the USSR, which aims to contribute to understanding the complexity of the paradigm shift from the functionalism of the Modern Movement and urban design focused on the automobile to the paradigm of the empowerment and pre-eminence of urban public transport, in communist countries since the 1960s. This will be realized through the critical analysis of decrees, congresses, the texts of academics and planners.

Finally, it is concluded that the new method of integration of transport and urban planning, in spite of presenting great advantages and being in agreement with the communist ideology, was difficult to carry out due to the strength of the Modern Movement ideas, the lack of a theoretical base, state control and short-term planning decisions.

Defining a (Dis)Continuous New City: Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina) During the Turbulent 20th Century

Igor Kuvač, University of Banja Luka / University of Granada, Spain

We have witnessed the constant construction of many new neighborhoods and cities across the globe, which in different conditions have emerged in very different ways. During development, cities also change in different ways: they renew, transform and regenerate, so they are often perceived

as different and new in different phases. Due to the turbulent history, some of those cities have perceived as new ones more often than others. An example is the city of Banja Luka which after every change of cultural, social or political condition was also perceived as a kind of new city. It is seen through the perspective of transformations which city has experienced during the turbulent 20th century. The second largest city in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been faced many rough, drastic and extreme changes, which have strongly affected its urban morphology, the image of the city, further urban transformations as well as formation of its identity. Since the development processes of the city were carried out in a way, which were completely opposite to previous ones, the urban evolution of Banja Luka is characterized by the continuity of perceiving it as a new city. This paper analyzes five periods of development as new cities perceived during the 20th century including (1) Austro-Hungarian city; (2) Bannate city; (3.1) Modernist city 1 (1945-1969); (3.2) Modernist city 2 (1969-1992); and (4) Transitional city. In describing overall changes which Banja Luka experienced during this period, the paper tries to open up discussion about the continuity of (dis)continuous development of the city as always new. Although is focused on the very specific context, the parameters of a "new city" offer potential prototypical conditions which could be relevant in other contexts as well.

Made in Chelsea?
Sloanes, Preppies and Conservative Urban Subcultures in the 1980s
Lawrence Black, University of York

One of the biggest-selling non-fiction books in 1980s Britain was "The Official Sloane Ranger Handbook" (1982), which aped "The Official Preppy Handbook", a bestseller in America, published late in 1980. Was their popularity coincidental to the Republican and Conservative electoral and ideological advance on both sides of the North Atlantic? This was a global phenomeon, but also one focussed in the British case on a specific district of central West London, Chelsea, and the culturally-iconic King's Road. Resolutely urban, the Sloanes aspired to a country sports and country houses - and evidently this was a lifestyle with significant wider appeal Do these books alert us to a conservative culture (sub-culture, even) or habitus neglected in historians' focus on policy, ideology and personality? Or do they query how new the New Right was - a flourishing of more traditional, "gentlemanly" conservatism, and a brake on strident, newer forms associated with Thatcherism? Their mass circulation, well beyond the market of just their subjects, alone warrants comment. A contemporary phenomenon, they craved to defend tradition. Suggestively, Sloane Ranger was reviewed in the "London Review of Books" as an anthropological study. Both books are 1980s city lifestyle handbooks, with listings of where to acquire the trappings of good taste, written in a tongue-in-cheek cant. Accounting for the (unexpected?) resonance of this joke is key for cultural historians. Both surely signal the salience of a resilient, confident upper class imagery and aspiration - recovering from post-1968 uncertainties and seeping into fashion and popular culture in the 1980s. Peter York, the alias of the co-author of Sloane Ranger, was a brand and advertising consultant / guru, and urban flaneur and journalist of wealthy London (a posh version of Dick Hebdige and "Subcultures" if you will), whose 1980 collection, "Style Wars", is unduly overlooked. Urban conservatism of the 1980s is understudied and this paper seeks to rectify this. The paper will interrogate their authors, content, receptions, meanings (and differences between the two titles).

Track 11

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 13.30-15.15, Asplund room
Chair: María Cristina García González and Helene Bihlmaier

The Historiography of Garden Cities
Stéphane Sadoux, Université Grenoble Alpes, France

Garden cities have generated a vast amount of literature since the early 20th century. However, and despite their long lasting influence of planning theory and practice, their historiography has yet to be scrutinised. The lack of attention paid to the ways in which their history has been narrated reflects the relative absence of historiography as an object of research in the field of planning. The current resurgence of garden cities in Britain is an incentive to raise this question, given the importance of precedents in planning.

This paper highlights the variety of discourses found in historiographical material dealing with garden cities, and suggests five complementary criteria which contribute to explaining this diversity. The use of these criteria will be illustrated by applying them to a selection of texts.

First, we focus on the profile of historiographers, who are often academics (planners, geographers, historians etc.) or practitioners (planners, architects etc.) and sometimes both. This criterion generates a theory/ practice spectrum and demonstrates the influence of disciplines on the construction of narratives.

Second, we consider the period during which the historiographical material was produced. In doing so, we highlight two factors. First, the importance of the wider social, economic, environmental and political context; second, the ways in which discourses also reflect debates within the planning world. Here, we rely on critical discourse analysis.

Third, we examine the type of material (academic or practice oriented journal, book, plan etc.) in which the texts have been published, insofar as the target audience influences the discourse.

Fourth, we focus on the style in which the historiography has been written and draw attention to the use of 'emplotment' and fiction, drawing from literature theory. The relevance of this criterion is illustrated not only through key historiographical material, but also through book reviews.

We then take into account the degree of subjectivity, advocacy or criticism found in the material, thereby drawing attention to the action-oriented nature of planning. In particular, we highlight the importance of the connections between historiographers and think-tanks or pressure groups which contribute to explaining the orientation of their discourse vis-à-vis satellite towns.

Situated Readings:
F. Choay and "L'Urbanisme, Utopies et Réalités" (1965)
Priscilla Alves Peixoto, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

Edited by Françoise Choay and published in 1965, the book *"L'Urbanisme, utopies et réalités. Une anthologie"* has been used in schools of architecture and urbanism as a sort of guide to a panoramic view on theories of urbanism proposed between the mid-19th century and the 1960s.

In contrast with the book's wide circulation, there are not many works dedicated to its interpretation and interested in exploring the context of its enunciation. In other words, there are few works that investigate the historicity of Choay's proposal.

The book was published in the same year of Le Corbusier's death and five years after the dissolution of the International Congresses of Modern Architecture (CIAM). It gathered and translated texts from previous times and

its own, promoters of cultures of city and urban space construction. How much could it have seemed provocative to its contemporary architects and urbanists?

On the other hand, why would a successful journalist with regular columns in important French journals turn, in 1965, to an endeavour to systematise, translate and bring to the discussion theoretical texts on urbanism?

The proposed communication will analyse *"L'Urbanisme, utopies et réalités. Une anthologie"* (1965) from a different perspective than that of a guide. The assumption is the need to underline the processual character of its preparation and the author's enunciation conditions.

We will base our approach on the notions of "historiographical operation" enunciated by Michel de Certeau and "intellectual biography" formulated by François Dosse. In a sort of discourse analysis, we will seek to clarify the elements maintained and changed by Choay in the process of interpreting urbanism. We also aim to situate the author in the epistemological framework in which her work is inserted.

Choay's writings published in the printed media will be the main source of the research. The article will be structured in three parts. The first will analyse the construction of Choay's interest on urbanistic issues. The second will seek to explore the construction of the themes included in the anthology and her interpretations of urbanistic practices. The final part will suggest that apparently the author partially modifies her interpretation after the book has been published.

Clash of Scales or Clash of Cultures?
Notes on Italian Historiography on Urban Design
Federico Deambrosis, Politecnico di Milano

The term "urban design" has been used over the last decades with increasing frequency by a more and more extended and varied pool of actors, widening the range of its meanings. Such an expansion today makes the definition of the term not obvious at all. In the season of the crisis of planning practices and of the growth/transformation of the city by parts, urban design seems to be an ecumenic territory, an intermediate land for the encounter between different scales and disciplinary cultures. An encounter, however, that is taking place not without conflicts.

Also in the historiographical field, some recent works adopted highly inclusive perspectives that blurred the thresholds between urban design and other design practices. Proceeding from these observations, the paper focuses on Italian historiography. The last three decades are rich in contributions which, from different disciplinary backgrounds and with different methods, have attempted to retrace the trajectory of urban design inside Italian post-war design culture. Observing such literature, one of the features that immediately emerges is that most authors are not sharing basic elements as objects, sources, chronologies, prominent figures and projects. A graphic portrayal of these works could therefore assume the form of a ray of almost parallel narratives intersecting one with the other rather infrequently and nearly by chance: an approach that inevitably produces self-referentiality.

In such a condition, Eric Mumford's Defining Urban Design (2009) offers not just an outstanding methodological reference, but also points out, in its title, a target that seems to be essential in order to progress in this field. Considering historiography as a plural work, based on the sharing of knowledge

and hypothesis and possible to be increased collectively, the paper's purpose is hence to reflect on some of the nodes (chronology and thus continuities and breaks, the objects and the sources of the historian, the role played by key figures such as Ludovico Quaroni, Giancarlo De Carlo or Vittorio Greogotti) of a possible framework referred to the history of urban design in post-war Italy.

From "Art" to "Culture". Changing Notions on Urban Planning in the Moscow Architectural Institute During the Soviet Time

Aliaksandr Shuba, Bauhaus University Weimar, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Košice

This paper analyzes how the notion of urban planning as 'art' emerged and if the academic debates of the Moscow Architectural Institute (MARKHI) had (if they had) changed to the academic discourse on the 'culture' of urban planning. Extensive research projects on the history of architecture and urban planning were initiated within the USSR Academy of Architecture, which resulted in several publications written in Russian. The books on international architecture and urban planning history were enriched by the MARKHI and foreign specialists' inputs. The paper analyzes the cross-nationally oriented Soviet publications with the extended 20th century urban planning history from the MARKHI. Two of them are the textbooks written by A. V. Bunin: These are *История Градостроительного Искусства: Градостроительство рабовладельческого строя и феодализма [History of Urban Planning Arts: Urban Planning under the Slave-Owing System and Feudalism]* (1953) and the co-authored by T. F. Savarenskaya *История Градостроительного Искусства: Градостроительство XX века в странах капиталистического мира [History of Citybuilding Arts: 20th Century Citybuilding in Countries of the Capitalist World]* (1971). The first one discusses the notion of 'the art of urban planning' and introducing it into an academic discourse of the MARKHI and

broader during the Soviet time. Furthermore, the publication by O. A. Sdkovsky (1963) introduced the notion of 'a culture of urban planning' in Moscow, which was formulated in his publication with E. A. Goldzamt on the Socialist European urban planning history (1985). This paper aims at deconstructing and contextualizing who wrote the histories and with which agenda in mind, the examples of urbanistic development helped to illustrate and 'support' the notions. The publications are analyzed with a discourse analysis in a context of collective perspectives and questioning if the transformation and metamorphosis of terminology happened from 'art of urban planning' to 'culture of urban planning', which contributes to illustrations of the institutional continuity and a paradigm shift in the academic circles of Moscow.

A New Urbanism and the Historiography it calls for

Valéry Didelon, ENSA Paris Malaquais

If there are many works of history of modern urbanism, there is much less devoted to postmodern urbanism. Since Ellin's eponymous book published in 1996, only a few publications have attempted to understand urban planning as it has been theorized and practiced from the end of the 1980s. In the matter of it, the difficulty is that there is neither a shared ideological corpus to analyze nor common procedures from one country to another to survey. It is also notable that urbanism has been deeply transformed in this period by neoliberalization, a liquid phenomenon that resists the efforts of researchers seeking to identify patterns in projects and trajectories among professionals. However, at the end of the 20th century, the making of cities is never entirely circumstantial and devoid of determinism, and it is not futile to try to grasp it. To keep distance with already made narratives, historiography must be inclusive in that it takes into account the diversity of the players involved,

and perhaps to question the centrality of architects in the process. It should certainly consider their ideas and designs, but also focus on the complex agency of politicians, experts, developers, investors, activists, residents, etc. Moreover such a history of urbanism has to be written on the basis of a field study, insofar as, as Peck, Theodore and Brenner show that neoliberalization is always anchored in very particular situations and hybrid processes. In this way, this article brings some reflexivity about a research that I have carried out for several years on the Euralille urban project (1988–1995), which in many ways prefigures urbanism, as we know it today in France and elsewhere in Europe. Writing the history of Euralille has raised hypotheses and brought methods that do justice to the ways an architect, a mayor and a developer – i.e. Koolhaas, Mauroy and Baïetto – have broken with practices inherited from modernist planning and welfare state policies. Born out of an economic new liberalism, the new urbanism implemented in Lille and in many other places calls for a new history of urbanism, which this article intends to discuss.

<u>Track 12</u>

Nature and the City:
(Re-)Creating Urban Landscapes

Cities grow in a specific environment within the bioregional context set by their location and climate. Natural elements can not only present barriers for urban development, but also offer important resources that contribute to a more integrated urban environment. Due to major economic changes that led to the shift from industrial to postindustrial society, a significant number of urban regeneration projects worldwide started to reinforce the connection of the city and its nature. The revitalization of natural heritage within the urban context is gradually gaining more importance, presenting an opportunity for cities to improve structurally, economically and aesthetically. This track is addressing the complexity of this process by understanding the variety of policies, actors, and outcomes in different contexts.

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 10.45-12.30, Lewerentz room
Chair: Dirk Schubert and Ksenija Krsmanovic

In Quest of a Comprehensive Plan for Urban Landscapes:
The First Green Infrastructure Plans for Budapest (1932-1940)
Luca Csepely-Knorr, Manchester School of Architecture

In 1932 the Municipal Council of Budapest set up a special committee to develop a City Development Programme (CDP) that could later serve as the basis for the General Master Plan of 19xx for the City of Budapest. The CDP is generally seen in Hungarian urban history as a non-radical proposal that "regarded the

existing city structure as something fundamental that couldn't be changed" (Sipos 2016). However, the CPD was in one aspect revolutionary in the history of town planning policies, namely that a chapter discussed the importance and possibilities of a new green urban space system for Budapest, seen as important as the questions of housing or transport. Although this marked the first time in Hungary when a comprehensive green space network became part of a policy document, the idea originated from earlier. It first appeared in 1919 in a series of manifestos by the Hungarian architect Bela Rerrich (1881-1932), first lecturer of garden design at the Royal Horticultural College of Hungary. Rerrich proposed a network of parks, gardens and other green areas of different scales and functions, and introduced the term 'open space' in Hungarian professional terminology. Rerrich's writings showed close similarities with the work of other key landscape architects of the time, such as Thomas Hayton Mawson (1861-1933), Leberecht Migge (1881-1935) or Jean-Claude Nicholas Forrestier (1861-1930), who all argued for the need of complex green infrastructures in cities. This paper will contextualise Rerrich's writings in the international scene of the developing theory of urban green systems, and will argue that his extended knowledge of international theoretical developments led to the idea of a city-wide urban green system being included in the 1932 CDP of Budapest. Through this contextualisation the paper will analyse the evolving links between garden and urban design and the foundation of ideas such as green infrastructure.

A Sub-Utopian Landscale from the 20th Century: A Comparative and Critical Analysis of the Forest Farm "Dream" of Ataturk

Gizem Deniz Guneri, Middle East Technical University

Even though the 20th century architecture and urbanism have been very frequently visited for utopias, utopian landscapes, in specific, have remained under-discussed despite the fact that the histories and narratives of landscapes can never be fully isolated from those of utopian thought. This work dwells on various modes of 20th century landscape utopianisms through a comparative and critical reading of Ataturk Forest Farm, in Ankara. Ataturk Forest Farm is one of the most significant spatial projects which had been realized upon the constitution of the Republic of Turkey by Ataturk. The work visits The Farm (AOÇ) as a miniature model of the ideal new state. To this end, what is proposed is an alternative reading of AOÇ as the medium through which the ideal new life was conceived and manifested. This, therefore, is not a concurrent reading of the histories of Ankara and AOÇ but rather an exclusive, comparative and critical analysis of how this landscape project recaptured the relationship between environment and (the urban) man that is the ideal citizen of the new state – how it implied a radically new lifestyle for the citizens of the new Republic and succeeded in becoming the perfect program to affirm that a radically new way of living was possible.

De l'îlot à la...?

Pari Riahi, University of Massachusetts Amherst

This paper looks into characteristics of many suburban developments of mid- late 20th century, by focusing on Parisian suburbs and studying the expanses of open spaces of around social housing projects. Inherently different from the well-formed city of Paris and its complex and multi-layered public-

scapes, the vast open spaces in the suburbs, either landscaped or hard-scaped, represent the ground on which public interactions of a different sort were to imagined to unfold. To this day, these communal grounds fail to deliver on the promise of harmonious collective lives, as they remain primarily uninhabitable by their residents. This project focuses on these spaces and speculates on the possible factors that contribute to such a state by exploring the themes of scale, use, and layering. By documenting the current state of these projects, the paper argues for the critical revisiting of these grounds as a way of reconfiguring the question of how and when these structures will be changing to fit the larger plans to adapt and renew these vestiges of 20th century architecture. Exploring the range of projects: from vast complexes with high rises to expansive mid-rises, the premises of providing equitable housing and a thriving living environment is contrasted with the realities of largely concentrated housing units at the foot of expansive grounds. In particular, by contrasting two projects: The Tours Aillaud (also known as Tours Nuages), designed by Emile Aillaud in 1976 in Nanterre and the Maladrerie by Renée Gailhoustet in 1984 in Aubervilliers are studied to show the ramifications of their architects' choices and decisions about open space and their effect on the built environment. Contrasting the two primarily different approaches, one focused on an overall vision for an urban/ suburban development and the other preoccupied with fragmentation and multiplication of forms and spaces, the paper re-evaluated the unfolding of the above-mentioned themes (scale, use and layering) by comparing and contrasting the two ensembles.

Back into the Woods? Legacies of Postwar 'Residential Tourism' in the Forested Periurban Amenity Landscapes of Sweden and Canada

Nik Luka and Mattias Qviström, McGill University, Montreal/ Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala

Postwar European urbanism intersected in surprising ways with strategies and trends in Canada, not least because of a direct transfer of professional expertise and practitioners. One striking example is the effort made in both Sweden and Canada to link urban populations with opportunities for recreation in periurban amenity landscapes through suburban landscape planning and policy measures meant to induce 'residential tourism' of various sorts. This paper is framed by questions of how new efforts are now being made to reinforce the interconnectedness of cities and their 'natural' contexts. Anchored in the field of landscape studies, we comparatively situate contemporary rhetorics of enhancing natural heritage within (sub)urban settings in two distinct yet congruent institutional, political, and cultural contexts: the periurban amenity landscapes of Québec (Canada) and Sweden, where the State historically sought to connect (sub)urban populations with 'nature'—specifically the forested settings that loom large in shared (national) mythologies of each country— through national parks, second homes, and other de-facto infrastructures of leisure mobility that were aggressively developed in the postwar years. We consider the *Realpolitik* of new (sub)urban interventions in the light of well-established cultural narratives about how to meaningfully inhabit the forested landscapes of both Sweden and Canada. This is done through a review of current scholarly work on (re-)creating (peri)urban landscapes (Lister, 2010; Luka, 2006, 2017) and the 'grey literature' of policy, theoretically framed by the contributions of Françoise Choay on urbanism as a constructed discourse and Alexis Shotwell on critical strategies for future-oriented work. We question

contemporary State-led efforts to densify postwar landscapes in both countries, as these seem paradoxically poised to exacerbate the problems of sprawl. What should be done given the sociocultural legacies of the postwar years, which cannot easily be recalibrated, given the complexity of assemblages made real by diverse policies, actors, and institutions?

Nature and the City:
Redefining Urbanity Through Urban Riverfront Transformations
Ksenija Krsmanovic, University of Valladolid, Blekinge Institute of Technology

After the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (UN, 1972) and the Brundtland Report (1987), environmentally led development and eco-centric growth began to take shape and gain momentum. The discourse on sustainable cities opened new horizons where the ecological perspective demands to devote more attention to nature in urban settings. The crisis of modern world seemed related to its disconnection with nature, and the decay of industrial city became inevitable. This research tackles the question of how post-industrial riverfront landscapes respond to a new conception of built environment quality. On the urban riverfronts, history and nature coexist as a source of sense and spirit, as drivers for a new urbanity.

A new planning culture based on ecology and landscape strategies pioneered by Olmsted in the United States rose and influenced European practices in early 20th century marked with works of Forestier, Blom, and Migge (Jimenez & De las Rivas, 2018). Later, from Ian McHarg's Design with Nature (1969), the analysis of human ecosystem made identifying elements and processes representing values possible, as well as determining their constrains and transformational opportunities. Michael Hough wrote: "...the problems facing urban and rural regions have their roots in the inner cities, and solutions must also be sought there" (1995, Cities and Natural Process). Thus, Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (EU, 2007), opened an opportunity for the emergence of new integrated design tendencies, considering both social and environmental goals with urban regeneration established as a priority. The emphases on existing cities contain decisive ecology principles with the need to permanently improve through regenerative strategies: reduce, reuse, recycle, and restore.

In this context, our research reflects on the inner-city riverfront regeneration in several European cities categorized according to the different approaches of the urban practices: (1) integrated, (2) residential and (3) symbolic. The applied comparative methodology demonstrates the emergence and contradictions of the idea to use nature as an element for physical and social transformations in different urban contexts. A 'dialectic landscape', defined by Robert Smithson (1973), is a landscape understood by its dynamics and adapted to the city's character. The re-appraisal of urban design as new 'civic art', rooted in approaches of urban ecology and landscape urbanism, appears as a powerful strategy for shaping and structuring cities in sustainable ways.

Reimagine the Landscape of Nature and Nature of Landscape:
Typological Classification of the Urban Territory Within the Cityscape of Belgrade
Ana Nikezić, Jelena Ristić Trajković, Aleksandra Milovanović, University of Belgrade

The geographical position of Belgrade at the confluence of two rivers, Danube and Sava, as well as the presence of exceptional natural, environmental, climatic and geological factors, were the basis for the city territory planning through a historical retrospective. However, discontinuity in creating a compact morphology and establishing a relationship with nature is recognized through a comparative analysis of the planned, realized and transformed the urban

structure. The radical expansion of the urban structure began in the post-war period based on the first modern Master Plan of 1950. This plan envisaged a threefold increase in the city's territory in relation to the old, historic core of the city, which on the one hand implied the construction of New Belgrade planned in line with the concept of a modernist functionalist city, and on the other hand, the development of Third Belgrade based on the economic program of Socialist Yugoslavia. The described developmental circumstances illustrate the Belgrade development in the form of partial morphological units that in different ways use geographical and natural predispositions. On this basis, a research ground is being built in order to review urban development through the lens of landscape. In the first part of the presentation, the function of scientific knowledge explores the landscape definition issue in the contemporary moment and the way in which the landscape can be a tool through which of the cities development is being re-examined. In this sense, the landscape is considered as an ideological and hybrid construct that includes not only nature but also cultural, social, economic and political systems. In the second part of the paper, the typological classification of the urban territory was carried out in relation to the criterion of the relationship between nature and ideological construct. Accordingly, three types are recognized: Type 1: Landscape of urban greenery – Old Belgrade, Type 2: Landscape of artificial nature – New Belgrade, and Type 3: Landscape of natural resources – Third Belgrade. In the third research phase, a comparative analysis of classified types of the landscape is considered in accordance with the planning, institutional and conceptual framework.

Discourses of Consumption in Modern Architecture and City Building

Participants are invited to elaborate on the relationship between capitalism and the built environment, with an emphasis on outcomes and long-term consequences in contemporary discourses of consumption in architecture and urban planning. This track invites reflection upon industrialized mass-production methods and new means of mass communication determining consumption discourses, from the housing unit to the larger urban development.

Wednesday, 23 October 2019, 13.30-15.15, Lewerentz room
Chair: Patrik Faming and Marcelo Sagot Better

The Value of the Land.
Hans Bernoulli's Work as an Example for a Spatial Related Turn in Town Planning
Franziska Kramer, Politecnico di Bari

Thanks to the latest discussion about land property, the book *Die Stadt und Ihr Boden*, written in 1946 by the Swiss architect Hans Bernoulli, turned back into the public perception. His radical call for the return of the land to the public authorities, was later commented by Aldo Rossi as a good but hard-to-implement idea (Rossi, 1966).

The origin of Bernoulli's demand refers to Rudolf Eberstadt, who wrote in his book about speculation from 1907: „*The plotification of the land is up to the speculation. The way of construction, the form of the building and the housing production is determined by speculation*" *(Eberstadt, 1907).* Bernoulli interprets Eberstadt's ideas and publishes *Die Stadt und Ihr Boden* as a pamphlet for a

return of the land to the public authorities. The historical transformation of land and the loss of urban space has been caused by a wrong plotification he says.

Bernoulli's work was influenced by the English Garden City Movement and Raymond Unwin's projects, which he visited in 1911 and 1912. The aim of the movement in Germany and England to fight against speculation phenomenons and for social reforms was accompanied by a rethinking of urban space.

One of the instruments to build affordable and beautiful housing, was a land policy against private ownership and the support of communal housing estates. The claims were conceived as an alternative to the existing dense housing quarters and the typology of the *Mietskaserne*.

The analysis of selected housing quarters shows how Bernoulli's theoretical manifesto is also expressed spatially. An example of this spatial reinvention is the interpretation of the *living courtyard* as a communal space. Taking Bernoulli's quarters as a case study, my research questions the value of the land property issue on urban space and puts his work in context to early 20th century theories and positions.

Material Culture and Discourses of the Deutsche Werkbund: Historical Analysis of Permanent Housing Exhibitions

Marcelo Sagot Better, Bauhaus University Weimar, Blekinge Institute of Technology

The exhibitionary setting was an instrumental medium in the modernization of architecture and urbanism throughout the 20th century (Colomina, 1996; Laughey, 2007; Miller, 2018). Exhibitions have been historically determined by capitalist driven phenomena that prompted a wide-raging variety of changes, the proposed paper particularly discusses the critical change towards the massification of the architectural product and its discourse, both as an event and as display aimed to broader audiences.

Consequently, the research approaches material culture as a theoretical framework that analyses the physical aspect of architecture grounded in the objects used to communicate its content – sketches, drawings, models and installations (Tilley, Keane, Küchler, Rowlands, & Spyer, 2006; Miller 2018). Full-scale housing exhibitions are examined as part of these instruments of analysis and projection, specifically drawing a comparison between three of the exhibitions organized by the Deutsche Werkbund in Stuttgart in 1927 (Die Wohnung), in Wroclaw in 1929 (Werkbundausstellung Wohnung und Werkraum), and in Vienna in 1932 (Werkbundsiedlung Wien) as they radically employed housing to physically accommodate and communicate a message while challenging the disciplinary conventions of display.

These communication platforms organized by the Deutsche Werkbund are a suitable case to understand a significant change in architecture and urbanism within the wider context of the modern movement of the 20th century (Colomina, 1996), the search for broader audiences through the both the massification of the architectural product and discourse are argued to have long-lasting effects in the ways the built environment is currently consumed.

Consequently, the research question will address how the physical planning of these permanent housing exhibitions was used for the communication of architectural and urban concepts and which elements resonated through their different instalments in other countries. The aim is to introduce a debate if the permanent housing exhibition setting must be understood not only in relation to their cultural and social milieu but also on their character creating a particular value system in urbanism (co)-producing, amending, and mediating the content of housing.

Homes for Today and Tomorrow.
Space Standards for the 'Affluent' Tenant in Britain

Savia Palate, University of Cambridge

In 1961, *Homes for Today and Tomorrow*, perhaps the most influential report on space standards in Britain, was published. Its necessity slowly aroused due to essential mutations on living patterns: the employment of women; the popularization of the television; the widespread use of the car; the seeming affluence due to wages increase and, the, almost, full employment; children's education and a rising percentage of people attending university by the late 1950s; all of which impelled to [h]omes are being built at the present time which not only are too small to provide adequately for fairly life but also are too small to hold the possessions, in which so much of the new affluence is expressed (HLG, Homes for Today and Tomorrow, 47).

This affluence in a "home-centered society" came along with an increase in home-ownership that embodied notions of freedom and choice to the emergent so-called middle-class. The aspiration of the upcoming citizen-consumers to own a home was not solely a cultural phenomenon but an explicit political agenda towards a "property-owning democracy," driven by the Conservative government at that time. While, however, this seemingly affluent society called for the ideal home as envisioned by the *Homes for Today and Tomorrow*, Britain was still struggling with slum clearance and homelessness; conditions that neither private enterprise nor the local authorities could potentially accommodate. For whom these standards were suitable then?

Following these, this paper aims to uncover the Parker Morris standards entwinement with the state's own agendas, the Parker Morris directives, local political realities, and market aspirations that shaped the production of domesticity in Britain. By highlighting these controversies, the broader impact of this paper is to trace the complex interplay of state policy and market forces during this particular period to provide, on the one hand, a better understanding of the social histories of domesticity and housing in post-war Britain, and on the other hand, to expand on the critique of the rise of the neoliberal urbanism in urban studies and social theory as heavily discussed today.

Fabricating an Educated Consumer:
Alternative Production Models of Moelven Brug

Maryia Rusak, The Oslo School of Architecture and Design

In June 2019 IKEA Space 10 lab released the Urban Village Project that offers a sustainable expansion of its DIY model to the scale of buildings and entire cities, based on a gridded system of prefabricated timber panels. Almost 60 years earlier, a Norwegian timber company Moelven Brug offered a similar model of an engaged urbanism based on mass-produced modules and sections could be extended, altered or disassembled as the dwellers' needs changed. The role of the user was rethought within the conditions of the emerging technology, flexibility and temporariness, inherent to the uncertainty of the post-WWII economy. This paper investigates this unique additive typology, largely absent in the European urban history, that emphasized a more sustainable relationship between architecture and capitalism, not overridden with solely negative connotations

The scope of Moelven products extended beyond single houses to large public buildings and low-rise high-density clusters. Element-based prefabrication allowed to customise projects for individual budgets and demands, reflecting a particular Norwegian concern for individual choice both within the pragmatic welfare state and the private production apparatus. In the better-known Skjetten town project, the future residents were provided

with a life-sized modular kit-of-parts and a manual on use, that offered more than 3000 spatial configurations. To educate the consumer and to inform the users' choices, Moelven adapted an aggressive advertisement strategy: the opportunities offered by mass-production were marketed through catalogues, newspaper ads, installations and exhibitions. Catchy images produced by Dalseg-Ervaco – a modern advertisement firm and a successor of the Ford's American agency Erwin, Wasey & Co. – extended the technology into the everyday life and showcased serial production at the service of the consumer.

This paper studies the cultural shift that occurred with the amalgamation of technology and the everyday life and the transformation of housing and everyday spaces into commodities. It analyses an alternative model of architectural consumption, made possible by new technology of mass-production and a particular Norwegian case of an active user involvement in the formation of everyday spaces. The structures of Moelven Brug represent an important milestone for European urbanism, gratuitously overlooked for their location on the continental fringes.

Consumption of Public Space at Public Events –
Transformation of Space Through Means of Advertisement During the World Soccer Championship 2006 in Germany

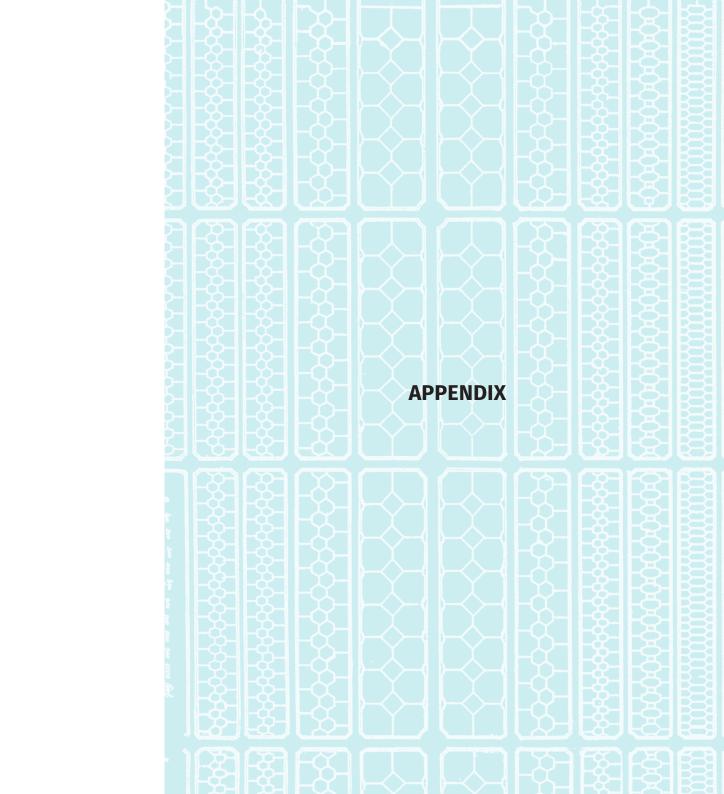Sigrun Prahl, University of Applied Science Krefeld, Germany

Everywhere in our cities public spaces are imprinted with advertisements for brand names and television shows. We already got used to facades of buildings as well as whole buildings plastered with a single ad. Even public festivals and events now have sponsors who demand to display their logos in the public space. Municipalities often see sponsors as a chance to realize cultural events but they do not see that at the same time they hand over the responsibility for the public space to the private sector.

During the world soccer championship 2006 in Germany, Berlin and other German cities were dominated by this commercialization in several ways. Huge banners and advertisements dominated the public spaces. Another effect of the commercialization of public space during the championship was the commercial closing off of public spaces and streets. Several areas cut off from the city and transformed into commercial viewing areas. People could not enter these publicly owned but privately run spaces freely. At some public viewing locations an entrance fee was required.

Advertising is manipulative. Communities have to reserve spaces free of commercialism, expecially during a public event that attracts many visitors. Citizens have to be able to congregate where those with the most money and influence do not necessarily dominate the space visually.

One essential quality of public open space is accessibility for everyone. Public spaces, that are only accessible to a limited part of the population, that are only serving one function, that are dominated by commercialization, and that require an entrance fee are not truly public. They have been transformed into temporary private spaces.

APPENDIX

Concept and Overall Organization

Abdellah Abarkan
Helene Bihlmaier
Andrea Gimeno Sánchez

Scientific Committee

Abdellah Abarkan
María Castrillo Romón
Ebba Högstöm
Marina Jiménez Jiménez
Bertil Malmström
Víctor Pérez Eguíluz

Organization Committee

Annica Skytt
Andreea Blaga
Adam Górka
Ksenija Krsmanovic
Marcelo Sagot Better
Susanna Weddige

Conference Booklet

Andreea Blaga
Andrea Gimeno Sánchez
Helene Bihlmaier
Abdellah Abarkan

Organizing Institutions

Bauhaus University Weimar, Institute for European Urban Studies
University of Valladolid, Instituto Universitario de Urbanística
Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice, Faculty of Arts - Department of History
Blekinge Institute of Technology, Department of Spatial Planning

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