

15 MAY 2012_INTA-REAL CORP 2012 ROUND-TABLE
Have we reached a limit in making the city?
Metropolisation of river basins - between threats and opportunities



INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

**Have we reached a limit in making the city?
Metropolisation of river basins -
between threats and opportunities**

A forward-looking and interactive discussion between global practitioners and local stakeholders to explore metropolitan development scenarios in the river basins.
Open to all professionals active in all fields of urban development.

SCHWECHAT, AUSTRIA | 15 May 2012 | at the Real Corp Conference

INTA's Communities of Competence on Metropolisation, CEIT and Real Corp Conference (www.corp.at)

15 MAY 2012_INTA-REAL CORP 2012 ROUND-TABLE
Have we reached a limit in making the city?
Metropolisation of river basins - between threats and opportunities

The river, a product of nature, parent of the city, powerful yet fragile, is an axis of communication and exploitation. Its renewed consideration in planning and development provides an opportunity to take a transverse approach to the issues of territories, in the diversity of their scales, their components and their players.

The river is a major component in the metropolitan system.

The river is seen as a genuine opportunity to construct an integrated project to ensure the balanced development of what is a major component of metropolitan ecosystem.

To achieve this all decision-makers and partners must come together around this supra-municipal "land-space" which, in order to exist, needs to be understood on territorial scale which transcend current administrative and political management practices. The system, a network which needs to be considered in all development projects and on all territorial scales with the implementation of an approach making it possible to federate policies and projects for the integrated development of its resources is required.

Program

Monday 14 May

Afternoon visit of the Danube between Vienna and Schwechat for the speakers

Tuesday 15 May

INTA - REAL CORP Round Table

Moderators:

Paul Gerretsen, Director Deltametropool, (NL)

Bert McClure, Urban planner, (France)

Sessions:

1. **Governance of the disparity of development along a "river" region**
2. **Environment: have we reached a limit in the urbanisation and metropolisation of our territories?**
3. **Infrastructure-led urban and metropolitan developments along water corridors**
4. **Is there a logic, or a natural process, at work when urbanisation switches into metropolisation?**

1st morning session: 9.00-10.30

Governance of the disparity of development along a "river" region

Can sharing a natural asset such as a river basin, be a leverage for a coherent and cohesive development policy between stakeholders at various stage of economic and social development.

Paul Gerretsen (animator): Deltametropool (The Netherlands)

Introduction on designing space and water management in the Rhine-Meuse Delta

Presentations

Markus Damm and Volkmar Pamer, Tina Vienna and City of Vienna (Austria)

The Donauhans Network, cross-regional cooperation and the evolution of the CUPA implementation labs.

Marek Dinka, City of Bratislava (Slovakia)

BAUM project: Spatial development of the city of Bratislava with the neighbouring Austrian municipalities

Coffee break with the participants of the REAL CORP Conference and CORP EXPO

2nd morning session: 11.00-12.30

Environment: have we reached a limit in the urbanisation and metropolisation of our territories?

Climate change is modifying the regime of watercourses, deltas and maritime fronts. The continuous process of urbanisation creates a risk for the future development of these fragile areas. Yet rivers as environmental corridors have the potential to contribute towards environmental EU targets with energy production, water management and treatment, sustainable means of transport...

Paul Gerretsen (animator): Deltametropool (The Netherlands)

Presentations

Han Meyer, TU Delft (Netherlands)

Climate change and the future of the South Holland urban system

Ahmed Khan: SECOA (Belgium)

Understanding Conflicts, Designing Futures, Managing Change: a SECOAN search for Sustainability in the urbanisation and metropolisation of coastal environment.

Lunch break with the participants of the REAL CORP Conference and CORP EXPO

1st afternoon session: 14.00-15.30

Infrastructure-led urban and metropolitan developments along water corridors

In an economic environment where major investments have to be rationalised, how to share large infrastructures? Infrastructure has a strong impact on the development of the city itself, yet at the same time it enables transport and connections with other cities along the river, creating a system.

At the same time the linear system along the river is usually supported by a secondary transverse system of distribution in the region. How to manage these multi-scalar systems?

Bert McClure (animator), Urban planner, (France)

Presentations

Christopher De Vries: The European Infrastructure Laboratory (The Netherlands)

Network and knowledge exchange between the Rhine and the Danube

Thomas Kiwitt: Managing Director Verband Region Stuttgart (Germany)

Sustainable development of river basins - Stuttgart Regions approach

Pietro Elisei and Gabriel Pascariu, URBASOFIA/PLANUM.NET and Ion Mincu University (Romania)

The Danube Strategy and the Romanian Cities, the Danube as catalyzer of regional and urban development in Romania: Ongoing strategies, policies and promising projects.

Coffee break with the participants of the REAL CORP Conference and CORP EXPO

2nd afternoon session: 16.00-17.30

Is there a logic, or a natural process, at work when urbanisation switches into metropolisation?

How to maintain a balanced urban system and resist the trend of continuous urbanisation along waterways and river basin? What is the habitat we are creating along the river? What is the potential quality of life that is being created?

Bert McClure (animator), Urban planner, (France)

Presentations

Joep de Roo and Livia Morega, Eurodite (Romania)

Romanian Water Cities of the Future: Galati-Braila and Constanza

Markus Vogl: querkraft architekten zt gmbh (Austria)

The Donaufeld Project: new ways of living along the river, how to ensure public participation in the management of open spaces

Darko Polic: City of Novi Sad (Serbia)

The CUPA Implementation Lab in the City of Novi Sad

Dinner and evening event from 19.00 with the participants of the REAL CORP Conference and CORP EXPO

Animators and Speakers



Gerretsen Paul is appointed director of the Deltametropolis Association (The Netherlands)

Animator

Paul Gerretsen is chief designer in the fields of regional planning, urban planning and architecture. He has studied at the renowned Universities TU Delft and ETH Zurich. He has been employed by the Dutch National Spatial Planning Agency. From 2003 Paul Gerretsen has worked at Maxwan Architects and Urbanists on both urban and regional planning projects. He has been the project leader of the prestigious Barking Riverside Master Plan, a new town for 25'000 people in East-London and the regional project "Deltametropool", a study on the future of the Randstad Region in the Netherlands, housing 7 million inhabitants. Between 2005 and 2007 Paul Gerretsen was appointed Director of the South Wing Studio for Research and Design of the Province South-Holland. In this function he was responsible for projects and publications considering topics such as the Network City, Accessibility and Mixed-Use Areas. Since 2001 he teaches and lectured at numerous schools and universities. From 2008 onwards he is appointed director of the Deltametropolis Association. The Deltametropolis Association is a members association that focuses on the development of the Randstad area, consists of the metropolitan area around the four major cities of the Netherlands.



McClure Bert, urban planner, France

Animator

American architect-planner in private practice in Paris, trained at the University of Virginia (USA) and the Architectural Association School of Planning and Urban Design (London) and, later, Loeb Fellow at the Harvard GSD 1978. The first ten years of professional experience involved integrated transport-planning, development and environmental impact studies in the UK (Colin Buchanan and Partners) and France (CETE Ministry of Public Works). He directed the Urban Design section of the Yanbu New Town implementation study in Saudi Arabia, before setting up his own consultancy in Paris in 1981. Since then, consultancy work has included strategic master planning, the environmental, functional and physical impacts of major infrastructure projects and development feasibility studies for sensitive sites. Bert McCLURE has consistently worked abroad, participating in planning studies in the Middle East, China, and the Maghreb. Exchanging experience with other cities, cultures and development professionals often provides a key to understanding the evolution of the working environment at home – and vice versa. Besides several river-based projects (Nanning and Suzhou China and Bordeaux France), Bert also lives on a 26 m barge and regularly navigates the Seine basin around Paris. Related professional experience has involved promoting electric vehicles in cities of tomorrow projects, heading a modest urban planning agency, directing a Masters Program in spatial planning, and producing several architectural guides and numerous papers and book translations for French professional publications.



Damm Markus, Responsible for the management of the City Network DonauHanse at Tina Vienna (Austria)

Markus Damm (1983) studied Spatial Planning at the Technical University of Vienna. Since April 2009, Markus Damm is employed by TINA VIENNA (www.tinavienna.at) where he is responsible for the management of the City Network DonauHanse (www.donauhase.net) and project management and content related tasks of projects in the field of transport (CENTROPE Infrastructure Needs Assessment Tool, WATERMODE, SEE Marina, EMPIRIC, INWAPO).



De Roo Joep, Founder and director of EURODITE (Romania)

EURODITE specializes in regional and urban development projects in South East Europe and The Netherlands. Branches in The Netherlands and Romania. EURODITE works with a team of four consultants and a network of associated experts. From 2001 to 2007 he joined as Business developer and Senior consultant Haute Finance BV. From January 2006 to December 2007 as business developer South East Europe: responsible for market development of South East European market, focus on Romania and Hungary and from January 2001 to December 2007 as (Senior) advisor in European project development and management. Clients were regional and local authorities and NGO's in various European countries, among others The Netherlands, Greece, France, Belgium, UK, Hungary and Romania. He has a Master degree on International Relations and International organisations.



De Vries Christopher, European Infrastructure Laboratory (The Netherlands)

Chris received a bachelor degree in architecture from TU Delft and a masters in Urban Design and Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also was research associate at the Harvard New Geographies Lab and has given several talks on post-disaster urbanism and landscape infrastructural approaches to urban design. Chris worked for various offices such as Jo Coenen, West 8, OPSYS, and Zones Urbaines Sensibles. Currently Chris is director of the European Infrastructure Laboratory a recently initiated platform that investigates the opportunities infrastructural development in Europe can afford for integrated regional planning approaches. In collaboration with universities and design firms in the Netherlands, Germany, Serbia, and Romania the European Infrastructure Lab is currently working on a territorial design vision for the Rhine-Danube waterway. This waterway has been conceptualized as Europe's Liquid Commons, a space for collaboration and exchange around integrated and sustainable urban development.



Dinka Marek, geographer and spatial planner, City of Bratislava (Slovakia)

Marek Dinka was born on 15th November 1982 in Bratislava. He studied geography, spatial planning and spatial research at the universities in Bratislava, Vienna and Münster. He finished his studies in Vienna. He is working for the Bratislava city administration at the department for territorial systems coordination. He is responsible for international projects in the areas of spatial planning and regional development:

BAUM: www.baum.eu

POLYCE: www.polyce.eu

CUPA: www.iiinstitute.nl



Elisei Pietro, Town and Regional Planner, is founder and director of URBASOFIA (Romania) Gabriel Pascariu, architect and planner (Romania)

Pietro Elisei, Town and Regional Planner, is founder and director of URBASOFIA (Rome-Bucharest), a company providing services and consultancy in strategic planning, urban renewal/regeneration and regional development. From 2001 to 2009 he was Secretary General of Planum.net (Rome, Bologna, Milan), the European Journal of Planning Online. Researcher for DipSU (Department of Urban Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Uniroma3) from 2002 to 2008, he has mainly been researching on Design of Urban Policies (focusing on EU promoted Urban Initiatives) and Tools for Territorial/Regional Competitiveness. In 2007, he moved to Romania working as International Expert in Integrated Planning/Urban Regeneration for contracts promoted by the EU Commission and the Romanian Ministry for Housing and Regional Development.



Khan Mahsud Ahmed Zaib, visiting professor and post-doctoral research associate at Cosmopolis [VUBrussels] in parallel to his appointment at the Department of Architecture, Urban design and Planning (Belgium)

Sustainable urban development, exploring urban systems and futures, and urban design are his main areas of expertise with particular interest in the emerging field of 'sustainable urbanism'. He pursues this interest in an inter- and transdisciplinary mode with a comparative / cross-cultural framework that focuses on analysing the sustainability paradigm in its own historical evolution and in relation to the ongoing 'globalisation' and 'spatial restructuring' processes. Dr. Khan graduated as an architect (1995), practiced in private sector and also worked for the Public Works department (1995-2000), before pursuing a masters in human settlements (2000-01) and an advanced certificate in EIA (2003). He completed a PhD (2003-08) on critical relationship between theory & practice of urbanism and spatial planning, and developed expertise on 'Ekistics' (the science of human settlements). He broadened his research into historiography, issues of globalisation and sustainability dialectics while teaching modernism and green consciousness in architecture & urbanism, and conducting regional landscape & urban design studios at the graduate level.



Kiwitt Thomas, Managing Director Verband Region Stuttgart (Regional planning commission)(Germany)

Thomas Kiwitt is head of the department of regional planning in one of Germany's most densely populated and prosperous regions. He leads the implementation of Stuttgart Region's spatial strategy for mitigation and adaptation, which comprises the enforcement of mandatory guidelines for spatial development, consultancy and support services for local authorities and research activities. Recently he coordinates a pilot project to improve sustainable transportation in Stuttgart Region. Within the European Network of Metropolitan Areas and Regions (METREX) he is a member of the working groups for major infrastructure and urban-rural cooperation. He is a member of the German academy for spatial research and planning's study group for regional planning and the Baden-Württemberg committee. He is a lecturer and member of the advisory board at the masters program for city planning at the University of Applied Sciences in Stuttgart. Thomas Kiwitt holds "Dipl.-Ing." degree for spatial and environmental planning from the University of Kaiserslautern, Germany. Prior to working for Stuttgart Region, he has been working for cities and regions in Germany as well as for the metropolitan administration of Jakarta, Indonesia.



Meyer Han, Prof. dr.ir. V.J. (1951) is professor in Theory and Methods of Urban Design at the Technological University Delft (The Netherlands)

After his study at the Technological University of Delft, he worked as an urban planner at the City Planning Department of the City of Rotterdam for ten years, where he was involved with the regeneration of desolate dockland-areas and adjacent residential areas. In 1990 he was appointed at the Delft University, first as Associate Professor Urban Design, from 2001 as full Professor Theory and Methods of Urban Design. He used his experience with urban regeneration in Rotterdam's docklands in an international comparative study, resulting into the PhD thesis City and Port – Urban transformations in London, New York, Barcelona and Rotterdam in 1996. He has published a large number of articles in magazines and scientific journals concerning the fundamentals of the discipline of urbanism, the transformations of port-cities, the development of the Dutch urban block, the present state-of-the-art of Dutch urbanism and on 'Delta-urbanism'. He wrote, edited and co-edited seventeen books. Recent books are 'Delta-Urbanism: The Netherlands' (co-edited with Inge Bobbink and Steffen Nijhuis, APA-Chicago, 2010) and 'Complexity Theory of Cities Have Come of Age' (co-edited with Juval Portugali, Egbert Stolk and Ekim Tan, Springer-Berlin, 2012).



Morega Livia, Urban planner at Eurodite (Romania)

Livia Morega graduated in Landscaping and Urban Planning. She is project assistant at EURODITE since april 2011 being responsible for the regional and urban strategic development and EU project management. EURODITE is specialized in regional and urban development projects in South East Europe and The Netherlands (with branches in The Netherlands and Romania), working with a team of consultants and a network of associated experts.



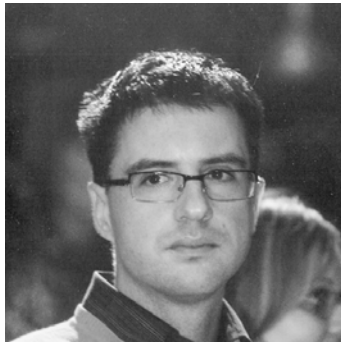
Pamer Volkmar, Urban Planner, Municipal Department for District Planning and Land Use South and Northeast, City of Vienna (Austria)

Volkmar Pamer was educated as an architect at the Technical University of Vienna. Since 1994 working for the City of Vienna as an urban planner. Zoning plans for Vienna's south, Co-ordinator for the target area 'Liesing Mitte' in the South of Vienna, focussing on urban farming, resource saving enterprise areas and transformation areas. Project coordination, area management of the urban renewal showcase Cable and Wire Factory, co-author of two books on that issue. Founding member of the IFHP (International Federation for Housing and Planning) working party MILU (Multifunctional and Intensive Land Use), co-developer of the workshop format 'Implementation Lab', facilitator in about 30 implementation labs Europe-wide and the US. Vienna's representative in the EU co-financed projects MILUnet and REDIS (Restructuring Districts into Science Quarters). Co-author of the book MILUnet – Principles, Practices, Projects, Policies. Co-initiator of the urban partnership project CUPA (Co-operative Urban Planning Approach). Member of the worldwide expert pool of the Netherland based International Intervision Institute. Lecture activities all over Europe, Syria, USA, China and Japan.



Pascariu Gabriel, architect and planner (Romania)

From 1982 to 1997 Gabriel participated and coordinated several urban studies and researches, urban plans for small and medium towns and territorial development schemes for a number of counties. Member of the Department for Territorial and Urban Planning of the University for Architecture and Urbanism "Ion Mincu" (UAUIM), since 1998, currently responsible for a number of theoretical and practical activities especially in relation to the Faculty of Urbanism (<http://www.uauim.ro/en/>). Coordinator of the Post Graduate (Master) Programme for Territorial and Regional Development between 2003 and 2011 and scientific secretary of the Faculty of Urbanism since 2004.



Polic Darko, City of Novi Sad (Serbia)

Darko Polić (1975), M arch and Msc is professionally engaged as an architect and urban planner with Urban Planning and Research Centre Novi Sad, Serbia. The main focus of his professional work is urban planning and urban design of city of Novi Sad heritage areas. Apart from that, he participated and presented work in different conferences which dealt with problems in urban planning, heritage protection and urban design in Serbia, the West Balkan region, Great Britain, Portugal and Ukraine. Participating in a study tour on Brownfield urban development in the United States in 2010, has broaden horizons and regained new experiences on the field of urban renewal development models.



Vogl Markus, querkraft architekten zt gmbh (Austria)

Markus Vogl studied architecture at TU Munich (GER), TU Delft (NL) and FADU-UBA Buenos Aires (ARG) and worked as a researcher in the research-laboratory globalisation, urban form and governance at the chair of urban renewal and management (Prof. Jürgen Rosemann) at the faculty of architecture in Technical University Delft in 2004 and 2005. From 2006 till 2009 he was fellow in the graduate school initiative Cultures of Difference - Transformation Processes in the Central European Region (speaker: Heinz Fassmann) at the University of Vienna where he started his PhD-research on urbanity throughout density? The ability of urban overall concepts of the 1960ies and 1970ies to transform. Since fall 2009 he teaches at the Institute for Art and Architecture at the Academy of fine Arts Vienna within the platforms of ecology, sustainability and conservation (ESC) and geography, landscapes and cities (GLC). He joined querkraft architekten zt gmbh in 2006 and focuses on urban studies and social housing projects.

Abstracts

1st morning session: 9.00-10.30

Governance of the disparity of development along a "river" region

The City network DonauHanse, cross-regional cooperation and the evolution of the CUPA implementation labs.

Markus Damm , DonauHanse project manager

TINA VIENNA Urban Technologies and Strategies GmbH, Austria

Volkmar Pamer , Municipal Department for District Planning and Land Use South and Northeast, City of Vienna, Austria

The first part of the presentation will contain a brief overview over the history, the activities and the aims of DonauHanse. The network was established in the period 2003 - 2006 as an EU-funded project under the INTERREG IIIB - CADSES programme to strengthen the economic performance of the Danube cities and create jobs. The CADSES project DonauHanse was concluded with the signing of the DonauHanse Resolution at the third DonauHanse Conference (the first DonauHanse Mayors Conference) on 6 and 7 December 2006 and the DonauHanse city network became operational.

The key goal, laid down in the DonauHanse Resolution, is the further development of the network into a sustainable engine for going beyond the borders of the European Union. To accomplish this goal it is planned to enlarge the network to include other cities and regions from the Danube Region.

Currently on-going activities of DonauHanse are the project CUPA (Cooperative Urban Planning Approaches), thematic workshops, contributing to the implementation of the EU Strategy of the Danube Region and participation in proposals for EU funded Projects like the SPICE project. The CUPA project evolved from the INTERREG III C project "Milunet" and is planned as a series of workshops.

Multi-disciplinary teams from the cities Odessa, Novi Sad, Krakow, Lviv, Bratislava and Lublin meet twice a year to develop joint solutions to specific urban planning issues and problems. The topics of the held thematic workshops were City Mobility and Project Management basics. The main focus of the SPICE project is

"Strengthening of urban management skills in the Central Europe Area".

The second part of the presentation will in detail describe the methodology and structure which is used in the CUPA project, derived from the project MILUnet (Multifunctional and Intensive Land Use network). Each workshop is set up 3 days lasting, with approximately 25 participants. The participants would include 1-2 experts from each of the cities participating in the project and 50% local experts from city in which the workshop is being held.

The workshops will be structured in terms of: identity, connections, critical mass, marketing, human scale, promotion and marketing, process, or other appropriate subjects. These different fields of consideration which are under discussion on the second workshop day will be explained in detail.

Bratislava – management of the city and its region (www.ba-um.eu)

Marek Dinka, geographer and spatial planner, City of Bratislava (Slovakia)

Cities don't exist isolated, they are always a part of a functional urban area. A city together with its surrounding region are one entity, but they are separated by administrative borders. With the growing mobility, the need to coordinate the development of the city and its region increased enormously. This is a challenge for every city, but imagine a situation, when the city borders are in the same time state borders and not borders of two, but three states. And imagine that the city is the capital of one of them. Welcome to Bratislava.

The functional urban area of Bratislava stretches itself over the territories of three states (Slovakia, Hungary, Austria), including three majority language groups (slovakian, hungarian, german) and other minority groups (like croatian or roma), but what is most important, it falls under four different spatial planning systems (slovakian, hungarian, lower-austrian and burgenland). This is a unique situation worldwide.

The self-government of Bratislava is facing a huge challenge: How to coordinate the development of the city and its surrounding region? First steps towards this task have been the EU-cofinanced projects, the already finished Project KOBRA (KOoperation BRAatistlava) or the running BAUM (BratslavA Umland Management – Bratislava Územný Manažment). But the city of Bratislava needs a long-term and functioning solution how to exchange the spatial planning informations and coordinate the spatial development of the common region. This requires a cooperation of all concerned self-governments on local and regional level.

About the Author: Marek Dinka studied geography and spatial planning in Bratislava, Vienna and Münster. He is working for the city of Bratislava in the area of regional planning and he is a PhD-candidate at the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava

2nd morning session: 11.00-12.30

Environment: have we reached a limit in the urbanisation and metropolisation of our territories?

The spatial structure of the Randstad is strongly linked to the logics of the Rhine-Meuse delta-landscape and the technology of water-management and hydraulic engineering.

Han Meyer Prof.dr.ir. V.J. (Han) Meyer

Chair Urban Design - Theory & Methods -TU Delft, Faculty of Architecture

Julianalaan 134, 2628BL Delft, the Netherlands

The process of urbanization and densification of the Randstad-area accelerated from the 13th century, when the first dike-constructions provided a relatively safe 'peat-continent' between the two large water-structures of the delta: the Southwest delta and the Zuiderzee (now IJssel-lake). During the 19th and 20th centuries large scale hydraulic engineering works (Zuiderzee-works and Delta-works) contributed to a rational organization of urbanization and industrialization of the western part of the Netherlands. Besides, the strong emphasis on major engineering works at the national scale stimulated a culture of state-organized top-down planning. Both concepts, Randstad and large scale hydraulic works, were related with the concept of the Netherlands as a nation-state and with the rise of the Welfare State. The concepts of Randstad and Delta-works both contributed substantially to the conception of The Netherlands as a modern project, intending to plan and control the dynamics of society as well as of nature.

From the start of the 21st century, the concept of the Welfare State but also the concepts of Randstad and the hydraulic works as expressions of a rationalized and engineered urban landscape find themselves in a process of erosion. Changing economic conditions, changing ideas on nature and ecology, climate change and a changing planning-culture, including an erosion of the meaning and role of the nation-state, resulted in the start of a fundamental paradigm-shift. The question is if the new paradigm will be post-modern, or anti-modern, or a more differentiated and shaded variation of modernism.

A total farewell to central planning and large scale engineering will be difficult in this country. Many centuries of engineering resulted in a situation that the survival of the country has become dependent from a continuation of a certain minimum of central planning and engineering.

The National Government initiated a second Delta-program, in order to provide an update of the safety of the densely populated western part of the Netherlands against flooding. This current delta-program can be considered as a new challenge for urban planning and design: to find a new balance between decision-making at the large (national) scale and processes of self-organization at the regional and local

scale.

The future strategy for flood-defense and water-management will be of decisive importance for the spatial configuration of the Randstad, which tends to change into two metropolitan regions: the Amsterdam Metropolitan Region and the Rotterdam-The Hague Metropolitan Region. The importance of a reconsideration of the relations between strategies concerning hydraulic engineering and spatial strategies in both regions, will be illustrated with the outcomes of two recent design-competitions organized by the Eo Wijers Foundation, as well as with some results of several design-studies in the present 5th International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam.

Understanding Conflicts, Designing Futures, Managing Change: A SECOAN search for Sustainability in the urbanisation and metropolisation of coastal environment

Ahmed Khan, SECOA project coordinator Cosmopolis – City, Culture & Society
Vrije University Brussel, Belgium

A brief overview of the SECOA project followed by analysis of few environmental conflict cases is the scope of this presentation, which aims to highlight the role of conflict assessment in imagining alternative [and more sustainable] futures for the ecologically sensitive coastal urban environments.

SECOA [Solution for environmental contrasts in coastal areas] is a large scale European FP-7 research project in the 'environment' theme that considers the effects of Human mobility and Climate change on urban settlements' growth and restructuring in fragile environments of coastal areas. Such effects are more concentrated and acute in contributing to negative consequences on natural and cultural resources [e.g. increased consumption; pollution; waste; urban carrying capacity demands, etc.]. The need for controlling and reducing such unwanted consequences is contributing to the creation of contrasts [conflicts] among stakeholders belonging to different economic sectors and social spheres. The main challenge for the project is: how to manage contrasts through sustainable urban planning, consisting of environmental protection, economic development, and social cohesion? SECOA takes on board an integrated ecosystem approach with the aim to identify the contrasts, analyze their quantitative and qualitative effects on the environment, elaborate an innovative methodology, build alternative scenarios, develop tools for appropriate policies, and create models to synthesize the complexity of the different social, economic and environmental systems. The project comprises of 8 partner universities that investigate 17 coastal urban areas in European and Asian countries (United Kingdom, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Israel, India and Vietnam). A graphic illustration of the foregoing will form the first part of the presentation, which will broadly capture the SECOAN search for sustainability in the urbanisation and metropolisation of coastal environment.

The second part of the presentation will illustrate the main storyline: 'Understanding Conflicts, Designing Futures, Managing Change' towards sustainable development in coastal areas. A snapshot of thematic and typological issues will be highlighted through presenting our conflict assessment framework – a

work in progress – that will allow a broader understanding of the nature of conflicts in coastal urban environments. This will be followed by a synoptic view of mapping and analysis of land-use change related conflicts for designed development scenarios in a few selected SCEOA cases. The premise here is that the potential for conflicts is embedded in land-use change triggered by competing interests. By unfolding [future] land [and sea]-use changes, therefore, potential conflicts can be mapped. Sharing these scenarios based mapping allows comparison between alternatives. Such alternatives function as a tool to map the complexity of policy questions, and thus, are useful as scientific support-base for expanding the strategic capacity of policy-making processes and governance. Moreover, such an approach allows exploring the future in an open dialogue with the stakeholders, and thus, is useful for generating a meaningful social discourse through participation aimed at managing change towards a more sustainable coastal urban environment.

1st afternoon session: 14.00-15.30

Infrastructure-led urban and metropolitan developments along water corridors

Sustainable development of river basins - Stuttgart Regions approach

Thomas Kiwitt, Managing Director - Verband Region Stuttgart
(Regional planning commission), Germany

From the perspective of Stuttgart Region, the title of this conference “Metropolisation of river basins – between threats and opportunities” can be focused on

- quality of live
- economic development
- sustainable mobility
- adaptation of open spaces and settlements to the conditions of a changing climate.

Densely populated river valleys form the core area of Stuttgart Region. These are also the gravity center of economic development as important players in the automotive and engineering sector are located here. But these areas have come a long way since the implementation of the first industrial plants that made use of the hydro-power. Therefore further development will always have to deal with structural changes, open spaces coined by the industrial heritage and an above average air pollution and noise level.

Stuttgart Regions approach to make use of the river basins specific potential is based on the supra-municipal and cross-sectorial perspective of an institution that is responsible for the provision and operation of regional railways, economic development, binding spatial planning and regional marketing. All these competences are coordinated by a directly elected “regional parliament” as a specific form of

regional governance. This assures a very broad spectrum of content and allows an implementation also in cases where total consensus among stakeholders can not be achieved.

The basic elements of that strategy are:

- Settlement development strictly oriented along the railway corridors: Only municipalities with direct access to this mode of transport are allowed to have an increased development of residential areas.
- Development of alternative transport corridors to reduce the impact on river valleys
- Inter-municipal areas for commercial / industrial development to reduce environmental impact and the risk of flooding
- A binding concept to protect open spaces –not limited to their ecological value, but also in consideration of the specific relevance for the micro-climate.
- Bio- corridors to connect habitats
- Bottom-up procedures to design master plans for the development of open spaces – both, to increase ecological value and attractiveness for recreational use.
- A co-funding program to support the implementation of project mentioned in the master plan
- Pilot and research projects for the development of innovative solutions within the river valleys
- Pilot project to concentrate government investment in infrastructure within a certain period
- Providing a data-base (incl. information on climate situation and vulnerability) for the land-use planning on local level.

These elements are subject to periodic discussion with partner institution and scientist. The content and procedure is up-dated on a regular basis. An intensified co-operation within the Danube area is foreseen.

The Danube Strategy and the Romanian Cities, the Danube as catalyzer of regional and urban development in Romania: ongoing strategies, policies and promising projects.

Pietro Elisei - URBASOFIA/pietro.elisei@urbasofia.eu

Gabriel Pascariu - University of Architecture and Urbanism Ion Mincu/gabi@urbaplan.ro

The European Enlargement has again allowed to return to think about geo-political strategies for the Danube Region. Since 2007, the majority of the countries in the Danube region are EU countries. The European Union took this opportunity in order to launch a strategy covering different priorities.

Actually, there have been several attempts in the past and institutions designed to manage the territories adjacent to the Danube. Different European countries have tried to have the economic hegemony of this part of Europe: A very interesting one from the geopolitical point of view, as the gateway to Eastern and Middle Eastern markets. All such attempts have not had it easy, for different reasons, for instance, among the most common:

- The idea came from outside the Danubian area and expresses the point of view of a great state that, through various means, wanted to extend its influence in the entire region;
- When conceiving the strategy, none of the parties, effectively interested, were even consulted;

- The designers of the strategy have not respected the majority idea of equality that must be at the centre of any association of states, which freely decide to get united under the aegis of certain interests.

It seems now that the context created by the EU could consent to face these issues under a more comprehensive perspective, this could open for this EU macro-area interesting new opportunities, especially in territorial questions (TENs, Energy, Urban Strategic Planning, ICT infrastructures and services...), but it remains a difficult task to create the liaison between the many real needs of this macro-area and the standard-general policy designed at Community level.

It is worth considering that the Danube is for more than 1/3 of his length on Romanian territory, this has permitted until now to launch cross border territorial cooperation with neighboring countries (the Danube separate Romania from Bulgaria, Serbia and Ukraine). Moreover, there are 19 cities on the Romanian side of the Danube, of which 3 big ones (Drobeta Tr. Severin, Braila and Galati) and Tulcea, (if we consider the channel connecting to Constanta the number is 22). Each of this city is connected to territories presenting different potentialities for regional development ranging from unique natural heritages (like the Danube Delta, Tulcea), until the industrial and logistics (Galati, Costanta, Drobeta) and the cultural ones (the singular urban fabric and history of Braila).

This paper focuses on the new opportunities determined by the funds for territorial cohesion in Romania for the current (2007-2013) programming period, paying a specific attention to major urban issues, both in terms of specific funds allocated in the major urban areas (It is worth remembering that the Romanian Regional Operational Programme /Axis I, on development of Urban Poles, has been investing 1,15 bl. Euros, the most relevant in Europe in terms of financial share) and implemented/in course of implementation financed projects (case studies are going to be presented).

Authors will contextualize this first phase of EU investment in relation to the overarching strategy principles/priorities proposed by the EU and the current territorial and urban problems/chances affecting Romanian cities and regions adjacent to the Danube. Finally, they will sketch possible scenarios that could be determined by the paradigm shift foreseen in the first official documents of the new EU policies for territorial cohesion (2014-2020).

2nd afternoon session: 16.00-17.30

Is there a logic, or a natural process, at work when urbanisation switches into metropolisation?

Romanian water cities of the future

EURODITE presentation abstract

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Considering the upcoming programming period, the new European 2020 agenda and its focus on development of regions, Romanian cities look to a more efficient project implementation and absorption of EU funding. To this extent local administrations are already undergoing preparatory actions.

Romania is one of the latest additions to the European Union and is at the very incipient stages of development, still trying to find the right tools that fit the local and national specificities.

The long lasting tradition of Romanian urban planning has always focused more on the built environment, giving considerable weight to large infrastructure works, even since communist times. There was never a long term vision or consideration for a territory wider than the administrative boundaries of the cities. From then until now, globalization and technologisation are taking their toll on large infrastructure rendering some obsolete, and raising the necessity not only for new infrastructure and a more global view of connectivity but also for new types of organizational patterns. These elements have affected the development of the cities, their economic and activity profiles.

Currently we are asking ourselves how to use the existing infrastructure, or how to build new infra in a sustainable manner, keeping in mind future trends and a regional, or metropolitan scale.

Strategic, long term planning is a new concept in Romanian urban planning. We, as EURODITE, are trying to introduce this concept and assist the administration to better understand and use it – masterplanning.

We are involved in 2 interesting projects:

- "Multi level governance & spatial policy for development of an urban system consisting of Braila and Galati metropolitan areas along the Danube"
- "Masterplan for the metropolitan area of Constanta"

In both of these projects water has a determining stake.

Romanian territory is characterized by two main water bodies: the Danube and the Black Sea. Braila-Galati, the only urban system in Romania, now constitutes the second biggest urban agglomeration on the Danube, at the very end of the river, a natural sea and river port, with specific sea and river transportation infrastructure. However it does not function.

Constanta is a sea port, also connected to the Danube by the Danube- black sea canal, having undergone massive infrastructure works that has determined a specific pattern of development for the

city both in physical as well as economic and social aspects.

The projects constitute the very first steps of a master planning process. In Braila and Galati the first aim is tackling the risk that comes with losing the identity of the cities, strongly connected to naval activities and water as main economic driver in the past, now forced to shift and find new approaches and benefits. This can only be done by cooperation of the two cities. We tried to assist by finding the common sectors for cooperation and the priority steps to take in the near future.

In Constanta, the considerable opportunities presented by the existence of water become in themselves a threat: there are major benefits in various economic sectors, and developments to be made for each in part. The challenge is to bring all the stakes together and find the common strategy for the most efficient way to take advantage of all the opportunities.

The presentation will give broad insight of the Romanian context and how the process of strategic planning is slowly developing in the current context.

Creating an urban climate in *Wien Donaufeld*: how participation shape urban design strategies

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Within the debate of the architectural Avant-garde in late 1950ies, architects started to challenge the attributes of modernism – i.e. rationalism, functionalism, neutrality and universality - to offer alternatives to the modernist paradigm, that was promoted by the *CIAM (Congrès International de l'Architecture moderne)*. But a new *Charta for Housing* in continuation of the *Charta of Athens* was never implemented in the architectural debate. In fact this younger generation scratched only the modernist surface and merely changed the form of architecture and urbanism. But as the time of the big narratives (Jean-François Lyotard) is over, the field of architecture and urbanism definitely needed to change their attitude towards shaping the city! *Polyvalency* and *contingency of space* (Edward Soja) are important concepts in urban geography and classical masterplanning seem to be an outdated concept finally. The presentation will focus on one of the former target areas in the Viennese Urban development plan from 2005 (STEP 05): *Wien-Donaufeld*. The Urban overall concept defines the process as one of the core qualities in developing the 70ha big site at the river bank of the *obere alte Donau*. The design strategy aims for new interfaces between politics, real estate, planning and local population to ensure a socially balanced and integrated urban space (Hartmut Häussermann) on a long term. It intends to offer a robust spatial frame that will integrate needs and requirements of the various actors and stakeholders already at an early stage: But in some cases it is not the active urban society that derogates new forms of urban development!

Results of the Roundtable

The outcomes of this event will contribute to the discussion ongoing in INTA's Community of Competence Metropolisation and to the reflection within the coming INTA36 Congress that will be held in New York 12-15 November 2012.

Reports will be available soon on the dedicated pages on INTA website: [Community of Competence Metropolisation](#)

The Roundtable Have we reached a limit in making the city? Metropolisation of river basins - between threats and opportunities

is the result of a cooperation between INTA's Community of Competence Metropolisation , CEIT and RealCorp Conference (www.corp.at)

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