Track 1: Transforming Human Settlements

Track 2: Planning Activism & Social Justice

Track 3: Envisaging Planning Theory & Practice

Track 4: Urban Planning & Policy Making

Track 5: Intelligent City for People

Track 6: Planning for an Interlined & Integrated Rural – Urban Development
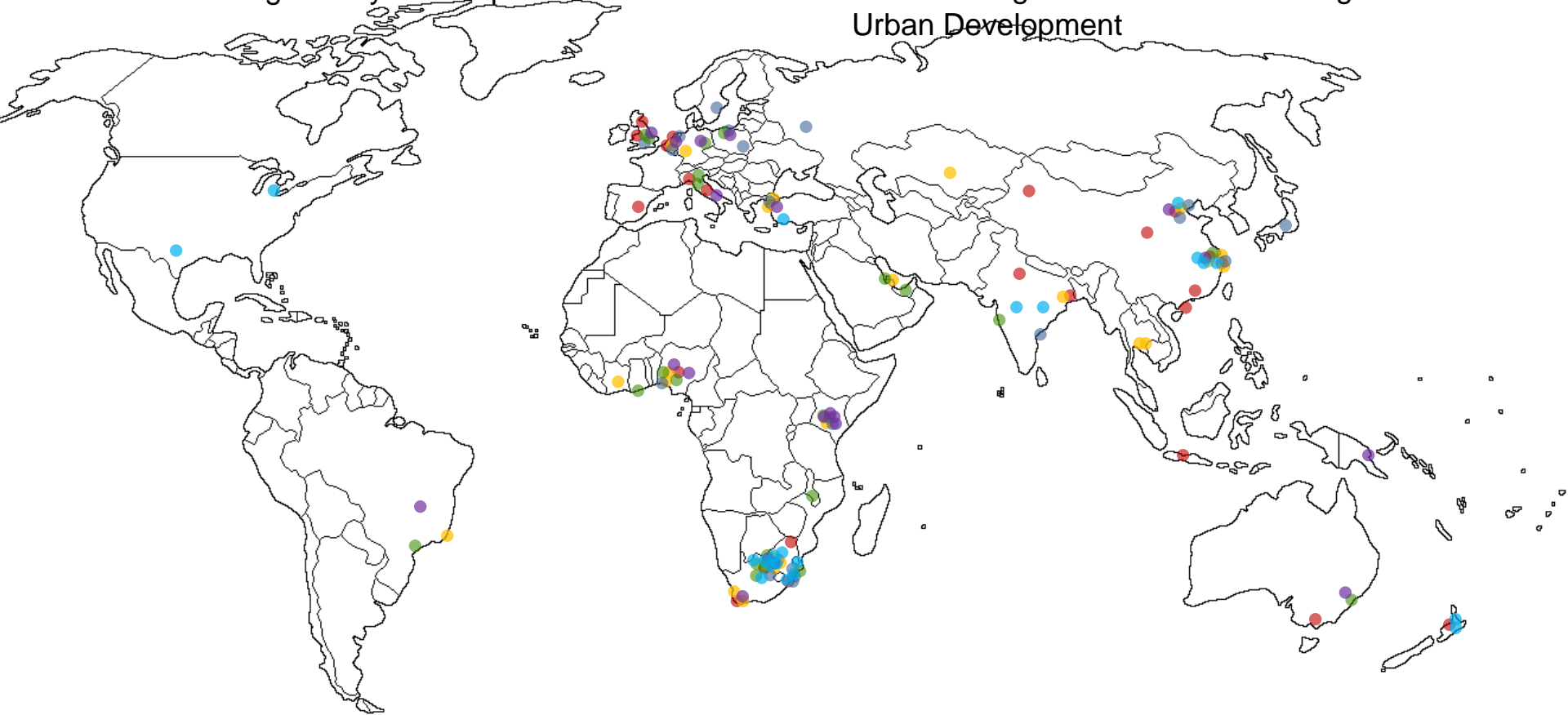
Informal

Bottlenecks

Chaos

Inaccessibility

Open-ended experiments

TOD

Micro-transforming

Universal design principles

Thanks to the speakers for sharing !

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Cities we have

Trends

- Informal settlements
- Negative spaces
- Automobile and sprawl
- Focus on consolidated urban fabric
- Conflicts and migrations
- Exclusive design principles
- Cumbersome and rigid regulatory framework

Problems

- Insecurity
- Exclusion
- High carbon footprint
- Urban-rural disparities
- Identity crisis, memories destruction
- Inaccessibility for some
- Hindrance to action

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Cities we need

Desired outcomes

- Physically active cities
- Inclusive cities
- Urban-rural integration
- Rich social experiences
- Cities of memories
- Resilient cities

Levers to manage change

- Collaboration
- Universal design principles
- Reconsider development paragon
- Understand CAPEX vs OPEX
- Open-ended experiments
- Expanded more Nuanced approach to admitted tools

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Cities we need

Levers to manage change

- Micro-transforming

- Environmental recovery

- Public participation

- Contextualization

- Holistic approach to sustainability

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Relevance for South Africa

Area type (generic in the KZN context)	"Cities we have"		"Cities we need"	
	Trends	Problems	Desired outcomes	Levers to manage urban change processes
CBDs				
Suburbs and infill areas				
Former apartheid townships				
Well located informal settlements				
Densifying peri-urban settlements (often Ingonyama Trust land)				
Dispersed peri-urban settlements				
Strong economic activity areas e.g. industrial/commercial				
Public spaces				
Transit nodes, networks & infra.				

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Relevance for South Africa

Public spaces

- What makes a city walkable, runnable, ...?
- Public sphere can become loci of political and power

Transit nodes, networks and infrastructure

- Sustainable urban infrastructure + alternative technologies + financing
- Transit Oriented Development (TOD) *process* -can also work at micro and local/neighbourhood scales.
- Modified city structure to promote use of public transport and make TOD viable – opportunities around railway stations.

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Relevance for South Africa

Sub-regional

- Disappointing/negative impact of investment in Lesotho under AGOA
- Promising results of decision by 3 mines in NW Province to house employees and their families in existing surrounding small towns, thereby increasing their sustainability.

Governance – a multi-faceted and over-arching dimension

- A consistent regulatory framework is a necessary but not sufficient pre-condition for development. SA has a very elaborate framework – sometimes too complex
- Co-ordination and responsibility
    - Between planning and implementation agencies
    - Between national government policies and mandates given to local government (questions of capacity and resources to deliver)
- The human factor is often the most critical in successful developments. E.g.
    - Partnerships
    - Identifying and breaking bottlenecks
    - Manner in which changes can be introduced
    - Addressing issues of social exclusion and inequality in access to services and facilities

Track 1: Transforming human settlements

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice
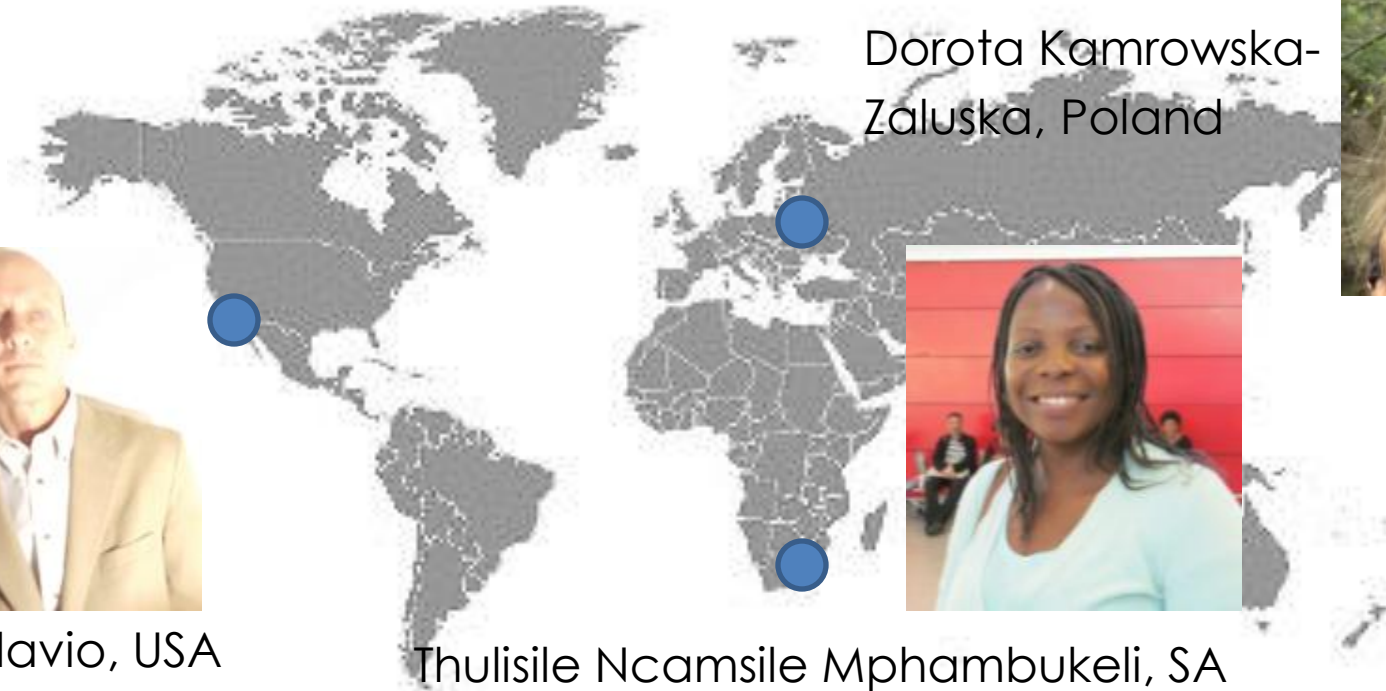
Dorota Kamrowska-Zaluska, Poland

Brett Clavio, USA

Thulisile Ncamsile Mphambukeli, SA

Context: Africa – diverse perspectives presented from policy and capacity building case studies up to land use management from the social justice perspective

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

Context: diverse examples from all part of the world tackling the most important issues

SURFACE OF URBANIZED AREA
1031 KM²
319 KM²

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
29.400 / Y
14.000 / Y

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS
0,6 MIL
1,3 MIL
INTERNET NATIVES

POPULAR "URBAN ACTIVISM"
FACEBOOK PAGES
187.000*
30.000*

* TOP RATED PAGE,
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ACTIVE FOLLOWERS

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Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

Critical issues outlined varied from:
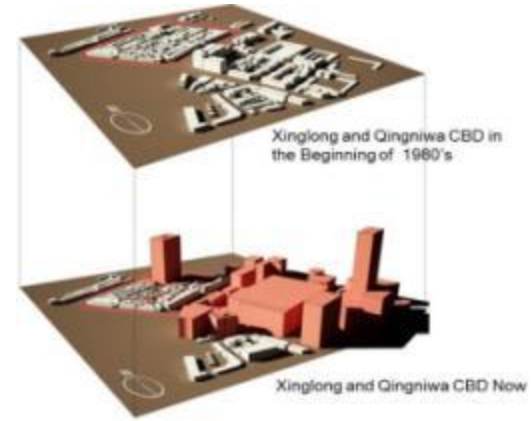
Xinglong Historic District in Dalian as typical case of community stratification
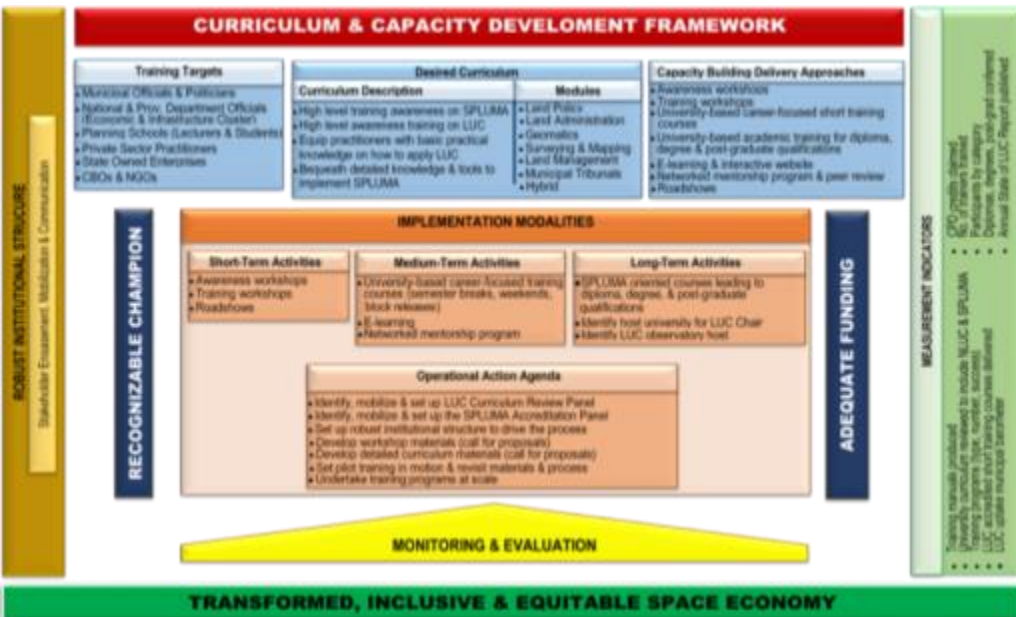
The Neoliberal Construct of Project Port Alaçatı

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

and to upgrade of slums in Makoko

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

From curriculum and capacity building up to down-to-earth analises of urban structures

CURRICULUM & CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SOUTH AFRICA CITIES CHANGING SPACES

The urban-rural continuum with emerging peri-urban area

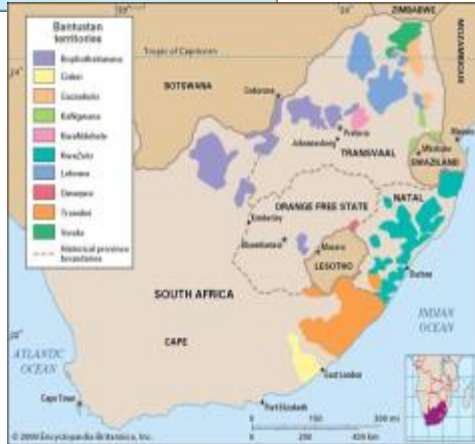Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

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Critical issues outlined varied from:

Four provinces created in 1910

South Africa
the bantustans

Ten bantustans created in 1910
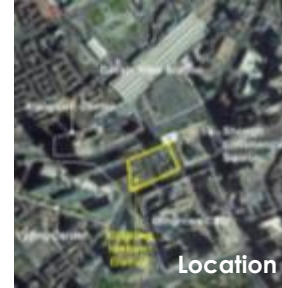
Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

Desire of Settling in Cities of New Generation of Chinese Migrant Workers

Revitalizing Historic District: Dalian Xinglong Historic District Case Study

Location

Block Layout

Architecture in 1940's and Now

entertainment
residence

mixed function with residence and business
business

warehouse

office

Function Layout in 1940's and Now

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

The question of method

- Quantitative
- Modeling analysis
- Surveys
- Observations
- Content analysis

4 Modeling Analysis

Multivariate linear regression analysis of dependent variables and independent variables by using SPSS

The correlation coefficient of regression equation is 0.935, and the confidence level of 99% is satisfied, which indicates that the regression equation can describe the relationship between the dependent factors and independent factors.

R	R²	Adjust R²	Sig
0.935	0.875	0.870	0.000

Model summary

type	Factor	Variable			coefficient	t	Sig
Independent variable	Spatial Characteristics of commercial facilities	Spatial environment quality	Scale of Commercial facilities (m²)		0.345	0.329	0.209
			Comfort	Number of recreation facilities	0.653	0.534	0.357
			beauty	Outdoor greening area	0.412	0.219	0.287
			convenience	Altitude difference between indoor and outdoor	-2.329	-1.583	0.056
	Spatial Characteristics of commercial facilities	spatial environment quality	Length of walking path		-8.239	-6.253	0.000
			Safety	Number of barrier free facilities	4.129	2.451	0.003
				Number of ways intersection	-6.688	-5.008	0.019
			Comfort	Number of street furniture	-5.125	-1.164	0.043
				Walking road width	5.143	0.437	0.062
			Beauty	Cleanliness	0.235	0.106	0.421
				Street green area	0.167	0.092	0.352
			convenience	Number of public service facilities	2.634	2.156	0.084
				The number of small garden	3.527	2.764	0.069
			constant		-11.22	1.664	0.001

Results of multiple linear regression analysis

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How can we contextualize spatial justice in planning?

-– there is always a challenge to define spatial justice and spatial transformation

-- both notions of social and spatial justice are interconnected

-– we have to understand where people are and what they need

-– it's all about understanding each and every issue and to address them

-– we seem to be using all these terminologies but not implementing adequately

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

Implications for planning

- Persistent or continuous spatial inequalities - regardless of good policies and legislative frameworks

  'Who are we going to serve?'

  'Leave no one behind – must also count for the deprived in affluent countries'

  'Municipalities forced to embrace the power of the many'

- Emerging theme: **people-centered planning** - not only as a slogan but as a new paradigm

Implications for the incorporation of activism and social justice in planning

- 'need to democratize (decolonize) the planning landscape in order to create cities that provide equal opportunities for their citizens'
- 'in authoritarian countries using "soft power" can help introduce some advanced planning practices'
- 'planner's position is enhanced by being an activist - it is more efficient to argue for something rather than against something'
- inclusive planning should be aware of ongoing neoliberal policies and the transformation in the legal process
- There are serious implication for the incorporation of activism and social justice in planning where traditional leadership is involved

Track 2 Planning Activism and Social Justice

Envisaging Planning Theory and Practice for the Next Decades

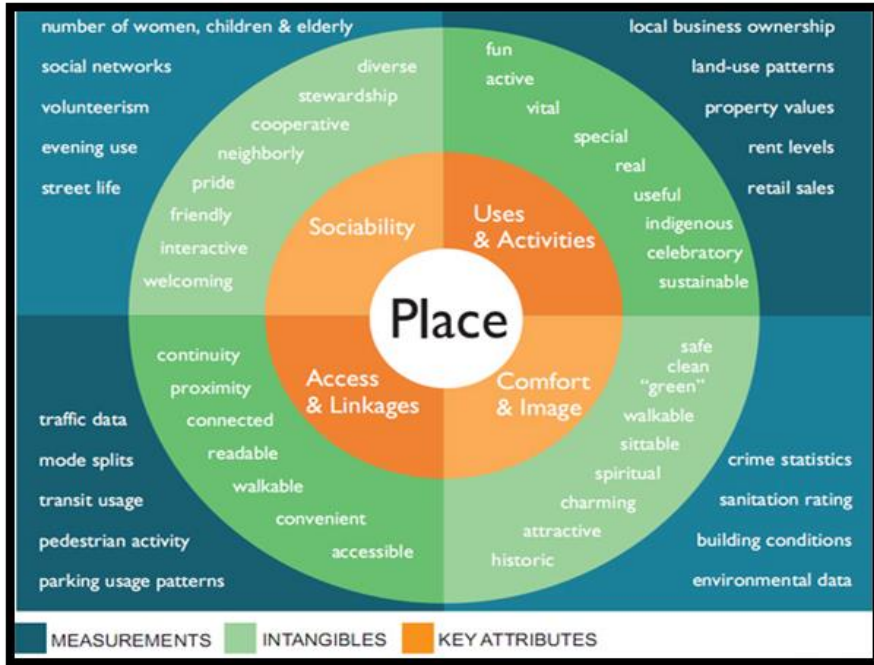Milena Ivkovic   Nuin-Tara Key   Mark Oranje

Track 3: Theory and Practice

Managing Innovation and Change

Track 3: Theory and Practice

- Controlled and static vs dynamic and evolving
- How does planning theory evolve to provide an elastic framework that accommodates rapid change while providing actionable and measurable guides that achieve local aspirations?

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Environmental Planning

- Environmental planning that goes beyond the natural environment but ventures into integrated place making, culture, and built environment challenges

- How can environmental planning consider the "non-tangible" cultural and social dynamics of place?

Track 3: Theory and Practice

Post-colonial Planning Challenges

- Participatory planning and meaningful, culturally relevant engagement is critical to planning globally

- How do we transform our governance system so that engagement doesn't remain just a check-box item, but is central to achieving local aspirations
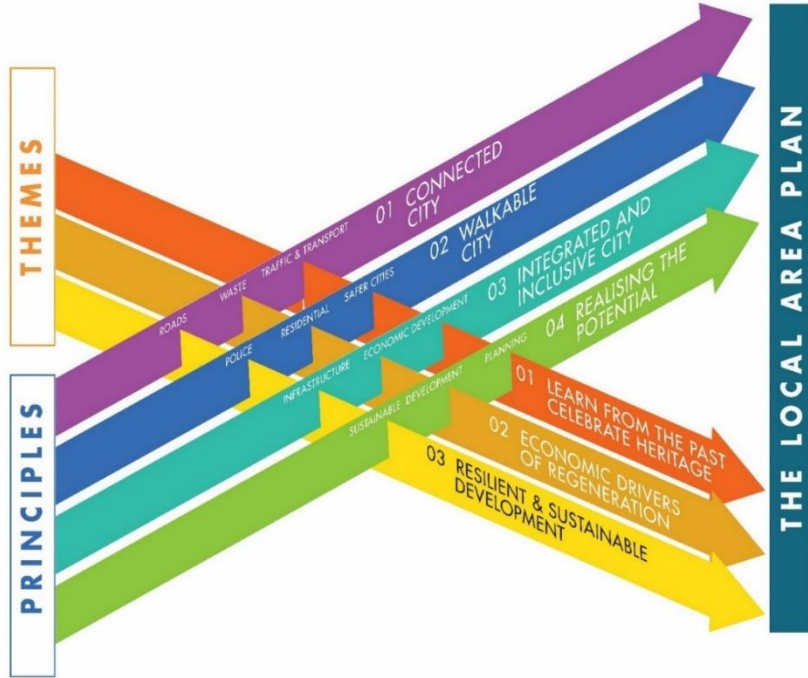
Track 3: Theory and Practice

Tools for Integrated Planning
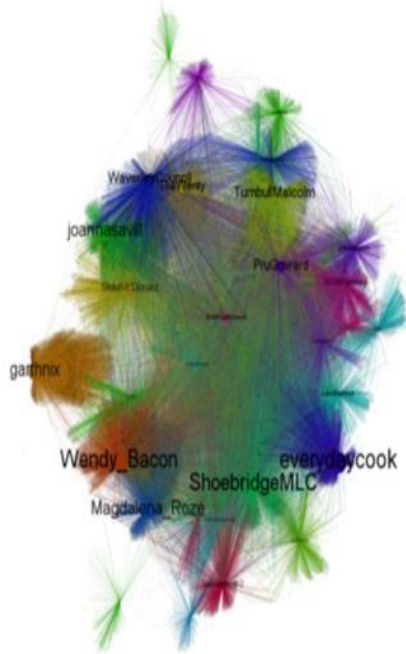
- Integrating sectors and expertise to achieve the cities that that we need.

- How do we make integration happen?
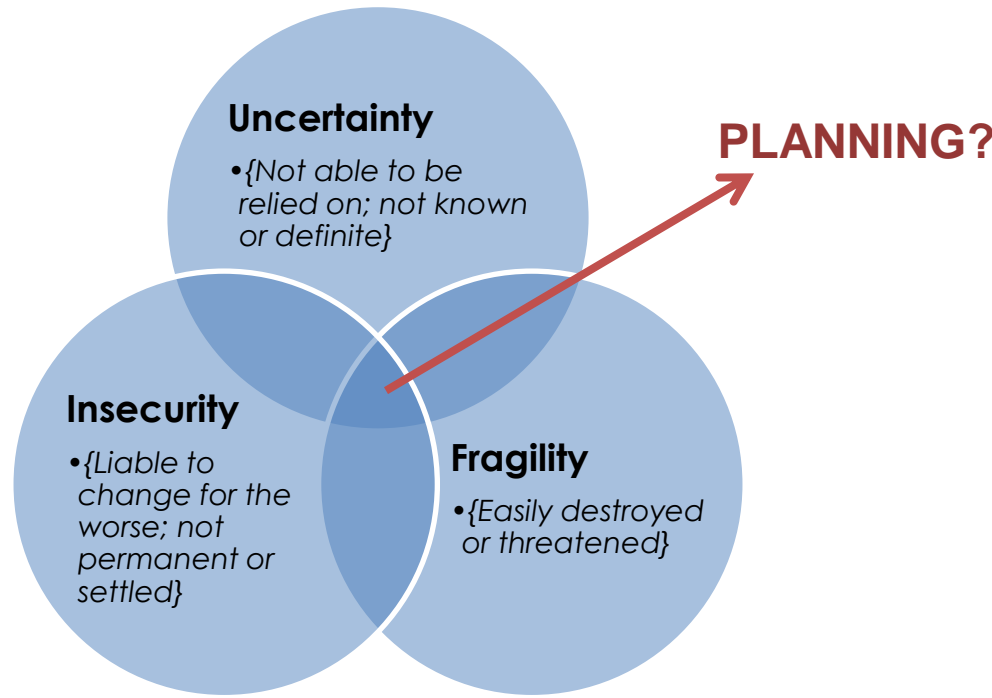
Track 3: Theory and Practice

Synthesis/summary

- Changing urban form alone will not solve our current and future social, economic and environmental challenges.
- Future Research
  - Applied research
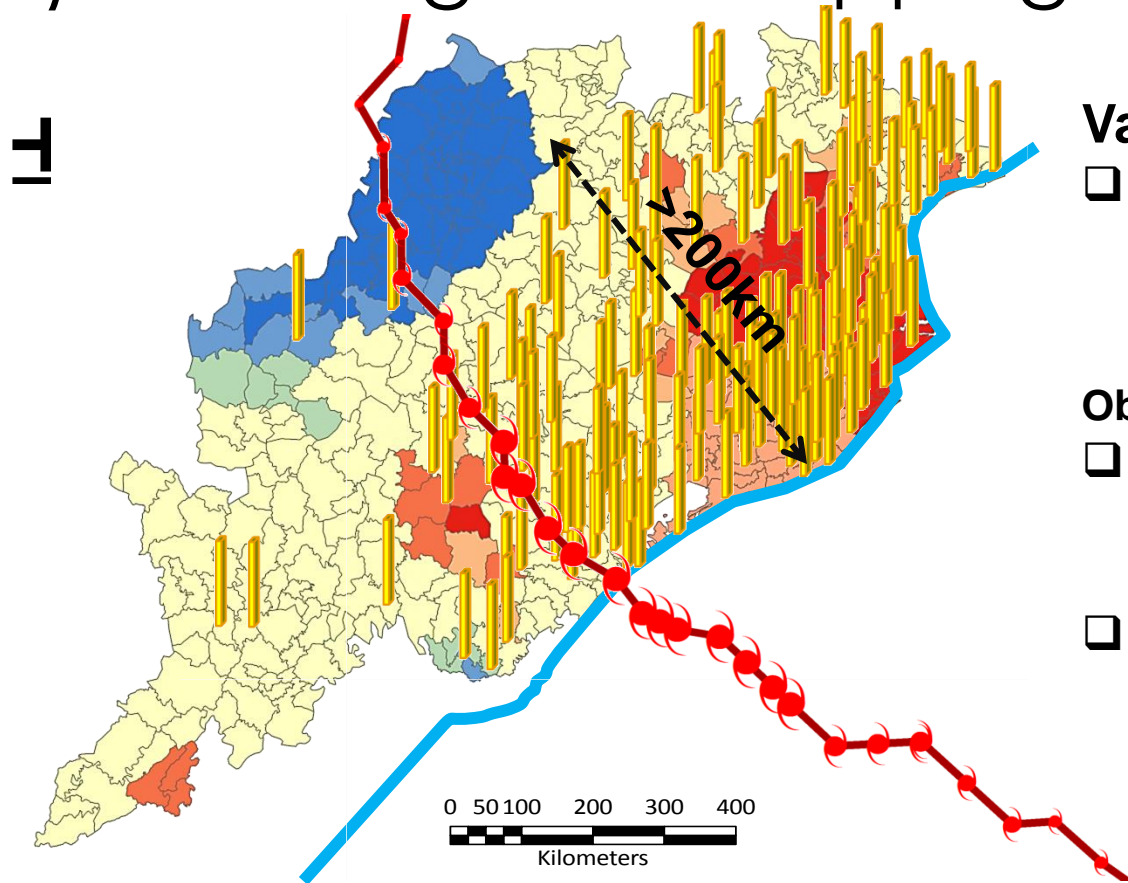 - Cross-sector and scale integration, because planners can't do everything

Track 3: Theory and Practice

All cities experience fragility

Igarapé Institute fragile cities data visualization project
http://fragilecities.igarape.org.br/

1) Assessing and mapping vulnerability

Validation
❑ Correlation exists between hazard impact and social vulnerability.

Observations
❑ Maximum impact of cyclone right side of the track.
❑ Area of influence is more than 200km from the coast.

2) Tools and methods for dealing with the complexity
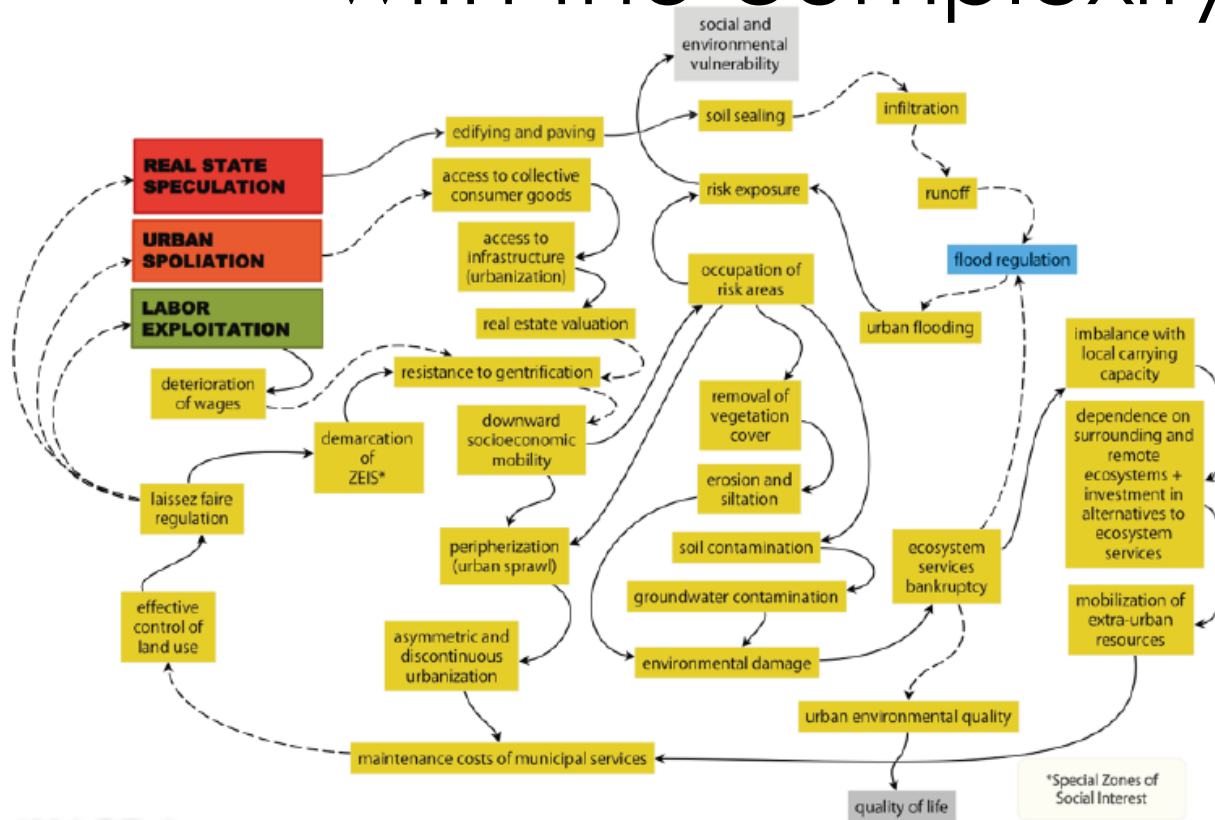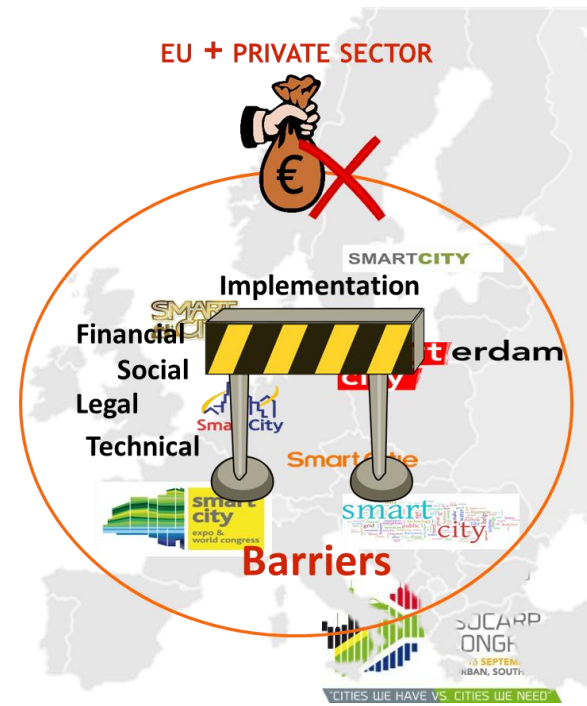

IMAGE 1

3) Old and new technology needed

SMART ENERGY CITY PROJECTS

Information & communication technology

INTEGRATION

COLLABORATION

OPTIMIZE URBAN ENERGY SYSTEMS

QUALITY OF LIFE

EU + PRIVATE SECTOR

Implementation

Financial

Social

Legal

Technical

Barriers

Barriers to smart energy city projects

4) Safety and security risks undermine development and growth

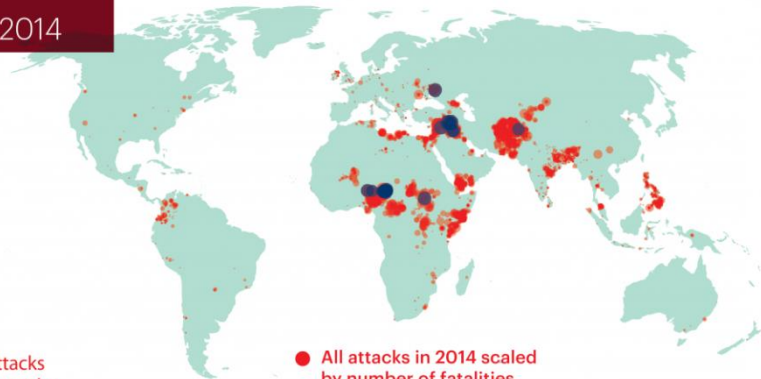| COLD WAR ERA	POST-COLD WAR ERA
- Safety hazards took places in specific regions or countries - Governments placed emphasis on national and global security rather than the concerns of ordinary people. - Security forces based on human power and weapon	- Human security, which pays attention to the concerns of ordinary citizens, has come into prominence because of increasing intra-urban conflicts - Rising social problems, marginalised groups and urban terrorism - Emerging new security technologies such as security softwares, CCTV systems and GIS technologies

TERRORIST INCIDENTS 2014

13,370
terrorist attacks in 93 countries

32,658
people killed in terrorist attacks

78%
killed in terrorist attacks were in just five countries

● All attacks in 2014 scaled by number of fatalities
● Worst attacks in 2014

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5) Multilateral and Legal approaches

Public interest issues were not raised at all in residential density cases

6) Flexibility

Status	Current	Proposed
Zoning	SR2	SR2
Uses	Dwelling House Second Dwelling Utility Service Urban Agriculture Shelter House Shop Home Occupation Bed and Breakfast Home Child Care Informal Trading Any educational, religious, occupational or business purposes; with dominant residential use.	All uses permitted in SR2 Consent uses: **Basket of Rights:** **Restaurant** **Office** **Boarding House (Guest House)** **Service Trade**
Floor factor (FF)	1	1.5 for property owners who requested additional FF

MAP 3: **EXISTING ZONING**   N.T.S

LEGEND
- Single Residential 2
- General Residential 3
- General Business 4
- Community 1
- Community 2
- Open Space 2
- Open Space 3
- Utility

Subject properties included in consent and departure application

7) Planning - role and competencies

Planning processes lengthy and complex

designer as planning professional
needs to integrate quality of design
with '*collaborative practice'* skills:

 incl. mediating design, communicating, disseminating, enlisting stakeholders, inviting diverse views, moderating and adapting

8) Institutional challenges

- Devolution of **resources**: money, skills
- **Low priority** of urban planning, Institutional **rigidities**, and **Inadequate support** to local level
- **Corruption,** influence of power, and entrenched interests

Conclusions

1. How can the traditional planning processes such as development controls, master-planning, etc. be made more relevant and responsive?

2. What new ways of working may planners need in order to deal with these levels of complexity?

3. What paradigm shifts may be needed in the profession?

Key Themes

Innovation, Spatial Form, Knowledge-Driven Economy, **Restoration**, Land supply, Happiness, Neoliberalism, Nodal Development, Vulnerability, Participation, Infrastructure, Transport, Energy, Empowerment, Inspiration, Digital Slums, Bottom-Up/Top-Down, Augmented Technology, Smart Metering, Spatial Efficiency, Smart Urbanism, Data-Driven Activism, Ledger, Comprehensive Digital System, Big Data, Competitiveness, Next Generation, Inter-Connectiveness, Transformation, Co-Production, Embracing Technology

Track 5: Intelligent City for People

Insights from Emerging Markets

- Dharavi recycles 80% of Mumbai's waste.
- There are plans to wipe out the recycle industry

Anuradha CHAKRABARTI, Kiranjith CHULLIPARAMBIL, Prasanth CHARAKUNNEL, Drishti Center for Urban Research, India
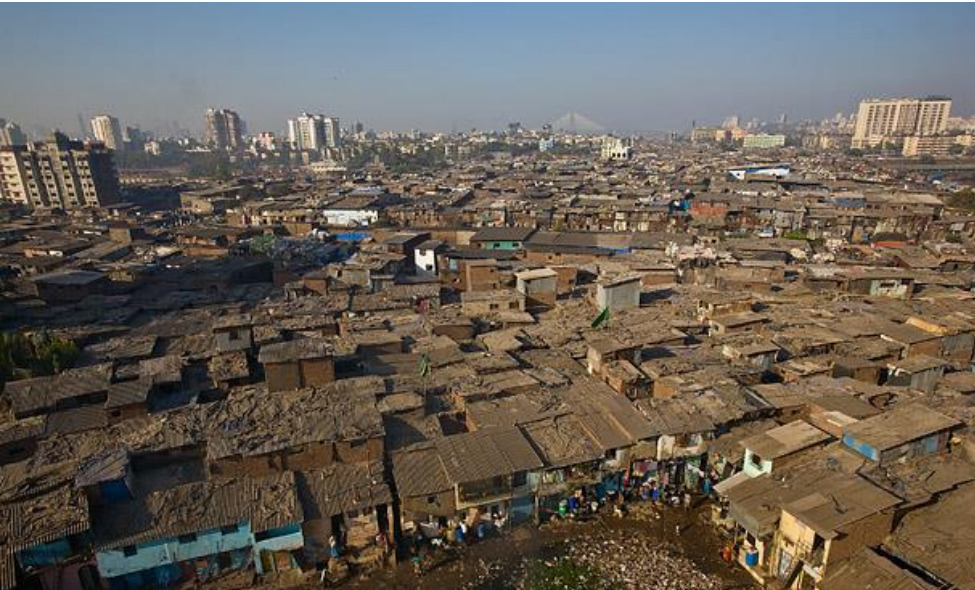
Strategies of the Rich World

Monardo B.,
Bianchi L.,
Del Re N.,
Simone A.,
Tani A.

Italy / Sapienza University of Rome

Track 5: Intelligent City for People

The Excitement

The Caveats

- Mis-understanding / Mis-interpretation
- Utility / Potentials
- Clarity / Limitation / Priority
- Relevance

The potentials of smart cities are yet to be realized in full

Track 5: Intelligent City for People

People-Centered Approaches

An intelligent city should
- Put citizen's priority first
- Empower and enable participation
- Continues to learn & adapt

Intelligence in Smart Cities

- Credit: Jelle Rijpma

Track 5: Intelligent City for People

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Questioning rural-urban interface

How do we improve:

- existing planning processes to provide for greater economic opportunities and social inclusion?

- livelihood opportunities in rural areas?

- the process of migration to be more inclusionary?

- application of special planning tools?

- preservation of cultures and traditions through the planning process?

- livelihood and livability in the peri-urban areas?

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated
rural-urban development

Spatial planning tools

NSDF

1 — **Tackle spatial divisions**

2 — **Unlock development potential**

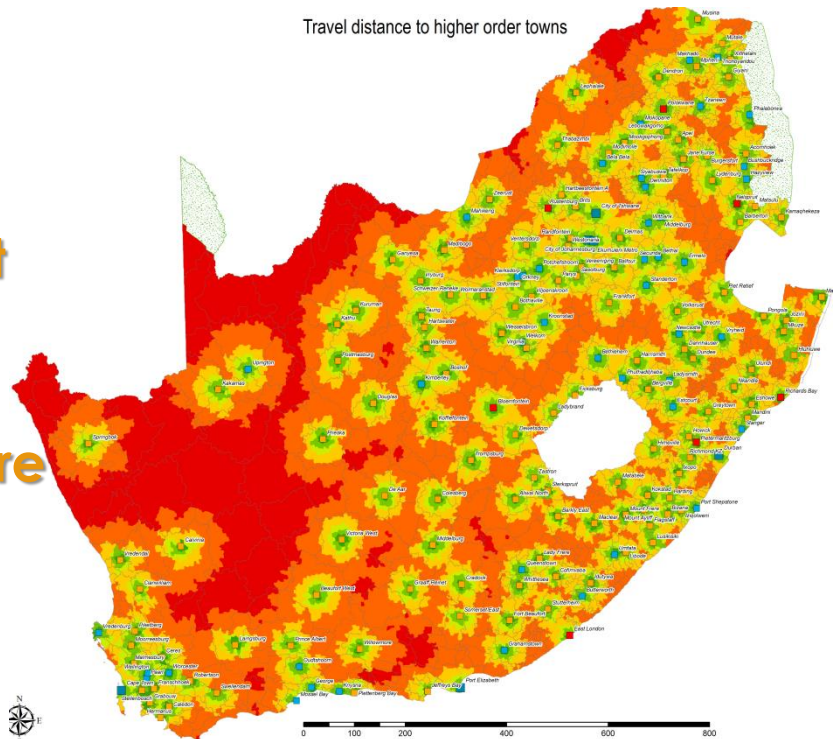3 — **Guide infrastructure investment**

4 — **Manage economic shifts**

5 — **Facilitate coordination**

Travel distance to higher order towns

Legend

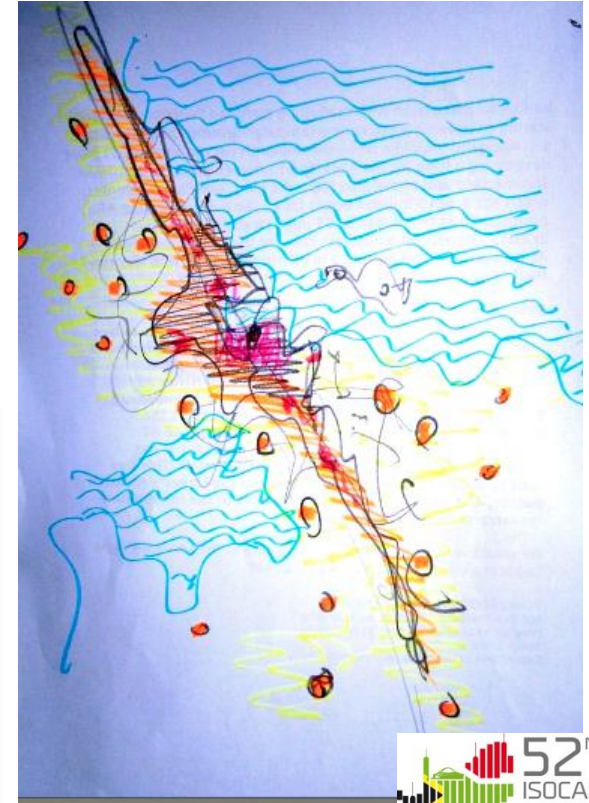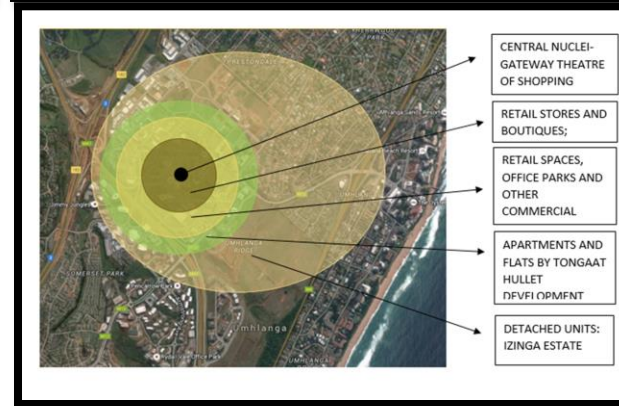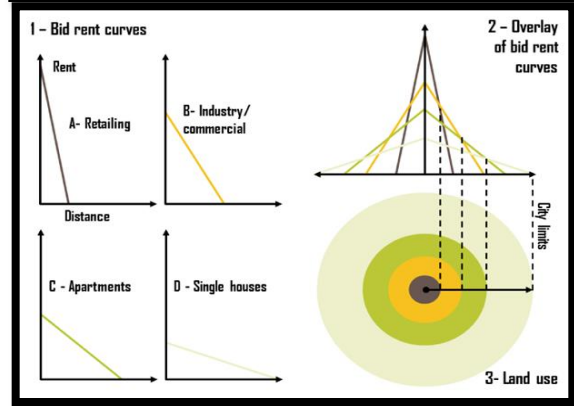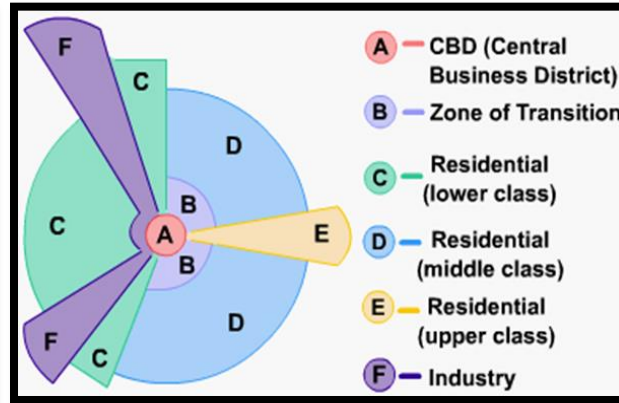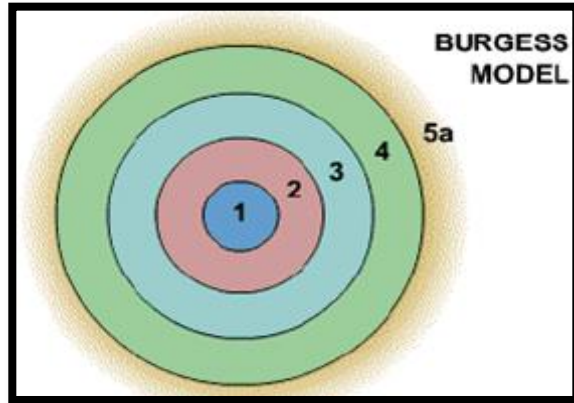**Higher order towns**

Town order
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

National Parks

All catchments

Travel distance

Distance in km
- 0 - 10km
- 10.1 - 20km
- 20.1 - 30km
- 30.1 - 50km
- 50.1 - 100km
- Over 100km

0   100   200   400   600   800

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Need to revisit existing models

Migration, culture and tradition

- What role should governments, communities and planners play to protect and conserve cultural traditions and livelihoods?

- How to integrate migrants into new urban settings?

- And how to reintegrate returning migrants?

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Planning at a regional scale

- **Correlation between intra-regional trade and regional economic growth**

- **Regional integration Impacting spatial economic means**

- **Changing patterns of migration**

- **Emerging mega-urban regions blurring rural-urban boundaries**

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Peri-urban interface

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development
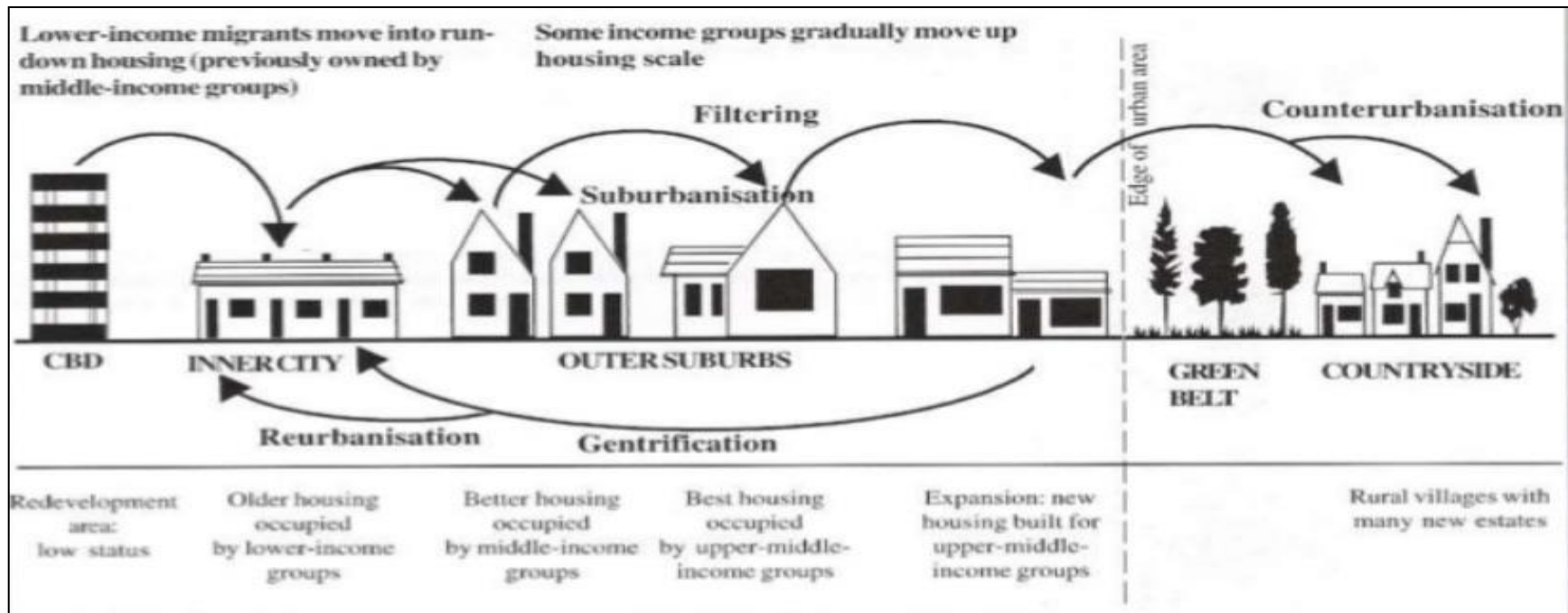
- How do we manage livelihood and liveability of the people in transitional spaces?

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Conclusion:
Cities we have vs cities we need

- Urban and rural spaces need to be considered interdependent for sustainable development

- There is tremendous potential for village-based rural livelihood development through micro-planning

- Local initiatives need to be integrated into the regional spatial settings – through an integrated regional planning framework

- Advancement in spatial planning tools offer new possibilities to integrate developmental mechanism at multiple scales of governance - to increase efficiency in delivery of basic services

- Need to improve the institutional mechanism of coordination, streamline existing governance systems and build human resource capacity

Track 6: Planning for interlinked and integrated rural-urban development