

48 ISOCARP CONGRESS PERM, RUSSIA

10-13 september 2012

Fast Forward:

Planning in
a (hyper) dynamic
urban context

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USEFUL INFORMATION

Emergency phone numbers

Fire _____ 01
 Police _____ 02
 Ambulance _____ 03
 Search and rescue _____ 112

If have any questions concerning your stay in Perm (also in case you have got lost or left you luggage, etc.), please contact the special ISOCARP hot line:

_____ +7 342 2 700 501

Official city of Perm website: _____ www.gorodperm.ru

Remember:

Avoid leaving valuable items and large amounts of cash in hotel rooms or cloak rooms (in cafes, restaurants, museums, etc.).

Opening hours

Shops: _____ 10AM – 8PM

Banks: _____ 9AM – 5PM

Restaurants: _____ 10AM – 11PM

Transportation

Public transport: buses, trolleybuses, trams.

A ticket for any public transport costs _____ 12 roubles.

Tickets are bought from the conductor on the bus, trolley or tram.

Taxi: The price of a taxi journey within the city varies from 100 to 200 roubles. The trip to the airport costs around 400 roubles.

'Kultura' taxi service: _____ +7 342 2 700 502

'Persona' taxi service: _____ +7 342 233 23 33, 074

SIM-cards

You will need a passport to buy a SIM-card of a local mobile operator. SIM-cards can be purchased from mobile phone shops ('Euroset', 'Svyaznoy') and mobile operators' shops ('Beeline', 'MTS', 'Megafon', 'Rostelecom').

Wi-Fi

Most hotels, cafes, restaurants, shopping malls and parks in the city centre provide free Wireless Internet access. You can also get Wi-Fi service on some trolleybus and tram routes that run through the city centre.

Money

The official currency in Russia is the Russian Rouble.

The approximate exchange rates:

1 \$ _____ 32 roubles

1 € _____ 40 roubles

You will need a passport to exchange foreign currency.

Most hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and shops in the city accept credit cards (Visa, Mastercard).

Useful Russian words and phrases:

Hello – Privet

Goodbye – Do svidaniya

Please – Pojaluista

Thank you – Spasibo

Excuse me – Izvinite



The Congress venue is a no-smoking venue

Call-center

+7 (342) 2 700 501

CITY MAP



Congress Locations:

1. Congress venue: «Perm Academic Theatre-Theatre», Lenina, 53
2. YPP venue: «Perm National Research Polytechnic University», Komsomol'skiy Prospect, 29
3. Congress hotel: Ural hotel, Lenina 58. +7 (342) 218 62 20
4. Congress pavillion (Restaurant, Exhibition)

Congress Routes:

- ← «Congress-hotel to Congress venue» route
- Tram
- Trolley-bus
- Bus
- «Green Line» (walking route)
- «Red Line» (walking route)

Infrastructure:

- Hotel
- Restaurant
- Cafe
- Cashpoint/Currency Exchange
- SIM-card
- Wi-Fi

CONGRESS PARTNERS



Ismael Fernández Mejía
President of ISOCARP

Each year, the annual World Congress of the International Society of City and Regional Planners combines cutting edge presentations from international experts, papers from planners from all over the world, and discussions of

challenging issues facing communities and governments everywhere, all in a unique atmosphere of collegiality and friendship.

And each year, we meet in a new city that offers special opportunities for learning, discovery, and the stimulation of engaging with a new and fascinating place and culture.

In 2012, the Congress addresses the neglected but critically important issue of 'urban speed' – as outlined in General Rapporteur Stefan Rau's introduction on page 11. The Congress will also include an International Planners' Forum for papers on diverse topics of great interest.

In 2012, the Congress is being hosted in the City of Perm, the easternmost city in Europe, a city with a special place in Russian history, and a city which is recognised for its achievements in promoting the cultural economy and dynamic urban planning.

I acknowledge the outstanding work of the Local Organising Committee and ISOCARP's Congress Team in ensuring that this will be another very rewarding and memorable Congress, and encourage you to be part of it. I'm looking forward to seeing you in Perm!



Igor Sapko
Mayor of the City of Perm
Chairman of the City Council

It gives me great pleasure to welcome the delegates to the 48th ISOCARP World Congress to our city.

We see urban planning as a key discipline for the city, generating new ideas and technologies, offering solutions for the improvement of the urban environment, and giving impetus to the development of infrastructure.

Over recent years, Perm has been at the forefront of urban planning in Russia, and is now the centre of new approaches for improving the image of the modern metropolis. The Perm Master Plan is based on best practice in European and domestic planning. It takes into account both the local context and the latest trends in the design of urban space. Our primary goal has been to create a comfortable and safe city, a city for people, a good place for living and working.

We are keen to learn from others, to enter into dialogue and cooperation, and to engage in the analysis and discussion of topical issues in contemporary urbanism. I am convinced that the ISOCARP Congress, bringing together experts and practitioners, can give significant impetus to our endeavours. In particular, it will be a great learning opportunity for our young architects and planners.



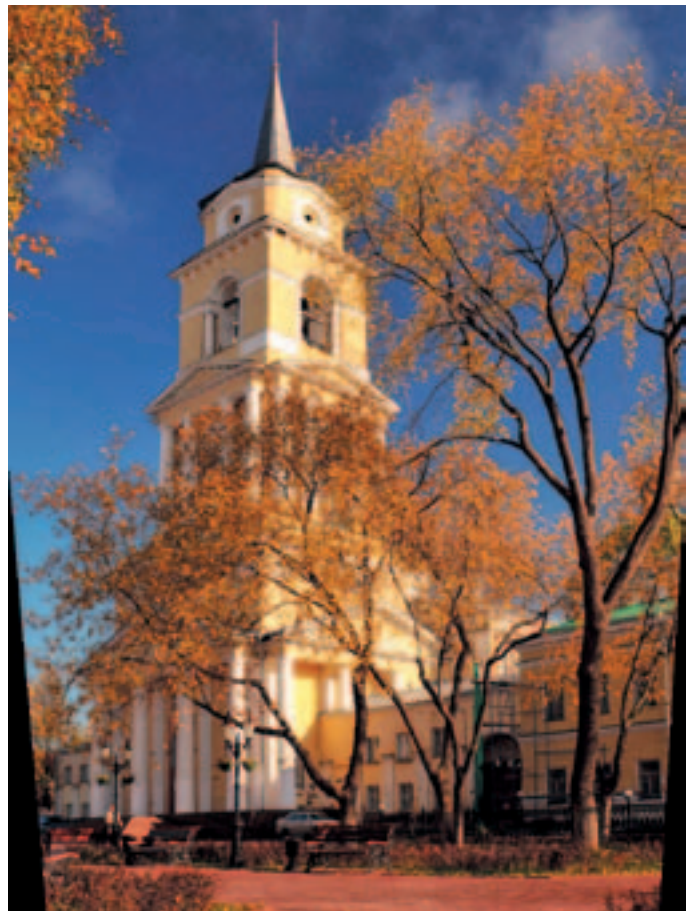
Dmitry Narinsky
Head of Coordination Committee of
Russian Urban Planners Association (RUPA)

The recently established Russian Urban Planners Association (RUPA) is a diverse network of practising professionals – the first and only society in Russia intended to

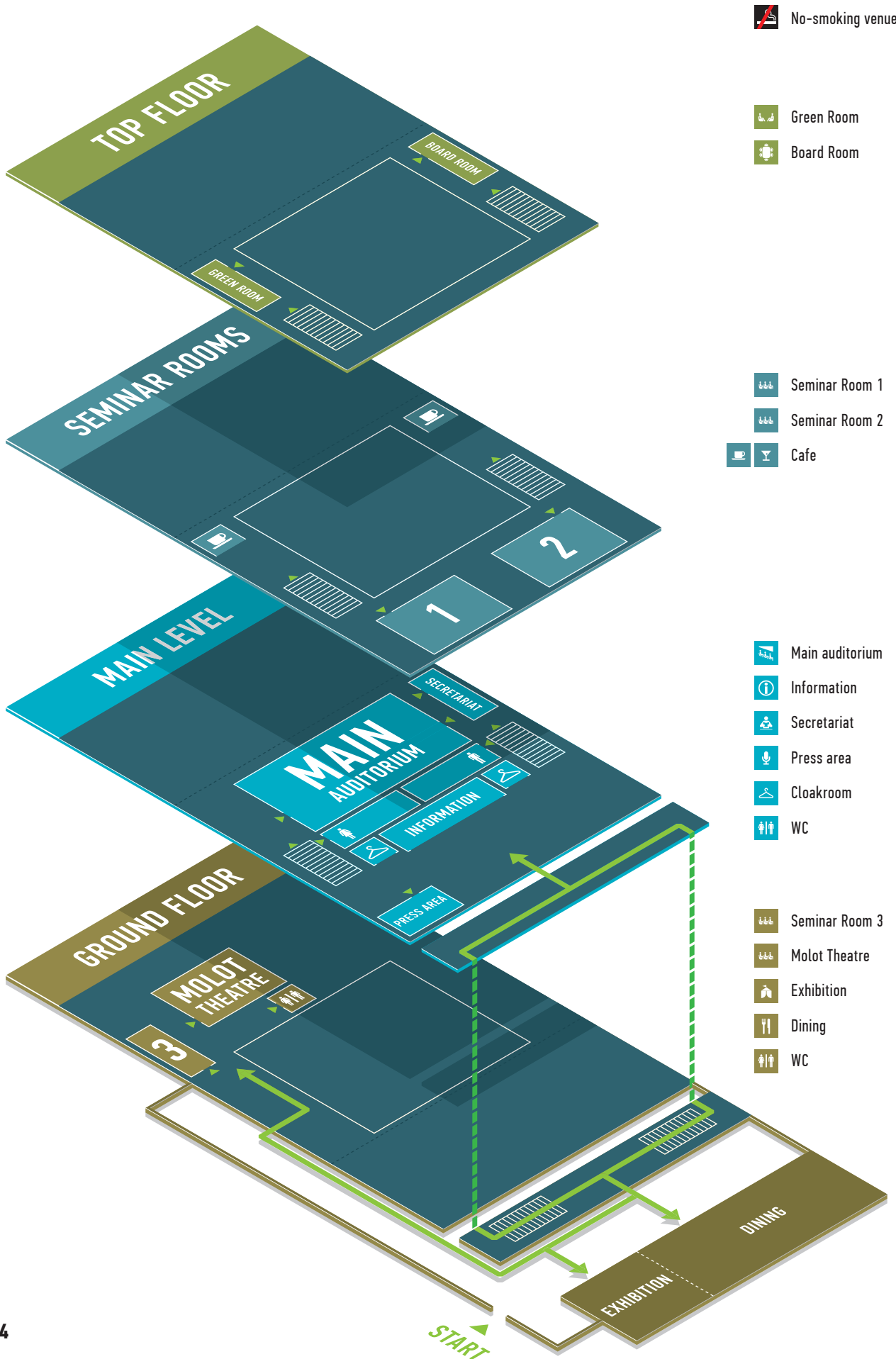
bring together experts not just in planning and architecture but also in geography, transportation, infrastructure and environmental protection as well. RUPA works to create an urban planning knowledge network, improve planning education, raise professional standards, and encourage the best international practice in Russian planning processes. Special attention is paid to education and knowledge exchange processes. RUPA organises seminars, workshops, professional competitions and conferences.

The members of RUPA participate in planning, development and city marketing projects, working hand-in-hand with local, regional and national authorities, academicians, land owners, developers and citizens.

RUPA seeks national and international partnerships to advance the profession of urban planning in the Russian Federation and, being a co-organiser of the 48th ISOCARP Congress in Perm, welcomes all the participants to come to the Congress and share their valuable experience.



VENUE MAP



ABOUT THE CONGRESS



Jeremy Dawkins
ISOCARP Vice President, Congress

THIS CONGRESS has all the magic ISOCARP ingredients: planners from around the world, gathering to exchange insights, experience and ideas, and to exchange friendship and a love of what we do. Like all ISOCARP congresses, Perm will be alive with concern

for the future, and with a commitment to know, to plan and to act.

A fantastic team of people, in Perm, in the ISOCARP office in The Hague, and Congress Team members around the world, have planned and acted to bring you – our Russian and international delegates – a packed program of outstanding speakers; practitioners sharing their knowledge and practice; forums and workshops; parties and dinners; and opportunities to renew friendships, meet the Russians, experience Perm and the Urals, and go home reinvigorated with new connections and new ideas.

If this is familiar to members of the expanding ISOCARP family, some things are new: a shorter program – it's all packed into four days; a simple structure, with three mornings for parallel paper presentations by 100 authors, and four afternoons to come together for important papers and discussions of the core themes of the Congress; and a focus on the host city and country, with the Local Organising Committee and the Russian Urban Planners Association helping us make this a landmark event in Russian planning – and thus making the event unusually *real*.

There are other important initiatives that will appeal to specific interests: presentations on the Perm masterplan; a workshop on planning education; a workshop on planning principles for the height of buildings in Perm; a workshop on planning for underground space; a workshop on ISOCARP's Urban Planning Advisory Teams; presentations of ISOCARP's Young Planning Professional projects; Bart Goldhoorn's Block City exhibition; and a special event on leading-edge planning projects in Russia including the new innovation centre at Skolkovo, planned as Russia's Silicon Valley.

Gaby, Elena, Monica, Stefan and Andrei, together with Perm City Administration and Oleg and the Ozon team, you are the champions of the 48th ISOCARP Congress – you experienced the perils, the frustrations and the joys of bringing this event to the delegates, and ensured through your skill and commitment that they will go home richly rewarded. On behalf of delegates from across Russia and the world: we salute you!



Andrei Golovin
Local Organising Committee, 48th ISOCARP Congress
Director of Perm City Projects Bureau

I have a big personal stake in this Congress. The collaboration of our team with ISOCARP meant joining a large family of people who know and understand the city, who appreciate being involved in the city's future, and who respect each other's professionalism. Here was a wonderful opportunity to seek and find solutions, no matter how rapidly the world is spinning around us. And solutions are needed, fast! Russian cities are experiencing fundamental changes as local self-government becomes stronger.

Perm's success in creating new forms of urban planning policy could set an example for other Russian cities. The essence of the new urban policy is very simple: stopping urban sprawl, encouraging development within the already-developed areas of the city, filling the urban voids, and creating a diverse, integrated, well-used urban fabric. The core values are mixed use of land and buildings, and development on a human scale. The new urban policy calls for construction at a reasonable height, to create the most convenient and viable environment of streets and blocks, as opposed to a mass of single-use, high-rise residential enclaves dissected by roads.

Meanwhile, the vast majority of Russian cities continue to reproduce monotonous dormitory areas with incredible speed. These soulless residential enclaves are surrounded by hectares of emptiness. The city as a whole is doomed to insoluble transportation problems due to the enormous, ever-growing volume of commuters flowing out of lifeless dormitory suburbs.

In Perm, when appointing a Local Organizing Committee for the 48th ISOCARP Congress, we were able to create a team of like-minded people, full of aspiration to transform the Russian practice of urban planning with new approaches, and to establish a permanent professional exchange of knowledge and examples.

Planners, politicians and communities are increasingly finding evidence that the practice of urban planning should be more flexible, responsive and adaptive, ready to tackle the consequences of rapid urbanization, sudden reversals of political and economic life in cities, and natural and man-made disasters. By taking this as the main theme, the 48th ISOCARP Congress has assembled analysis, insight and practical experience of working with the results of accelerated urban change.

Who knows, maybe the Congress will become the basis for a new trend in the theory of planning practice, for example 'scalping strategic planning' (from a stock market term meaning slicing the strategy between the short and long term). The main requirements of this strategy are to be ready to respond: 'just follow the signals – monitor what's happening – each indicator plays its role and cannot be ignored'.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
Technical tours Registration	9 – 10:30 Five parallel sessions	9 – 10:30 Five parallel sessions	9 – 10:30 Five parallel sessions	Post-Congress tours begin	
	11 – 12:30 Five parallel sessions	11 – 12:30 Five parallel sessions	11 – 12:30 Five parallel sessions		
2:15 Opening plenary	1:30 – 3 Tuesday Plenary	1:30 – 3 Wednesday Plenary	1:30 – 3:30 General assembly RUPA meeting		
	3:30 – 5	3:30 – 5	4:00 Final plenary Closing ceremonies		
YPP presentation	5:30 UPAT workshop Underground space	5:30 Skolkovo evening 7:00 Bureau meeting	7:30 Awards ceremony Congress dinner		
6:30 Welcome reception	9:30 to midnight Jazz at the Museum of Contemporary Art	Free			
Exhibition, displays, etc					



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



ARTURO CORPUZ is Senior Vice President and member of the Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc. Dr. Corpuz served as Lecturer at the Department of City and Regional Planning of Cornell. Among others, Dr. Corpuz has served as Consultant and Adviser of the National Economic Development Authority of the Republic of the Philippines, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.



RUURD GIETEMA is an urban planner. He has been a partner of KCAP since 2002. As urban planner and partner he has experience in large-scale urban master planning and design of waterfront projects, and new urban districts. Ruurd Gietema is also responsible for a variety of KCAP projects in China. Under supervision of Rem Koolhaas he worked on the 2002 development plan for the IJ banks in Amsterdam.



NAISON MUTIZWA-MANGIZA is Head of the Policy and Strategic Planning Unit in the Office of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). He is also UN-Habitat's Acting Chief of Staff. He was previously Chief of the Policy Analysis Branch and Editor of UN-Habitat's Global Report on Human Settlements and Professor and Chairman in the Department of Rural and Urban Planning at the University of Zimbabwe.



YAN HUANG is the Director General of Beijing Urban Planning Commission. Yan Huang has worked as a city planner for the city of Beijing for over 25 years. As deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Urban Planning Commission from 2000 to 2007, she was also responsible for Olympic venue. Since 2007, Yan Huang has been Director General of the Beijing Urban Planning Commission, taking the full responsibility for urban planning affairs of the city of Beijing.



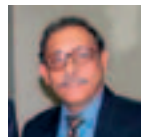
JOHANN JESSEN has been Professor for Local and Regional Planning at the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Stuttgart since 1992. He is author and co-author of several books on urban planning and urban policy. Jessen is member of the German Academy for Urban and Regional Spatial Planning and of the Academy for Spatial Research and Planning.



DJOKO KIRMANTO has been Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia since 2004. Previously he was Secretary General of the Ministry of Settlements and Infrastructure. Minister Kirmanto holds degrees in civil and hydraulic engineering, and in urban and regional development.



NADEZHDA B. KOSAREVA has been the President of the Institute for Urban Economics since its foundation in 1995. Nadezhda Kosareva is a professional expert in housing policy, housing finance, real estate market development, local governance, and urban socio-economic development. She is a member of the Expert Council under the RF Government Commission for Enhancing Sustainability of Russian Economy.



KAVAS KAPADIA has been involved in Planning and Architecture education in India. He advises the government and professional institutions on this issue. He is currently the Head of the Department of Urban Planning and Regional Planning and working as an advisor to DDA on the "Master Plan Delhi 2021".



OLGA VENDINA is a senior research scientist at the Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



DOMINIQUE LANCRENON is the President of the European Council of Spatial Planners (ECTP) and Honorary President of Société Française des Urbanistes. Together with Joao Teixeira she initiated the DECADE of PLANNING 2010-2020. For 25 years she has been managing a team of experts in territorial cohesion, housing and facilities, urban planning and design and works with cities, regions, and estate companies.



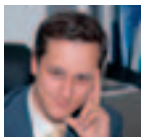
MARK MEEROVICH devoted his life to the promotion of the new culture of urban planning and methods in Russia. He is PhD in Architecture, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor (Department of "Architecture and Design", Irkutsk State Technical University). Advisor of the Russian Academy of Architecture and Building Sciences, full member of the International Academy for Nature and Society in the department of "Art and Industrial Design", a member of the Union of Architects of Russia and the Union of Designers of Russia, Honored Worker of Higher School, Professor of International Academy of Architecture.



In 1995 **BART GOLDHOORN** founded the journal PROJECT RUSSIA – a bilingual magazine on Russian architecture, urbanism and design, followed by PROJECT International – a Russian language journal on foreign developments in the field and PROJECT BALTIA – a regional architectural journal published in St Petersburg. In 2008 he founded the Moscow Architecture Biennale and he has been the Biennale curator since then. Currently, Bart Goldhoorn is working as an advisor to the Moscow Masterplan Institute in the framework of the planning of the Moscow agglomeration.



THOMASZ OSSOWICZ is an Urban Planner and Professor at the Department of Architecture, Wrocław University of Technology. From 1999-present Ossowicz has been Director of Wrocław Development Office and Chief Urban Designer of City of Wrocław. He specializes in urban planning, computer simulation of spatial development and transportation, strategic planning, and urban management.



DMITRY SHAPOVAL is the Minister of the urban planning and infrastructure development of The Perm Krai. He has an experience of developing the urban planning policy working for the Ministry of Regional planning of the Russian Federation



Prof. Dr. oec. **ALAIN THIERSTEIN** is a full professor for spatial and territorial development at the Munich University of Technology, department of architecture. He at the same time is senior consultant and partner with Ernst Basler Partners Ltd., Zurich, a private engineering and planning consultancy. Current research interests include impact of the knowledge economy on urban and mega-city regions development, sustainable regional development, innovation and regional policy as well as policy evaluation.



Dr ALFONSO VEGARA is an Architect, Economist and Sociologist. He is the founder and President of the Fundación Metrópoli, Fellow and Trustee of the Eisenhower Foundation. He has taught architecture and planning at the Universities of Madrid, Navarra and Pennsylvania School of Design. He has also worked as an advisor to the Governments of Singapore, Curitiba, Dublin, Bilbao, Casablanca, Sydney, Moscow etc. From 2002-2005 he served as President of ISOCARP, The International Society of City and Regional Planners.



NICOLAS YOU is chairman of the Assurance Group for Urban Infrastructure of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and of the UN World Urban Campaign Steering Committee. He is also Executive Director of the Global Ecological Security Council and a board member of the African Medical and Research Foundation.



CONGRESS SCHEDULE

Monday 10 September		Tuesday 11 September					
<p>Track One A1 Rapid urbanisation: low carbon; liveability</p> <p>Track One A2 Rapid urbanisation: social inclusion, cultural and ecological conversation</p> <p>Track One B/C/D Planning challenges in shifting dynamics</p> <p>Track Two Fast Forward for spatial planning in Russia</p> <p>Track Three International Planners' Forum: managing urban dynamics</p> <p>Main Main Auditorium 1 Seminar room 1 (one floor above Main Level) 2 Seminar room 2 (one floor above Main Level) 3 Seminar room 3 (on the Ground Floor) Molot Board room Molot Theatre (on the Ground Floor) Top Floor</p> <p>Registration opens at 7:00 Technical tours depart 8:30 Technical tours return 13:30 Coffee in the pavilion 13:30</p>		<p>Reports from the frontiers Adebayo Movahed Saif el Islam Ahmed Iranmanesh/Bigdel</p> <p>Social justice, ecology and liveability Ernawi/Kirmanti/Djakapermana Marful Peng Kai Kaushik</p> <p>Economic decline and population loss Gligorjevic Cedillo Ryan Tillner</p> <p>Masterplanning Perm Golovin Vancutsem Petrovich Starodubtseva van der Wagt</p> <p>Ensuring quality of urban transformations Burcher Byrnes Walloth Kafafy</p>	<p>Room: 1</p>	<p>Room: 2</p>	<p>Room: Molot</p>	<p>Room: Main</p>	<p>Room: 3</p>
		10:30 Coffee and tea in pavilion					
		<p>Reports from the frontiers Zhang Xie Robinson Conventz</p>	<p>Social justice, ecology and liveability Schwaiger Njue Jiang Boja Simsek</p>	<p>Economic decline and population loss Featherstone Ptchnikova Pascariu/Elisei Kurbatova</p>	<p>Education Forum Collaborative Frontiers in Planning Education</p>	<p>Ensuring quality of urban transformations Bigdeli Cornaro & Admiraal Belyaev Chernova</p>	
		<p>Room: 1</p>	<p>Room: 2</p>	<p>Room: Molot</p>	<p>Room: 3</p>	<p>Room: Main</p>	
		12:30 Lunch					
<p>14:15 Plenary Chair: Jeremy Dawkins</p> <p>Ismael Fernandez Mejia <i>ISOCARP President</i> Welcome and Commencement of Congress</p> <p>Viktor Basargin <i>Governor of Perm Krai</i> Opening address</p> <p>Igor Sapko <i>Mayor of the City of Perm</i> Welcome address on behalf of the city</p> <p>Dmitry Narinsky <i>Russian Urban Planners Association</i> Welcome address on behalf of RUPA</p> <p>Djoko Kirmanto <i>Indonesian Minister of Public Works</i> Indonesia Green City Development Program: A New Endeavour in Planning Practices</p> <p>Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza <i>UN Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya</i> Planning the 21st century city in developing countries: UN-Habitat's perspective</p> <p>Nicholas You <i>Chairman World Urban Campaign</i> Planning for rapid urbanisation: critical outcomes for sustainable development now!</p>		<p>13:30 Plenary Chair: Shi Nan</p> <p>Huang Yan <i>Director General Beijing Urban Planning Commission</i></p> <p>Kavas Kapadia <i>Professor, School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) Delhi</i></p> <p>Planning in a hyper dynamic context: The case of Delhi and the national capital region</p> <p>Art Corpuz <i>Ayala Land, Inc., Manila, Philippines</i></p> <p>Spatial trends of metro Manila during a period of rapid change Q&A, discussion</p>					
		15:00 Coffee and tea in pavilion					
		<p>15:30 Plenary Chair: Andrei Golovin</p> <p>Mark Meerovich <i>Professor, Irkutsk State Technical University</i></p> <p>East and West. Two natures of the urbanization – two approaches to the decision.</p> <p>Tomasz Ossowicz <i>Professor, Wroclaw University of Technology</i></p> <p>How to integrate strong change forces and quality of space. The Wroclaw model. Q&A, discussion</p> <p>Martin Dubbeling <i>Vice President ISOCARP, UPAT</i> Presentation Urban Planners Advisory Teams (UPATs)</p>					
<p>16:15 Coffee and tea in pavilion</p> <p>Alain Thierstein <i>Professor, Munich University of Technology</i> Hyper dynamic, rapid, on the quiet. Spatial transformation and the knowledge economy in cities of Western Europe</p> <p>Nadezhda Kosareva <i>President, Institute for Urban Economics, Moscow</i> Urban development and town planning policy</p> <p>Piotr Lorens <i>Professor, Gdansk University of Technology; VP YPP</i> Presentation of Young Planning Professionals project in Perm</p> <p>General Rapporteur Stefan Rau <i>Director, Metropolitan Synergies, Shanghai</i> Introduction of the Congress Team, the Congress Topics and the Concluding Statement</p>		<p>17:30 UPAT Workshop, Seminar Room 1</p> <p>17:30 Planning for Underground Spaces, Seminar Room 2</p>					
		19:00 Reception for Mayors (by invitation)					
<p>18:30 Welcome reception in pavilion</p>		<p>21:30 to midnight Jazz at the Perm Museum of Contemporary Art</p>					

Wednesday 12 September						Thursday 13 September				
Institutional framework, planning policies Ordoñez Cervantes Wu Xiaoli Juvara Kürkcüoğlu	Social inclusion, appropriate housing Minnery Ahmad Kim Bagautdinova / Gafurov	Natural and manmade disasters Narang Suri Li Ming Jing Feng Freidine	New methods, tools and opportunities Ledwon Saghin/loja Golédzinowska Mushchinkin	Managing urban dynamics Bajic-Brkovic Milojevic Trkulja Vloebergh	Mayor's Forum (by invitation) 3	The quality change Perry Prosperi Huta/Mica El Gohary	Cultural heritage conservation Duy Doc Beriatos Yin Kamrowska-Zadzalaska	Perm Scrapes the Sky Workshop on height of buildings Board room	New planning culture in Russia Antonov Elisei/Pascariu Yu Golubeva	Tools and instruments Ratschüler/ Schrenk Uchiyama Schrenk Feldman Brkovic/Sretovic
1	2	Board room	Main	Molot		1	2		Main	Molot
10:30 Coffee and tea in pavilion						10:30 Coffee and tea		10:30 Coffee and tea		
Institutional framework, planning policies Sangare Bragos Pancewicz Paryski	Social inclusion, appropriate housing Bannaga Novenkova Li Chenguang Uttarwar	Natural and manmade disasters Fattahi Liu Chengcheng Gong Yuan Sretovic/ Brkovic	New methods, tools and opportunities Stepura Bos/Lee Seerappalli Ponnusamy Grudinin	Managing urban dynamics Dawkins Liang Zheng Ahmad Malcata Rebelo	Mayor's Forum (by invitation) 3	The quality change Toba Tetty Akbulut/Baslik Schmelzer	Cultural heritage conservation Nijenhuijzen Gunay	Board room	New planning culture in Russia Finogenov Krivov Lorens Appenzeller	Tools and instruments Yaghoubkhani Dudarev Vettorato Torres
1	2	Board room	Main	Molot		1	2		Main	Molot
12:30 Lunch						12:30 Lunch				
<p>13:30 Plenary Chair: Saskia Spijkerman</p> <p>Dmitry Shapoval <i>Minister of Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development, Perm Krai</i> The main directions of urban planning in the Perm region</p> <p>Olga Vendina <i>Senior research scientist, Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow</i> Paradoxes of city development: Administrative initiative, inertia of urban planning thinking and social challenges</p> <p>Bart Goldhoorn <i>Project Russia. Advisor to Moscow Masterplan Institute</i> Towards an industrial standard for urban blocks Q&A, discussion</p>						<p>ISOCARP GENERAL ASSEMBLY 13:30</p> <p>Main</p>		<p>RUPA GENERAL MEETING 13:30</p> <p>Molot</p>		
15:00 Coffee and tea in pavilion						15:00 Coffee and tea in cafes				
<p>15:30 Plenary Chair: Brigitte Schmelzer</p> <p>Ruurd Gietema <i>Partner of KCAP, Architects and Planners, Rotterdam</i> Modernizing the Russian city – Perm's Strategic Masterplan</p> <p>Johann Jessen <i>Professor for Local and Regional Planning at the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Stuttgart</i> High speed urban decline: the case of eastern German cities after reunification Q&A, discussion</p> <p>Piotr Lorens <i>Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Gdańsk University of Technology; ISOCARP VP YPP Program</i></p> <p>Tatiana Badmaeva <i>Urban planner, member of the Russian Urban Planners Association</i> Young Planning Professionals project Presentation of the Russian National YPP 2012 project held in Puschino in June.</p>						<p>15:30 Closing Plenary Chair: Jeremy Dawkins</p> <p>Dominique Lancrenon <i>President of European Council of Spatial Planners (ECTP)</i> Decade of planning</p> <p>General Rapporteur Stefan Rau and Congress Team Report on the Congress <i>Presentation of the Congress Statement</i> Q&A, discussion and adoption of the Congress Statement</p> <p>Ismael Fernandez Mejía <i>Outgoing President, International Society of City and Regional Planners</i> State of the Profession</p> <p>Milica Bajic-Brkovic <i>President Elect of the International Society of City and Regional Planners</i> Inauguration of the President Q&A, discussion</p> <p>What's next: 49th ISOCARP Congress, 1-4 October 2013</p> <p>Terry Byrnes <i>Byrnes & Associates, Planning, Architecture and Urban Design, Sydney, Australia; Chair, ISOCARP Scientific Committee</i></p> <p>John Minnery <i>Professor, School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Management, University of Queensland; Chair, Brisbane Local Organising Committee</i> The theme and topics for the next Congress Presentation on Brisbane, Australia, the host city for 49th ISOCARP Congress, 1-4 October 2013.</p> <p>Terry Byrnes Scientific Committee Statement Discussion</p> <p>Closing ceremony and farewells</p>				
17:30 Skolkovo Evening (Renova Stroygroup's presentation)										
19:00 ISOCARP Bureau meeting For ISOCARP Bureau members and representatives.										
Free										
						19:30 Awards and Congress Dinner				

INDEX OF AUTHORS

Adebayo	Tuesday	0900	Grishechkina	Tuesday	0900	Pancewicz	Wednesday	1100
Admiraal	Tuesday	1100	Grudinin	Wednesday	1100	Paryski	Wednesday	1100
Ahmad	Wednesday	0900	Gunay	Thursday	1100	Pascariu	Tuesday	1100
Ahmad	Wednesday	1100	Hu	Tuesday	1100	Pascariu	Thursday	0900
Akbulut	Thursday	1100	Huang	Tuesday	1100	Patti	Thursday	0900
Antonov	Thursday	0900	Huang	Wednesday	0900	Peng	Tuesday	0900
Appenzeller	Thursday	1100	Huang	Wednesday	1100	Perry	Thursday	0900
Bannaga	Wednesday	1100	Huang	Wednesday	1100	Petrovich	Tuesday	0900
Bagautdinova	Wednesday	0900	Huta	Thursday	0900	Pitchnikova	Tuesday	1100
Bajic-Brkovic	Wednesday	1100	loja	Wednesday	0900	Ponnusamy	Wednesday	1100
Baslik	Thursday	1100	Iranmanesh	Tuesday	0900	Probst	Wednesday	1100
Belyaev	Tuesday	1100	Jiang	Tuesday	1100	Prosperi	Thursday	0900
Beriatos	Thursday	0900	Jing	Wednesday	0900	Ratschüler	Thursday	0900
Bigdeli	Tuesday	1100	Jones	Wednesday	1100	Robinson	Tuesday	1100
Bigdeli	Tuesday	0900	Juvara	Wednesday	0900	Ryan	Tuesday	0900
Bos	Wednesday	1100	Ledwon	Wednesday	0900	Sabirova	Wednesday	1100
Bragos	Wednesday	1100	Lee	Wednesday	1100	Saghin	Wednesday	0900
Brkovic	Thursday	0900	Lesia	Thursday	1100	Sangare	Wednesday	1100
Burcher	Tuesday	0900	Li Chenguang	Wednesday	1100	Sasidharan	Thursday	0900
Byrnes	Tuesday	0900	Li Ming	Wednesday	0900	Schmelzer	Thursday	1100
Cahn	Tuesday	1100	Liang	Wednesday	1100	Schoeman	Thursday	1100
Campbell	Thursday	1100	Liu	Wednesday	1100	Schrenk	Thursday	0900
Carrasco	Thursday	0900	Lorens	Thursday	1100	Schwaiger	Tuesday	1100
Cedillo	Tuesday	0900	Lu	Wednesday	1100	Sretovic	Wednesday	1100
Cheng	Wednesday	0900	Kafafy	Tuesday	0900	Seif el Islam Ahmed	Tuesday	0900
Chernova	Wednesday	1100	Kamrowska	Thursday	0900	Sridharan	Wednesday	0900
Conventz	Tuesday	1100	Kamrowska	Thursday	0900	Starodubtseva	Tuesday	0900
Cornaro	Tuesday	1100	Karuppannan	Thursday	1100	Stepura	Wednesday	1100
Costa	Thursday	1100	Kaushik	Thursday	0900	Sun	Wednesday	1100
Dadashpour	Thursday	1100	Kheyroddin	Thursday	1100	Tetty	Thursday	1100
Dawkins	Wednesday	1100	Kibet	Tuesday	1100	Thierstein	Tuesday	1100
Deverin	Wednesday	0900	Kidokoro	Wednesday	0900	Tillner	Tuesday	0900
Djakapermana	Tuesday	0900	Kim	Wednesday	0900	Toba	Thursday	1100
Dorau	Thursday	0900	Kirmanto	Tuesday	0900	Torres	Thursday	1100
Dudarev	Thursday	1100	Kono	Wednesday	0900	Trkulja	Wednesday	0900
Duy Doc	Thursday	0900	Krivov	Thursday	1100	Tsun	Wednesday	0900
El Gohary	Thursday	0900	Kurbatova	Tuesday	1100	Uchiyama	Thursday	0900
Elisei	Tuesday	1100	Kürkcüoglu	Wednesday	0900	Uttarwar	Wednesday	1100
Elisei	Thursday	0900	Malcata Rebelo	Wednesday	1100	Vancutsem	Tuesday	0900
Ernawi	Tuesday	0900	Marful	Tuesday	0900	van der Wagt	Tuesday	0900
Fattahi	Wednesday	1100	Meenar	Tuesday	1100	Vettorato	Thursday	1100
Featherstone	Tuesday	1100	Mico	Thursday	0900	Vloebergh	Wednesday	0900
Feldman	Thursday	0900	Minnery	Tuesday	0900	Walloth	Tuesday	0900
Finogenov	Thursday	1100	Milojevic	Wednesday	0900	Wu	Wednesday	0900
Freidine	Wednesday	0900	Movahed	Tuesday	0900	Xiao	Wednesday	1100
Gafurov	Wednesday	0900	Mushchinkin	Wednesday	0900	Xie	Tuesday	1100
Gallagher	Wednesday	0900	Narang Suri	Wednesday	0900	Yaghoubkhani	Thursday	1100
Gavrilidis	Thursday	0900	Nijenhuijzen	Thursday	1100	Yang	Tuesday	0900
Gligorijevic	Tuesday	0900	Njue	Tuesday	1100	Yin	Thursday	0900
Godehart	Tuesday	1100	Novenkova	Wednesday	1100	Yu	Thursday	0900
Golubeva	Thursday	0900	Neuschmid	Thursday	0900	Zhang	Tuesday	1100
Golédzinowska	Wednesday	0900	Okabe	Thursday	0900	Zhou	Tuesday	0900
Gong	Wednesday	1100	Onishi	Wednesday	0900	Zhu	Wednesday	1100
Golovin	Tuesday	0900	Ordoñes Cervantes	Wednesday	0900			



CONGRESS TEAM

Local Organising Committee

With full responsibility for all those local arrangements that are critical to the success of the Congress – and to the enjoyment of the delegates – the Local Organising Committee has been working intensively for over a year. The Perm LOC put together their bid for the 2012 ISOCARP Congress, won the right to host the Congress, and has been an enthusiastic and energetic partner – working closely with Vice President Jeremy Dawkins and General Rapporteur Stefan Rau; liaising with the Russian Urban Planners Association; and in countless ways bringing a Russian flavour to the content of the Congress. They deserve our warmest congratulations and thanks for a complex task completed with care, thoroughness and style.

Anatoliy Makhovikov – Chief Executive, Perm City Administration
Arkadiy Kats – First Deputy Chairman of Perm City Duma
Anatoliy Saklakov – Councillor of Perm City Duma
Dmitry Narinsky – Head of Coordination committee of RUPA, RUPA member
Alexander Antonov – RUPA member, ISOCARP MEMBER
Andrei Golovin – Director of Perm Municipal Institution “City Projects Bureau”
Elena Chukaeva – main specialist of coordination department of Perm Municipal Institution “City Projects Bureau”
Ekaterina Meltcova – architect of Perm Municipal Institution “City Projects Bureau”
Svetlana Maximova – professor, head of Urban department of PNRPU
Oleg Oschepkov – director of “Ozon” group
Arthur Laut – project manager of “Ozon” group
Petr Kravchenko – development director of the company “SP-media”

Congress Team

Under the leadership of the General Rapporteur, the Congress Team plays a vital role at ISOCARP Congresses, assessing paper submissions, assisting authors, organising the paper session in the various tracks, running the actual sessions and then assisting the General Rapporteur with reports on the outcomes and with the Congress Statement. This is an opportunity to acknowledge their contributions and to express warm thanks on behalf of all authors and delegates. Here we briefly introduce the Congress Team. Fuller details of the work and interests of this year’s Congress Team is on the Congress website (2012.isocarp.org) and in the Congress Proceedings, published on the USB stick in the Congress bag.



Stefan Rau, educated in Stuttgart, Bonn and Chicago, is registered as urban planner and architect in Germany. He is director of the planning practice Metropolitan Synergies in Shanghai, consultant to various institutions and governments predominantly in China, Guest Professor at Lanzhou University of Technology and a frequent lecturer at several Chinese universities.



Oscar Bragos is an architect and urban planner and professor at Rosario National University, Argentina. He graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of Rosario, received his M.Sc. degree in Town and Regional Planning in Brazil and his doctorate degree in Architecture from the University of Valladolid, Spain. He is consultant to various municipal institutions in Argentina, and President of IGC (City Management Institute).



Jeffrey Featherstone is Director of the Center for Sustainable Communities and Professor in the Department of Community and Regional Planning (CRP) at Temple University. His teaching expertise includes planning politics and administration, environmental planning and politics, and water resources planning and management. He holds a PhD in Public Policy from Temple University.



Žaklina Gligorijević is an architect with a Master of Science degree in Urbanism from Belgrade University. Žaklina gathered her professional experience with private, NGO, and public sector organisations and studied at MIT and Harvard. She has signed various architectural and urban design competitions, projects, and plans in Serbia and Montenegro, Cyprus, Ireland, USA and Romania. She is Director of the Belgrade Urban Planning Institute.



Kavas Kapadia is a Professor in the Department of Urban Planning at the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) Delhi. He has written and presented papers in India and abroad, on the theme of sustainability, urbanization, water and its cultural implications in poverty reduction in urban areas, worked on consultancies in India and collaborated with agencies abroad. He has been an active member of ISOCARP since 2002.



Peter Kibinda is Director of Planning and Environment for the Nairobi Metropolitan Region and previously Nairobi’s Director of City Planning. He has a Masters degree in Urban and Regional Planning, and Postgraduate Diplomas from ITC-Netherlands. Peter is a fellow of the Architectural Association of Kenya and of the Kenya Institute of Planners, board member of the Physical Planners Registration Board and a Governing Council member of Kenya Institute of Planners.



Fedor Kudryavtsev has degrees from MARHI, Moscow, and IHS, Rotterdam. He is Head of the Laboratory of Urban Studies (ULab) and Associate Professor at MARHI and a partner and CEO in ArchNOVA architectural bureau. He has been active in ISOCARP since participating in a YPP project in 2001 (Utrecht). He was a member of the Congress Team in 2004 (Geneva), a UPAT member (2007) and author of articles in Review 05 and Review 07.



Nadya Nilina is a Russian-American urban planner, graduating from MIT and practicing in Europe since 2006. At MARHI, in Moscow, she is founding director of the Laboratory of Urban Planning and an Urbanism module leader and curriculum coordinator. As a project leader with KCAP Architects & Planners, she has worked on a number of projects in Russia, including in the Perm region. An active member of ISOCARP, Nadya took part in a YPP project in 2007 and the Phillips Liveable Cities UPAT in Singapore in 2010.



Guy Vloebergh has a masters degree in Urban and Regional Planning; is CEO of the private planning and design office OMGEVING cvba (www.omgeving.be); and is a Professor at ARTESIS University College Institute in Antwerp. He was the founding President of the Flemish Association of Planners (VRP). An active member of ISOCARP since 2006, Guy was a member of the Local Organising Committee for the 2007 ISOCARP Congress in Antwerp and is head of the Belgian National Delegation.



Wang Kai, is an urban planner, deputy president of China Academy of Urban Planning and Design (CAUPD), a member of the Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC) and deputy editor of the magazine Urban Planning International (UPI). He was educated in Tongji University (urban planning degree 1986), Shanghai, Tsinghua University (MSc 1997 and Doctorate Degree 2006), Beijing. He has been an active member of ISOCARP since 2006.



Nicole Wirz Schneider works as an architect and urban planner at the City of Basel. She studied architecture (diploma 1997) as well as spatial planning (master thesis 2005) at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. From 2002 to 2010 she was co-editor of the magazine Collage of the Swiss Association of Town and Regional Planners. She has been an active member of ISOCARP since 2004, and as the Bureau Member she coordinates the local members and regional activities.

INTRODUCTORY REPORTS: THEME, TOPICS AND PAPERS



Stefan RAU, General Rapporteur (Germany/Philippines/China)

"The second and third decades of the 21st Century will be an unprecedented moment in human history when the global population moves from 50% urban today to 70% urban in little over a generation from now. Arguably the greatest challenge facing humanity, a collaborative, sustainable approach to all aspects of this rapid urbanization is needed." (UN Habitat, 2012)

A glance at the topic: Rapid urban change and the need of a "fast forward" planning paradigm

The 2012 ISOCARP congress focuses on high-speed urban change and the associated question of how planning professionals can cope with hyper-dynamism while guiding urbanization effectively and responsibly. It is common ground that environmental and climate change along with rapid social and economic transformations demand a "Fast Forward" planning paradigm. Swift and efficient action is required from planners, policy makers and many other players in unison to navigate physical structures and operational practices of urban territories, infrastructures, services and lifestyles towards low-carbon ecological efficiency, economic sustainability and social inclusiveness.

Orientation to the new congress format – more plenary sessions, topic tracks, exhibitions

The 2012 ISOCARP congress has a slightly different format compared to previous years.

New this year is a total of four plenary sessions on four successive afternoons that allow us to engage many highly regarded experts to deliver inspiring keynote speeches advancing the discourse on the topic and explore its relevance to the host country.

A valued continuity at ISOCARP congresses and their hallmark is the high level professional exchange and discourse in parallel paper presentation sessions with case studies and theory followed by vital professional discussions. This year five parallel sessions will be held on three successive mornings.

New this year is the organization of the various sub-topics into three tracks. Some focus on the main congress topic "Fast Forward – Planning in a (hyper) dynamic urban context" (tracks 1a1, 1a2, 1b/c/d) while one relates the topic to the host country, Russia (track 2) and another is an open forum for any relevant contribution to the planning discourse (track 3) – this time it was possible to gather papers around an abstracted version of the main topic "Managing Urban Dynamics".

This year there will also be a few special working events like a Forum for Russian Mayors hosted by ISOCARP and RUPA, a Forum on Education inspiring Planning Schools in Russia hosted by the ISOCARP Institute and the Local Organising Committee, a workshop on Urban Planning and –Design Regulations in Russia, a workshop on Planning for Shrinking Cities, a workshop for the strategic and integrated development of underground space and others. In the evenings there will be sessions on various ISOCARP activities like the Awards, UPATs and YPPs.

New this year are also some planning exhibitions that were made possible through the enthusiasm of the local organizing committee. On show are selected Russian cities and their planning activities and Housing in Russia from a West-European perspective as well as sponsored exhibitions. Special displays document some of ISOCARP's latest highly successful activities such as Awards, UPATs, YPPs etc.

The positive response from planners around the world

The 2012 ISOCARP congress enjoys much interest from all currently populated continents. More than 200 authors from more than 40 countries responded to the call for abstracts and 150 were accepted for paper submittal. Over 110

full papers are now available on the paper platform at www.isocarp.net. We are very happy that many authors come from those developing and emerging countries currently experiencing rapid urbanization, i.e. China, India, Africa, SE Asia. And the many excellent contributions from Russian and East European colleagues and the valuable experiences from Europe, the Americas and Oceania make this a must-go high-level, diverse and colourful international exchange for planners.

More on the topic: On the magnitude and directions of urban hyper-dynamism

At the 2012 ISOCARP congress we gather knowledge and best practices cases and advance the discourse contributing to turn the challenges of hyper-dynamism into real opportunities for positive impact.

The global process of rapid urbanization is overwhelming with an added estimated urban population of 2.7 billion between 2011 and 2050 (UN DoESAP 2012), unprecedented in the history of human geography both in magnitude and in speed. Everybody on the planet will be tangibly affected by this "last human movement of this size and scope" (D. Saunders, 2011) and the larger than life challenges acting in urgency to cope and respond to environmental and climate change, resources scarcity and social disparity.

We know from various calculations published by international agencies that a dramatic change from "business as usual" needs to be achieved and "fast forwarded" to mitigate and possibly reverse trends of climate change and adapt to its effects (J. Dawkins, 2011). This involves a fundamental change to some of our basic beliefs in our economic and financial systems, monetary valuations, mindsets and lifestyles. One main message from some of the champions promoting a green economy (i.e. A. Steiner, UNEP) is that we cannot afford to continue based on the growth principle we relied on as a mode of general economic development. In this next wave of rapid urbanization we need to be changing it, "fast forwarding" the "growth" era into an age of "post-growth" (N. Paech, 2012) venturing into a globally sustainable and inclusive pattern that holistically values quality and not quantity. Towns, cities, metropolises and megacities are necessarily the focal points of these new movements and there is a serious opportunity that the next 2.7 billion urbanites can be participants in these new modes. The responsibilities of planners together with many others from different disciplines is to understand, conceptualize, communicate, implement, monitor and showcase best practices of successful response patterns to high-speed situations and disseminate that knowledge from on the ground to potential adaptation in many other places fast.

Maybe one of the biggest challenges to changing patterns is to de-couple the increase of per-person consumption from the increase of individual wealth as documented with regards to space consumption by Shlomo Angel and his team in 2011. Counter to the demand of reducing the footprint we can observe that with increasing wealth compactness decreases. "At present rates, the world's urban population is expected to double in 43 years while urban land cover will double in only 19 years. The urban population of the developing countries is expected to double between 2000 and 2030 while the built-up area of their cities can be expected to triple." (S. Angel, 2011). And lower densities and larger urban areas coincide with an increase in fuel consumption (Newman and Kenworthy, 1989) – although some of the myths of car-dependence have been dispelled by the same authors in 2000.

While we know what attracts people to cities and to ever larger cities is that bigger cities produce more wealth and urbanites are richer with higher salaries and more creative jobs. However, on the down-side we also know that big cities produce more pollution and waste. However, cities and urban areas are more efficient with respect to per-person needs of infrastructure following the rule-of-thumb: doubling the population of a city leads to doubling of infrastructure minus 15% (L. Bettencourt, G. West, 2011).

Depending on the world region, we can observe various models of rapid development based on political and economic contexts. In cases of many emerging

and developing regions urbanization is migration driven overlaid with natural population growth and the leadership is trying to catch up with infrastructure and service provision. Other models are infrastructure, development and market driven and migration and investments follow these opportunities created. An output of city components is produced in a manner that may be compared to that of assembly lines of Fordism and Taylorism. In the regions that are already highly urbanized there are still rapid urban change processes under way as cities are constantly re-inventing themselves to stay competitive in the new economy and improve infrastructure, services, culture and liveability. That challenge, the competition for investments and businesses that reaches across all spatial layers global, regional and domestic is indeed defining much of the urban acceleration action. In the fight for capital, the place with the highest and fastest speculative return on investments can attract most funds and thus build infrastructure and assets and develop human capital. Accelerating urban development thus has taken on the notion of accelerating the expected investment returns.

Encouraging however is that in the past few years a lot of spatial, ecological and socio-economic knowledge has been generated and concepts seem to converge on the need for low-carbon eco-efficient, socially inclusive and economically sustainable urban territories addressing climate change mitigation and adaption with quantifiable indicators to plan, implement and monitor the performance of cities.

A critical parameter for a sustainable rapid urbanization is to learn fast from the resilience of informal settlements and to develop planning and policies that ensure social and environmental safety and security and enable upward mobility for rural migrants. They are eager to work themselves up rung by rung. This way 'arrival cities' (D. Saunders) turn into 'transition cities' with middle class neighbourhoods as 'destination cities'. It is of utmost importance that we develop mechanisms that enable migrating rural poor and their offspring to turn into a stable future middle class constituting the future cities in Sub-Saharan Africa and South, East and Southeast Asia.

On the 'urban speedometer' and 'throttles' and 'breaks' to benefit from/mitigate speed

Our 'urban speedometer' measures a variety of socio-economic and ecological dynamics using a few key indicators. The primary indicators typically used to describe the speed and trajectory of urban change are gross regional product, population, public and private assets investments, jobs/unemployment as well as urban area development over various time periods. Secondary indicators characterize the standards and dynamics of many subsystems and included are further socio-economic and physical factors. Demographics, population- and built densities, Gini co-efficient, literacy and education levels, education, health care and culture facilities, road and rail length, vehicle ownership, commercial and residential space per capita, green space, green infrastructure and street trees, brown-fields redeveloped, environmental pollution levels etc. each measured as developments over time.

The various drivers of high-speed urbanization or rapid decline are financial, economic, social, institutional and environmental in nature. There is a wealth of experience and sectoral studies about how the factors interplay and about typical phasing patterns. However the inner mechanics of speed in urban processes within and across subsystems is largely undiscovered and there is a significant research gap. We observe that economic growth leads to corporate and institutional asset investment activities and that has cascading effects on infrastructure, housing and later on cultural investments etc.

We also have developed some tools we could call 'throttles' that accelerate development and 'brakes' that slow down development. So far they seem to have been primarily economic accelerators to stimulate economic vitality and decelerators to cool down real estate markets. Various economic theories have been the basis for different interventions mostly to accelerate economic and urban growth. Accelerators, for example are interest rate cuts, city marketing, tax incentives, process simplifications, land mobilization, industry and

knowledge clustering, stimuli for innovations in science and technology, infrastructure construction, culture and quality of life improvements. They were attempts to promote and harness the positive effects of high speed development especially economic benefits. Decelerators have been imposed by policy makers as instruments to minimize the negative impacts of high speed and overheated developments. Examples for tools are interest rate increases, taxes, fees, regulations, bureaucratic procedures, restrictions of individual land title holding, and strict lending rules.

More on the urban speedometer and its indicators along with 16 Hypotheses on its interpretation can be found in the ISOCARP Review 08 for inspiration (S. Rau, 2012).

Track-topics: Incidences of urban hyper-dynamism and discussion-inspiring questions

The 2012 ISOCARP congress organizes the main topic of 'urban hyper-dynamism' and planning 'fast forward' plus the relevance to the host country and an open forum along three tracks. Here is a brief overview of the ideas for the tracks and sub-tracks including some questions that may stimulate the discussions in the sessions.

TRACK 1: Fast Forward – High Speed Change

TRACK 1A1. Rapid urbanization. Steering high-speed growth towards low-carbon, eco-efficient liveability

During rapid urbanization over the past 200 years, fast growth has been organized around a dominant planning paradigm of a respective zeitgeist along with an economic model for development and typically a simple set of planning and building codes. During and after deceleration periods, it seems that a mode of reflection of the previous models of development occurs and adjustments are made that reflect new paradigms and possibly neglected aspects. An example might be the period following the 1970's with Europe's rediscovery of the compact, walkable mixed-use city as a desirable model. Today, there might be an opportunity to 'fast forward' the period of reflection into periods of fast growth as they indeed exist simultaneously in different regions.

Stimulating questions:

- What lessons can be learned from various cases of rapid urbanization and planning practice?
- Does planning in hyper-dynamic situations promote incremental project planning – with functional separation and segregation, and with investment products executed by the private sector – rather than integrated urban planning?
- How can plans, infrastructures and buildings made in high-speed situations have an inherent resilience and adaptability so they can respond to the changing needs of later phases?
- What best and simple instruments can planners apply to harness the positive effects of high speed while minimizing the negative impacts?
- How can planners accelerate and decelerate selected dynamics to optimize the benefit for the city, the community, the economy and the environment?
- How can hyper-fast global finance be tamed to limit the negative impacts on cities while retaining the positive effects?
- Do we need a 'speed limit' and 'breaks' for various indicators of urban dynamics – and if so, how can they be applied?

TRACK 1A2: Rapid urbanization. Don't postpone at high speeds: social inclusion, cultural and ecological conservation.

High-speed urban processes may come at the cost of social exclusion and a loss of community and culture. Local identity, cultural and natural heritage, pedestrian-friendly public space, local transit and bicycle access may all be sacrificed to speed and known business models.

INTRODUCTORY REPORTS: THEME, TOPICS AND PAPERS

Stimulating Questions:

- How can social inclusion be organized in fast planning and decision making processes and top-down structures?
- How can the need for rapid economic development and poverty alleviation be harmonized with goals for eco-efficiency?
- Is it a contradiction to attempt the conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage at high speed change?
- How can high-speed construction of infrastructure and transportation be phased such that sustainable urban typologies are ensured in all stages of development?
- How can eco-mobility be ensured under the conditions of rapid urbanization and decline?

TRACK 1B/C/D: Planning challenges in Shifting Dynamics: reverse growth, slow-motion and abrupt disasters

Shrinking cities, environmental degradation, climate change as well as man-made and natural disasters are perplexing problems for planners. They are fairly new tasks and require new trains of thought than managing growth.

Sub Track 1B. Economic decline and population loss: An opportunity for 'post-growth' pioneers?

Shrinking cities and regions are calling for new kinds of interventions and new styles of planning. Spatial polarization tends to characterize contemporary economic geography from the level of global regions down to cities. We observe the swift rise of economic activities and new economies in one place and equally rapid decline of another. We know of 'ghost towns' in various places. We saw the breakdown of entire industrial regions and a subsequent dramatic loss of population and investments, for instance in heavy industry areas of Europe and the USA. We see Asia's dynamic rise while North America and Europe is decelerating. We see growth and decline within metropolitan regions. It seems we have to accept the existence of two speeds for geographies, on one hand hyper-dynamic, economically prosperous urban territories and static areas maintaining the status quo or experiencing decline.

Stimulating Questions

- Could 'slow territories' provide testing grounds for post-growth regional economies?
- What specific lessons can be learned from declining regions and planning responses in USA, Europe, East-Europe?
- How can cities and regions develop innovative ways of enriching urban life under conditions of negative growth?
- Is there potential for ecological and cultural regeneration based on a notion of 'post-growth'?
- Or can migration and economic policies balance growth and decline, fully utilizing assets of shrinking cities by welcoming new residents and businesses?

Sub Track 1C. Environmental change: 'slow-motion catastrophes'. Needed: fast forward planning

Climate change, environmental loss and degradation accelerated and are diminishing the resources of life. A 'fast forward' of planning and implementation of a more eco-efficient human habitat is needed timely.

Stimulating Questions

- How can planners act in light of scarcity of natural resources, loss of land for ecological functions, farming and urban development?
- How can urgent climate change risks be assessed and addressed in built-up urban areas?
- How do natural resources scarcities and a rapid decline in ecological functions constrain urban dynamics?
- How can the process of diminishing ecological infrastructure functions be mitigated, compensated or redirected?
- What kinds of land use patterns and urban operations can minimize the effects of environmental change or even reverse degradation?

Sub Track 1D. Disasters natural and manmade: Immediate action and long-term guidance

Droughts and floods, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano outbreaks as well as manmade disasters like wars and acts of terror seem to occur with higher frequencies and impact on urban areas and human life. The aftermath of disasters pose extreme challenges to planners requiring ad hoc decision making and drastic prioritizations.

Stimulating Questions

- How can planners act in chaotic situations that demand ad hoc answers to solve immediate necessities?
- What are the essential principles for managing rapid rehabilitation and redevelopment involving many different players?
- How can planners effectively offer short term solutions while providing a strategic path for a sustainable medium and long term recovery?
- What core professional principles are universally applicable in such situations of emergency aftermath?

TRACK 2: Fast Forward for Planning in Russia and Eastern Europe

This track explores the transformations taking place in Russian planning – the culture and practice of planning, the Russian planning system, and education for urban and regional planning. Three topics are explored in this track: 1. Creative Synthesis Fast Forward: Masterplanning in Perm, 2. Innovative Integration of Planning Cultures and Institutional Change through East-West Dialog, 3. Post-socialist transformations – acceleration of economy and transportation. Within this track there will be an Education forum discussing opportunities for innovations and international exchange with Russian planning schools.

Rapid urban change may also occur as a consequence of socio-political change, which Russia experienced about 20 years ago and the cultural aftermath and the transition can still be felt to this day and it may not be completed with regards to the reality of spatial planning. Leadership for planning and planning culture after abrupt or slowly changing socio-political systems provides an opportunity for strategic change of the planning system. Planners from Eastern European countries will share experiences of how to bring about post socialist transformations in urban planning.

Stimulating Questions

- What can planners do to proactively shape reforms once a country's political system changes?
- Are there universal principles that may be applied, generic planning systems and practice?
- What are tools to analyze and apply the "new rules" of a country and can planners influence the legal framework for planning?
- What case studies from which transition countries may provide which types of lessons and can be used and transferred to other countries and Russia?

TRACK 3: International Planners' Forum Understanding and Managing Urban Dynamics

This track is organized along three topics: 1. Ensuring Quality of Urban Transformations: Innovative Participation and Place-Making, 2. Strategies and Methods for Managing Urban Dynamics, 3. Tools and Instruments – Organizing and Visualizing Data and Enhancing Mobility.

The latter session focuses on theories and methods and can be related to questions interpreting the 'urban speedometer' which measures a variety of indicators such as growth and decline of population, jobs, demographics, urban area, constructed floor area, land and green coverage, roadway and railway length, car ownership, transit ridership, GRP, GRP by sector, tax income, Gini coefficient, academic enrolment etc. They indicate the dynamics of systems and subsystems. A better understanding of the mechanisms may result in better options for points of strategic intervention by planners. Papers are invited on research and scholarship related to high speed urban process analysis and modelling to enhance our understanding of system and subsystem speeds.

INTRODUCTORY REPORTS: THEME, TOPICS AND PAPERS

Stimulating Questions for the theoretical and tools session related to urban dynamics

- How fast is slow (too slow?) or fast (too fast?) for which aspects of urban change?
- How does the speed of urban change relate to the scale of urban agglomerations?
- How do respective systems and subsystems interrelate with regards to acceleration and deceleration?
- Are there phase-patterns that can be identified?
- Are there threshold speeds at which processes of different quality are being triggered?
- Are there successful models that simulate speeds, acceleration and deceleration of parameters?
- How can our understanding of the impact of the speed of urban change on various dimensions improve the effectiveness of urban planning, i.e. what kind of intervention at what phase in what subsystem is most effective?

Selected special sessions, forums, workshops and exhibitions

A series of special sessions are held at the congress to facilitate intensive and focused interaction and exchange among a selection of policy makers, academics and practitioners. The sessions include:

Mayors' Forum – Lessons from best practices to tackle challenges in Russian Cities (attendance by invitation)
Education Forum – International Inspirations for Russian Planning Schools
Special Session – Innovative concepts for planning shrinking cities
Special Session – reform of codes and regulations to ensure quality in Russian cities
Exhibitions on planning for Perm, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Skolkovo, Russian Housing
Exhibition of ISOCARP Activities – Awards, UPAT, YPP

A message to leaders and planners from the congress participants at the closing session

The 2012 ISOCARP congress will summarize recommendations at the end of the congress and relay these to international leaders and planners. Maybe there is a need to raising awareness about the need to know more about the mechanics of speed in urban processes? Maybe successful response patterns and instruments as well as lessons learned from mistakes as laid out in the contributions to the congress and the new ideas generated in the discussions during the sessions and events could be identified? Maybe a message should include some guidance for how leaders and planners can act effectively and responsibly to benefit from high speed urban change and to mitigate the potentially negative effects? Maybe a message that includes that planning needs to be "fast forwarded" to successfully guide rapid urbanization towards low-carbon, eco-efficient, socially inclusive, economic sustainability?

Greetings to the congress participants

Together with the entire congress team, ISOCARP EXCO and VP Jeremy Dawkins, the Local Organizing Committee and Andrei Golovin, RUPA and Alexander Antonov, ISOCARP headquarters Gaby Kurth and Monica Ornek and many others allow me to thank all congress delegates for your valuable contributions and for your engaged participation. We are looking forward to seeing you in Perm and wish you all a successful, inspiring, pleasant and unforgettable time in Europe's easternmost city. And we further look forward to seeing you in Brisbane, Australia in 2013 at ISOCARP's 49th congress.

Stefan Rau
Manila, August 2012

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Rapid urbanization. Steering high-speed growth towards low-carbon, eco-efficient liveability Track 1A1



Chair and Rapporteur Team
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Kai WANG (PR China)

High speed urbanization processes as they are manifested in various regions are rather different. They vary according differences in economic development, political and social organization, planning culture and other factors. Nevertheless, local and regional governments are concerned about topics that are common regardless of the solutions adopted. Among urban planners, a shared view is that currently, local authorities must deal with the processes of urban growth by focusing on three key issues of cities' management:

Cities become more complex and traditional planning methods are often insufficient to deal with fast growth. At present, the questions that involve local authorities have to do (or should have to do) with the principles of contemporary city planning and management:

- Inclusion (developing opportunities for individual and collective development);
- Sustainability (responsible handling of the natural and built environment); and
- Mobility (accessibility to all urban sectors)

Encourage a sustainable development, by promoting the protection of the environment, the scenery and the cultural heritage associated with them.

- Guarantee a rational use of the resources (water, energy, land).
- Promote the social cohesion, by facilitating the access to housing and by improving the urban and rural environment.
- Guarantee inner equity (in cities and regions regarding urban services).

To discuss the contemporary city and current fast urbanization processes is to discuss which urban model best fits the specific conditions of each city and region and best meets the demands of its population according to the above-mentioned principles. A sustainable urban model based on new ways of organizing residential areas, on mass public transportation and on a rational use of urban land is needed. All this within the concept of «develop while conserve» and in tune with the speeds required.

Also, to discuss the contemporary city and current fast urbanization processes is to discuss how these processes can be managed; which new instruments local authorities have in order to deal with private entrepreneurs and social organizations' demands, since each of them has specific requirements for urban land. New methods and new tools are needed in order to join together public and private sectors in the task of building a new city and improving the urban living conditions.

Last but not least, to discuss the contemporary city and different urbanization processes is to discuss how low-income communities can be included to benefit from urban life in the same way as medium and higher-income do; and to accomplish this local authorities and urban planners need new and more integrated policies and new instruments for innovative approaches.

All these topics are considered in the papers we will discuss in Track 1A1. They focus on effects of fast urban growth; the challenges of this rapid growth and how they can be successfully overcome; also examples of plans and projects in a fast urban growth context are presented. In fact, they discuss the various urban models: the effects of an extensive model and the reconsideration of a compact city model. Papers from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America illustrate

the different ways of rapid urban growth and how policies and plans are adopted. We will engage in fruitful discussions and aim to update and adapt urban planners' practices to current city management demands.

The papers submitted to this Track will be discussed in three sessions:

- Reports from the frontiers: understanding models of expansion and the effects of swift urban growth
- Institutional framework, planning policies and instruments for integrated planning in hyper dynamic situations
- The quality challenge: sustainable place-making and sustainable urban transport despite of "turbo-planning"

Session 1: Reports from the frontiers: understanding models of expansion and the effects of swift urban growth

In this first session we have three groups of papers. In the first we find with papers that address the patterns and impacts of rapid urban development and spatial expansions. These significant growths occurring in developing states, such as China, Iran, India, etc., poses a diverse range of challenges to the local governments, the most evident of all are overcrowdings and un-sustainability. A second group of papers present experiences of planning new towns as a policy to decentralize great cities in Asian countries. The detailed presentation of these examples of new towns points out its effects in controlling over-concentration and in releasing the pressure of city centre.

The third group contains papers devoted to methodological approaches and simulating models to study different topics of urban changes. Cases from Africa and Europe illustrate the main concepts included in these papers.

Session 2: Institutional framework, planning policies and instruments for integrated planning in hyper dynamic situations

In this session we have a group of papers that analyses urban design strategies as a way to improve urban neighbourhoods, streets and public spaces in towns and cities. These studies are illustrated with examples of Asian cities. The papers discuss proposals of urban design-based zoning standards and of strategies for future development.

Other group of papers point out a wide array of strategies and instruments devised by planners to help alleviate the negative outcomes of fast urbanization and promote sustainability while maintaining growth. Experiences of implementing new instruments such as participatory budget are presented. Cases from Latin America, Europe and Asia are analysed, taking into account the adjustments in the organizational basis.

Finally, other group of papers points out proposals for improving urban economy and urban quality of life. They advocate planning for a sustainable development and present cases from Africa and Asia. Proposals to improve urban planning are suggested in these papers.

Session 3: The quality challenge: sustainable place-making and sustainable urban transport despite of "turbo-planning"

In this session we have papers which discuss the key roles that mobility infrastructure played in the process of urban growth, taking into account the impacts of rapid urban growth in public transportation, the effects of rail transport on land use patterns and the challenges of transportation planning and management. The studies are related with African and Asian cities.

The other papers focus on the role of public spaces in urban planning, considering different aspects of this main topic: the role of public spaces and inner mobility in urban upgrading; citizen participation in improving their neighbourhoods; landscape design and new approaches to study urban spaces. Cases from European, African and Asian cities will be presented. One of these papers illustrates about land values changes in rapid urban growth.

Rapid Urbanisation: Don't postpone at high speeds: social inclusion, cultural and ecological conservation

Track 1A2



Chair and Rapporteur Team
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Peter Kibinda (Kenya)

This track contains papers on a diversity of topics related to planning in a rapidly urbanizing, modern world. The papers are

distributed in three groups on the three mornings of the congress. The distinct groupings deal with broad issues of sustainability in planning, cultural heritage conservation, the dynamics of the housing markets and social inclusion as well as with the importance of quantitative techniques in planning – all under the circumstances of growing at high speeds.

The ideas cover a wide range, yet the underlying theme cutting across the papers on the one hand is the need on the part of planning and planners to understand the real needs of, and plan for the end users of the city. And on the other hand the idea of reintroducing the sentiment of social, environmental morality and social justice. Truly, around the world, the profession of planning is passing through stormy waters and is being tested and challenged as these aspects need to be managed.

Session 1: Integrated planning and quantitative methods to ensure social justice, ecology and livability

The largest number of papers addresses this theme. This is in itself an indicator of the loss of confidence reposed in the planning schemes all over the world where planning is seen as in direct conflict with the goals of sustainability. This group of presentations starts with two papers in a diverse context yet similar in their consequence with a case in Ghana, faced with the stark reality of poverty and disorder and a case in China providing for high rise flats without the people's involvement. The same conclusions are drawn from the inconsiderate approach of planning which in the end is running the risk of producing projects that fail to meet the needs of the users. The next set of papers highlights the two extremes, one of the non-commitment and one of an over-commitment of the local governments. One is from the the Tkwini municipality from Natal, almost demanding social justice from the planners and the other is bringing out the paradoxical phenomenon of extravagant planning by international planners for the locals in the twin cities of Dubai and Abu Dhabi highlighting the traumatic situations that planning is passing through.

The former Soviet countries have their own specific challenges and the dilapidated housing stock for all it is worth is still a major planning recourse available to the planners. One paper explores the need to streamline the planning system for the sake of energy management in worn out housing of Ukraine.

The metropolis of Delhi on the other hand is still struggling to find the planning technique best suited for the administration and growth of this mega city. The shift from the 'controlled development' to 'process-based planning' paradigm in Delhi is pushing the same agenda of integrating and linking planning with real life situations on the ground.

Quantitative techniques for better planning and living.

A few papers are emphasizing the importance of quantitative techniques in planning for high-speed urbanization. As is usually the case in a systems analysis driven probe, the danger of overkill always lurks in the background.

However the end results in almost all cases justify the situation on the ground and the suggested proposals only highlight the thematic values of the spirit of the entire congress i.e. do it fast, do it right.

A paper from China presents the case of planning for a 'healthy' lakes concept applied to a district with several lakes and the threat to the survival of all the lakes is real. A paper from Nigeria with a case of Lagos tackles the issue of employment in a low income neighbourhood of a poor country. The concerns pointed out are universal in nature and the suggestions made apply to many other countries: to give permit to the urban poor to operate from home based work places. That in the end may be similar in nature to the return of the concept of land use mix which is echoed in many other papers. The experience from Khartoum, implementing the land use laws supports the same spirit of social justice and employment of the poor. The last papers one being a case in Turkey and another transforming public spaces in Chennai indicate the need for an assessment of techniques and trends for more harmonious and meaningful planning.

Session 2: Planning for social inclusion and appropriate housing supply at high-speeds

All over the world the property market has become the driving force in the field of urban development. In some countries it is more dominating than in the others, depending on the level at which the property market props up the development policy and the direct involvement of the policy makers. In almost all countries the property market is linked to power, corruption and hindrance to ethical planning principles. Four case studies demonstrate this very clearly.

A paper on Queensland highlights the conflict of a well intentioned planning body and the ever changing rules and regulations that render the provision of housing difficult and push the reformatory ideas in the background. A case study of the periphery of Mumbai brings out clearly the loss of identity of the settlements lying on the fringe of a large Metro. This shows a real need to plan for the periphery of large metro cities of the world. The case of Delhi's unauthorized housing settlements highlights in a different way that if planning agencies become indifferent to the planning issues concerning the weak and the vulnerable, the whole situation deteriorates to give way to economic benefits of some vested interests. The socio cultural consequences of such failures are far too well known.

Session 3: Cultural heritage conservation and public art as added value to planning at high speeds.

Papers from different countries underline the importance of the preservation of heritage and the contribution of public art to improve the livability of residents. The paper on the contribution of art to improve the livability in Carnissalande opened the path of making public art an integral part of planning and engaging citizens to completely identify with the art pieces and the program. A case in Greece is warning of future damage if early warnings are not heeded. In Singapore the recycling of brown field heritage sites turned into industrial parks shows the business approach to planning within a strong institutional setting of planning and implementation in Singapore. The paper illustrates the importance of managing the scarcity of land as a resource in a small city-state like Singapore carefully and of applying land conservation policies early.

A paper on conserving heritage sites in China illustrates three variations on the theme of i.e how it is done, how it can be done and how to involve people doing it. This is not to say that the task of conservation in China is any easier than elsewhere but it is the author's way to induce sensitivity in the official machinery to promote heritage conservation.

A paper from Istanbul illustrates the principle which is being applied almost all over the world, where housing developers entice prospective housing owners through imagery projecting that of cultural heritage.

During rapid urbanization it seems that finer details are often not considered.

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The challenge of young street children, especially in the developing world, growing up in poor, crowded, unsupervised social contexts is tackled in another paper. A case study from Egypt with the provocative title of 'wild urban design' is actually an advocacy for the street children of Cairo addressing their needs. Also here the same idea applies and this time sustainable landscape is being used to keep street children out of trouble which points to a more informed approach to planning. All papers warn about the need to place heritage above blind or motivated urban development goals on a path of no return.

In all of the above cases the hesitating initial involvement of the concerned Government agencies indicate that a gradual awakening of planners and policy makers on these issues is taking place.

Planning challenges in Shifting Dynamics: reverse growth, slow-motion and abrupt catastrophes Track 1 B/C/D



Chair and Rapporteur Team
Jeffrey Featherstone (USA)
Zaklina Gligorijevic (Serbia)

Track 1 B/C/D contains a series of papers on three different topics that will be presented on two mornings of the 48th Congress.

Sub Track 1B includes papers that address the perplexing issue of shrinking cities. In contrast to most cities that are experiencing significant growth, these cities are losing population. Sub Track 1C addresses cities that are plagued by environmental loss and degradation. Climate change is a key factor for many such cities. Finally, Sub Track 1D evaluates cities that have experienced natural or man-made disasters. While the sub tracks have disparate topics, there are some common themes. In rebuilding cities or adapting to environmental degradation, planners are recommending sustainable solutions. Sustainable development has become the integral strategy. Another is engaging the public. Planners have learned that planning in a vacuum doesn't work unless it has the support of important stakeholders.

Sub-Track 1B. Economic decline and population loss: An opportunity for 'post-growth' pioneers?

There are many elements that cities and regions might blame for their general decline and the one of the common has been a weak economy. The change of the regional, urban and social environment happened in process of economic transition, commonly related to states and societies of the former Eastern Europe, Soviet Union in late XX Century, and later for the Asian, African and South American developing world. These countries might use their experience in time of regional redistribution of powers and wealth or in actual global crisis but developed countries have to face this situation after a long process of continuous development. In both cases planners can contribute to social and economic maintenance and resiliency by sharing lessons learned in previous declining periods and exploring creative strategies for reclaiming and activating either resources or new organization models.

Two papers from this group are showing the dynamics of capital cities in former socialist states of Europe: Belgrade in Serbia, and Romanian cities, including Bucharest. The first was the developed capitol city of the non-standard, non-aligned state, during the last decades of 20th Century that experienced extreme political, economic and cultural sanctions, internal politic instability and even the war in the nineties. Passing the intensive and extreme economic and social transition, over quasi liberal economy, Belgrade planners are nowadays trying to find its way out of the decline positioning it in a system of regional metropolitan cities. The second, Bucharest, as one of

the analyzed urban centers in Romania, shows similar trends in population decline but significant economic development, due to totally different political transition towards the EU membership. The author is analyzing trends and comparing different Romanian regions.

One possible solution for declining regions, recognized in U.S. cities, is urban agriculture. That is a mode to achieve food security and sustainability, but also community resilience, vacant land remediation, and neighborhood development. This model was used as a community-generated urban form in post-industrial urban landscapes as well as a planned policy that needs synergy among community activists, planners, and elected officials. The other shrinking city case was Flint, Michigan, where solutions were found in planning, land use, and different densities.

Another strategy proposed to improve the economic stagnation and the population decline of the Municipality of Tlacotalpan, region Papaloapan, in the state of Veracruz, Mexico, is the heritage based tourism. The trend exists since the early seventies, where the state, region and the city are all losing population due to economic decline.

Two papers showed that regions of Europe also suffer from shrinking phenomena. The peripherally situated provinces of Limburg in the eastern part of the region Flanders (Belgium) and the southeastern corner of the Netherlands present very different dynamics in terms of both economic and population growth. The remedy was found in cross border cooperation in planning, housing, employment policy, by the 'integration' of substantive themes. (Please note that this paper by Author Guy Vloebergh has been moved to track 3 for logistical purposes but is described here due to its content relevance). Saxony-Anhalt is another region in decline, where the responds to the vacancy rate and financial emergencies has been found in innovative urban rehabilitation strategy. The model was presented in the paper based on International Building Exhibition Urban Redevelopment Saxony-Anhalt 2010.

Sub-Track 1C. Environmental change: 'slow-motion catastrophes'. Needed: fast forward planning.

Environmental loss and degradation, significant decline in biodiversity and climate change have all accelerated. These, and desertification, ocean acidification, pollution and sea level rise threaten the resources on which life depends. There needs to be a rapid reversal in the performance of the human habitat, from consuming to producing resources, from wasting to generating energy, from polluting to restoring water resources, from producing to recycling waste.

Sub Track 1C presents three case studies from China, Iran, and Serbia. Planners from those countries offer strategies to address slow motion catastrophes.

The first paper addresses the critical question of how planners should address the loss of vital ecological functions stemming from urban development in north China near Tianjin. Issues include the fragmentation of the ecological landscape and urban heat island impacts. Strategies being considered by planners include imposing urban growth boundaries, creating parks, and enhancing river corridors. A key goal is improving landscape connectivity across different urban, suburban, and rural landscapes.

The second paper evaluates the impacts of projected climate change on a coastal community in Iran (Bushehr) and discusses them in the context of vulnerability and resilience. As noted by the author, countries and communities that will suffer the most from climate change have done the least to cause it. Strategies to increase resilience include eliciting "structured scenarios" and implementing active adaptive management. In order to achieve "socio-ecological resilience" the paper explores various opportunities such as reducing the expansion of city edge areas, modifying them to reduced ecological disturbances, and improving diversity.

The third paper addresses flooding issues that will be exacerbated by climate

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change and how they can be mitigated in Belgrade Serbia through improved storm water management. The paper discusses making storm water an integrated asset within the urban landscape. The Spatial Development Plan of Serbia provides the policy framework for Serbian cities. An innovative case study of an urban stream in Belgrade provides an example of how decentralized storm water management can be applied in a dense urban setting.

These three papers outline innovative approaches for addressing environmental change and how diminishing ecological functions be can mitigated and perhaps enhanced. The papers also discuss the types of land use patterns and urban operations that can minimize the effects of environmental change or even reverse degradation.

Sub-Track 1D. Disasters natural and manmade: Immediate action and long-term guidance

Droughts and floods, cyclones, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano outbreaks as well as manmade disasters like wars and acts of terror seem to occur with higher frequencies and impact on urban areas and human life. The aftermath of disasters pose extreme challenges to planners requiring ad hoc decision making and drastic prioritizations. Sub Track 1D presents five papers focusing on this topic.

Two papers from China evaluate reconstruction planning and implementation for a community destroyed by the 2008 Earthquake. The first paper examines the overall planning process for Beichuan, which entailed the relocation of the entire town to another site. According to the authors from the Chinese Academy of Urban Planning and Design, the work included several principles and synergies, sustainable development, and a “three-pillar” communication and coordination mechanism. The design, construction, and review involved over 1,000 experts and 300 meetings. Over 50,000 workers participated in the relocation effort. Similar to many activities in China, this was no small effort.

The second paper evaluates public participation in China during the preparation of a post-disaster reconstruction plan for Beichuan. Various techniques such as questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and colloquia were used by planners throughout the process. The paper documents the feasibility and effectiveness of public participation in China.

Another paper from China examines urban public safety in Tianjin and the larger Bohai Rim Megalopolis. Both natural and mad made disasters are covered. The authors advocate integrated disaster management and risk assessment and offer several recommendations, including improved coordination, better coastal area protection and water resources management, and implementation of several regional integration projects, including a regional traffic and communications network.

A very thought provoking paper discusses the challenges to planning for post-conflict cities. Mostar, a historic Bosnian city divided by conflict serves as a case study. By 1994 over 2,000 people were killed in Mostar and the urban infrastructure was shattered. Despite a history of planning, the author notes that planning has played a marginal role in the reconstruction of the city. She advocates for a stronger role for urban planning and outlines recommendations to do so.

A fifth paper describes how local conflicts and tribal ethnicity have adversely impacted communities in Kenya following the 2007-2008 election when 300,000 people were displaced. The paper demonstrates how national land use planning can help achieve national cohesion and forestall future ethnic conflicts, and more equitably distribute infrastructure and economic development.

The case studies in this tract outline strategies for how planners can act in chaotic situations that demand both ad hoc answers and longer term solutions. They also advocate for a greater role for urban planning in the reconstruction and redevelopment of post-crisis cities. This planning will involve multiple

stakeholders and seek to successfully manage conflict. That is a tall order, but one that is essential for putting crisis cities on a solid footing.

Fast Forward for Spatial Planning in Russia Track 2



**Chair and Rapporteur Team
Fedor Kudryavtsev (Russia)
Nadya Nilina (Russia/USA)**

Track 2 brings together Russian and international scholars whose work focuses on urban planning in the context of profound cultural, economic and structural transition. Examination of historic determinants, new challenges and possible ways of professional evolution as well as the search for new tools and best practices under the condition of flux becomes the common thread throughout the three mornings of presentations and discussions.

The transition from centrally planned to the market driven economy in Russia and parts of Eastern Europe, the emergence of new planning priorities motivated by the call for greater social fairness and higher environmental standards in Central and Western Europe, as well as the move towards greater decentralization and public engagement supported by the EU agenda produce varied place-specific responses, yet create a strong possibility for cross-fertilization of ideas and a great opportunity for learning from each other. Impossible not to mention, economic crisis, affecting planning at its core, brings about constructive responses informative for practitioners everywhere.

And finally, continued globalization, manifested not only in the emergence of stronger economic ties and interdependencies between different parts of the world, but also in the widespread internationalization of planning activities are all reflected in this Track. The latter trend is represented by the example of the Dutch planners doing work in Russia, the analysis of transferability and adaptability of ideas and it raises the issue of universality of planning concepts.

Accepting the condition of flux as its starting point and capitalizing on different experiences captured in the papers, this Track aims to create a discourse that should not only answer the questions of ‘where we are and how did we get here?’ but also serve as inspiration and intellectual support in the formulation of the plan of action for the future.

A special Forum on Education complements Track 2 in examining the necessary changes in academic and professional training geared towards meeting the new challenges (on Day 1).

Session 1. Creative Synthesis Fast Forward: Masterplanning in Perm

The first session paves the road for further discussion introducing the case of strategic planning for Perm. Not coincidentally, Perm is the host city of this congress and the first case where work of a foreign office was successfully adapted to the real conditions. “How successfully?” is the question that opens the session and serves as a leitmotif throughout the day.

Opening presentation by Andrei Golovin, director of the CPB-office in charge of the Perm General Plan and the key host of the congress, will give strong context for all discussions related to Perm. Didier Vancutsem, practitioner and educator with extensive international experience will give his take on the success of Dutch planning locally.

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Special opportunity to highlight the differences between the European and the Russian approaches to planning and perhaps examine their compatibility is afforded by the presentation of the evolution of the Dutch planning tradition by the member of the Dutch Ministry for Infrastructure and Environment. The possibility of comparing not only individual practices but entire institutions will set the stage for an inspiring debate.

The combination of different historic and theoretical frameworks, real experience and an opportunity to compare different cases from St. Petersburg, to Perm, to the Dutch cities, all characterized by the word “transformation” reflects the importance of this session to the main theme of the congress-“Fast Forward”.

Session 2. Way Forward: New Methods, Tools and Opportunities for Implementation

This session focuses on specific spatial planning practices at the city and regional scales and examines the possibility of transforming context by design. From public spaces, shopping malls, to large-scale infrastructure, case studies and bold proposals demonstrate the potential of place-based interventions to serve as catalysts to stimulate economic growth and change social conditions.

Session 2a. Urban Interventions as catalysts for Regeneration

This morning session looks at case studies from a wide range of contexts and the examples are relevant to all cities that find themselves in the midst of a transformation. The spreading of shopping malls may have been specific to Poland, yet Russian practitioners and city administrators have been struggling with the same question: How to attract an appropriate amount of quality retail, distribute it appropriately, and create additional benefits in the form of sustainable infrastructure and services?. The case of Poland is instructive both in terms of creating new physical spaces as well as an example of transforming underutilized existing buildings and complexes for new retail.

The emerging focus on public space, examined in the case of medium-size towns, should resonate with practitioners and policy makers struggling to enhance livability of their cities, regardless of size. And finally, the question of how to “kick-start” regeneration in the conditions of increasing scarcity is colorfully answered with many examples from Russia to China that should serve as an inspiration for everyone. In addition to giving specific examples, presentation by a British-Dutch firm effectively demonstrates the potential of small-scale projects, initiated and implemented by a diversity of participants of the city building process to bring fast results and change planning cultures from within.

Session 2b. Mobility and Infrastructure to accelerate regional growth

The final session of this Track focuses on the essential role of infrastructure in making cities and the potential to enhance livability through redesign of massive railroad infrastructure in Russian cities in particular. The question of mobility is examined together with the critical issue of equal access bringing forward social aspects of planning, universal to all contexts. Specific recommendations based on the analysis of the Russian situation drawing inspirations from global experiences and demonstrating the commitment to sustainable development and to the concept of a compact city in particular. As opposed to the unnecessary expansion, still a prevalent ideology in many places, redevelopment from within the cities is positioned as a positive way forward for Russian cities. Specific design interventions and a required policy geared to enhance both urban infrastructure and the quality of urban life is advocated using concrete examples. This is the most practice-oriented session that offers clear solutions as well as important critical concepts for a debate.

Session 3. New Planning Culture in Russia: Diversified Institutions and Public Participation

The two morning sessions bring together practitioners from Russia, Europe and China in search of new ways of planning in situations where established administrative, legislative and cultural processes no longer adequately meet current challenges. The papers reveal the condition where old plans designed for long term unwavering implementation must be supplanted by strategic, flexible, framework planning; and where old priorities, such as industry and defense, must be if not entirely replaced, at least balanced with the new focus on people, quality of life and the environment and demonstrate examples of how that is done in different places.

Particularly inspiring, are the cases where the old tradition of top-down planning is confronted by the demand for stakeholder engagement and where the needs of new players entering the planning milieu must be balanced with the needs of the public. The concept of “public good” and the examination of the changing composition of forces shaping the future city are brought forward in the two sessions.

Session 3a. Opportunities for Institutional and Economic Transition

This session examines the institutional framework of planning in Russia and brings forward the significant issue of old and new ideology behind planning decisions affecting creation, expansion and redevelopment of cities. Explanation of the underlying political objectives and the resulting logic of large-scale territorial plans helps set the stage for the discussion of planning in the new conditions. Set against the backdrop of changing economic conditions, the change of ideology dictates the need to transform the administrative processes as well as the profession of a planner, adding new specializations, demanding new tools and transferring certain competencies from traditionally centralized institutions to local administrative bodies.

In its turn, the shift in practice necessitates the change in the education and the increasing demand on planners to think in different scales simultaneously. New institutions, designed to reflect the up-to-date reality should follow; their shape and content is one of the questions addressed by this session.

Session 3b. Integration of Planning Cultures: East-West Dialogue

This session brings the discussion of evolving practices to the critical, contextually new question of how to integrate social, environmental and cultural values into urban planning? The primary issue - that of social equity is addressed by Alexander Antonov in his presentation on the emergent methods of public participation in Russia. Advocating the clear necessity to confront the prevalent culture of top-down planning, Mr. Antonov illuminates difficulties associated with public outreach and social engagement in his own practice and explains the obstacles to grassroots planning in the context of post-socialist cities.

The growing priority of environmental values is highlighted in the presentation on sustainable development in China. This presentation should offer ideas to practitioners worldwide.

While Soviet planning is strongly associated with high degree of standardization clearly manifested in the ubiquitous presence of “Micro Rayon” as the dominant form of post-war urbanism throughout Russia and Eastern Europe, one of the challenges, certainly not unique to this region, is the growing demand for diversity in urban form. Possible answer of how to meet this challenge is presented by the case study of transformation of “Micro Rayon”. This presentation will serve as a starting point for a dialogue about the European mechanisms and examples of transformations presented in this and subsequent sessions.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNERS' FORUM UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING URBAN DYNAMICS

Track 3



Chair and Rapporteur Team
Guy VLOEBERGH (Belgium)
Nicole WIRZ (Switzerland)

Papers for this track were invited on any relevant topic of spatial planning. Generally however, the papers relate to urban dynamics

and focus on transformation processes demonstrated through best practice cases, innovative strategies, new instruments and theory. The papers we will discuss in track 3 are relevant to the congress theme of "Fast Forward" and "Hyper-Dynamism" and to the planning profession at large. A focus is on innovative planning strategies and planning instruments. Research and plans from a broad range of cities and regions worldwide illustrate what obstacles and opportunities urban planners are challenged with today. Some of these most important themes discussed in the papers relate to integrated, strategic planning, analysis and implementing 'urban design' (and design competitions) in planning processes. In some papers new instruments for implementation and monitoring spatial policy are presented. Many papers emphasize the growing need for public participation to engage stakeholders in a socially inclusive approach to planning.

In the last two decades urbanisation all over the world has been speeding up, due to globalisation, change of political systems, economic conditions and various other factors. This makes spatial planning even more complex and constitutes a challenge for planners as numerous studies have shown. Flexible and adaptable approaches, involving different stakeholders and considering various concerns must be developed to manage urban dynamics. In the papers submitted, some core questions for the three sessions are: How can we manage the trend to faster urbanization? What instruments and tools exist for managing information to meet the need for empirical data in our fast changing societies? How can we build such data-information systems and how can we maintain them efficiently? Can spatial information systems provide a sound base for decision-making? What methods and strategies for spatial planning are adapted to cope with these trends? What are recommended approaches to creating liveable cities, especially concerning civic engagement? How do we involve citizens in a bottom-up dynamic process? How can we find a balance between more flexibility and more regulated planning? Does 'urban design' contribute to improved sustainable and social planning and under what conditions? What is the role of public open space and possibly more public underground space?

Urban dynamics in spatial planning is critical and needs to be given high priority. The papers from about 20 different countries in this track consider this as a starting point for their reflections and case studies. In short, the main theme of all of the papers can be summarized as: How can planners contribute to allowing fast urbanisation to result in a sustainable and liveable world?

The three sessions of track 3 are:

Session 1. Ensuring Quality of Urban Transformations: Innovative Participation and Place-Making

Public open space and also public underground space provide opportunities in dense urban areas and their transformations and are not yet explored sufficiently. Urban public open space has the potential to provide security and to form the spatial backbone of social and cultural city life. Therefore more attention has to be paid to its role in the urban context. Public underground space, especially in combination with infrastructural development, offers

new opportunities for functional enhancements and synergies. Improving the quality of public space should be an imperative for all urban developments with the goal of contributing to more liveable urban transformations.

Participation is to be taken into serious consideration in urban transformations. Participation and civic engagement are crucial for successful planning processes and ought to be integrated from the beginning. Participatory urban design blurs the boundaries between various disciplines and different stakeholders. This should lead to more differentiation of future urban developments and to a new vision of the city that suits cultural trends and the needs of the citizens.

Session 2. Strategies and Methods for Managing Urban Dynamics

Managing urban dynamics requires specific strategies and methods. For example in some Eastern European countries and Russia the change of the political systems has led to new planning systems that are still being adapted today. The fast change of reality requires new strategies and solutions for implementation in spatial planning. And the growing concentration of the population and its needs cause additional challenges in urbanisation and spatial planning.

The environmental impact of urbanization makes developing strategies for sustainability indispensable. Formerly inflexible and highly regulated, detailed processes and centralized political structures ought to adapt to new cultures and communications. Spatial planning needs to become more stakeholder-oriented within a more flexible planning system with transparent implementation programs and continuous public reporting. Design competitions and visionary approaches will play an important role in developing innovative solutions for the future.

Session 3. Tools and Instruments – Organizing and Visualizing Data and Enhancing Mobility

Understanding and managing urban dynamics need specific tools and instruments to manage spatial data. Monitoring of urban operations provides important information, facts and figures of key indicators for spatial development and its impact on the environment. This is becoming increasingly important with an increase in complexity of urban transformations. Collecting spatial data and monitoring planning processes as well as implementation and operation is the starting point of a holistic approach to planning inclusive of feedback cycles.

In addition, urban dynamics needs to be reflected with regards to infrastructure systems. The interdependence of infrastructure networks and urban development needs much further research. Accessibility plays a very important role in urbanisation; infrastructure networks and nodes can be explored for their spatial opportunities. The existing transport technologies and networks should be re-assessed and re-invented to create more synergies, which would allow spatial capacities to be used more effectively. Technologies ought to be developed in order to improve eco-efficiency.

Monday 10 September 2012 Afternoon

14:15 Opening Plenary

Chair: Jeremy Dawkins

Ismael Fernandez Mejía

President, International Society of City and Regional Planners

Welcome and Commencement of Congress

Viktor Basargin

Governor of Perm Krai

Opening address

Igor Sapko

Mayor of the City of Perm

Welcome address on behalf of the city

Dmitry Narinsky

Russian Urban Planners Association

Welcome address on behalf of RUPA

Djoko Kirmanto

Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia since 2004. Previously Secretary General of the Ministry of Settlements and Infrastructure. Minister Kirmanto holds degrees in civil and hydraulic engineering, and in urban and regional development.

Indonesia Green City Development Program: A new endeavor in planning practices

Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza

Head of Policy and Strategic Planning Unit, UN Human Settlement Programme, Nairobi, Kenya

Planning the 21st century city in developing countries: UN-Habitat's perspective

City growth in developing countries is happening at an unprecedented rate, particularly in intermediate cities, which are receiving the largest share of new urban residents. Fast growth rate and lack of adequate planning frameworks are resulting in widespread informality, loss of opportunities and, in general, in possible compromise of the urban future by locking resources in urban patterns that are both inefficient and ineffective from an environmental, economic and social point of view. Urban planning needs to respond to this challenge. In a new and unprecedented context, characterized by urbanization with inadequate industrialization, and by a serious lack of capacity and resources to control and shape urban growth, what needs to be done? Planners need to reinvent themselves, armed with new tools and new approaches. The response cannot be in the modernist approaches that have created the mass city and its dependence on fossil fuels and on division of labour; it cannot be in the wholly controlled approaches to planning that foresee the 'ready-to-buy' city, where the city is a clear and univocal project, projected unchanged into the future; nor can it be a laissez faire city where nobody seems capable of protecting and nurturing the public interest as the basis for sound development prospects. Planners need to discuss, more urgently, the issue of rapid urban growth and how to manage it, particularly in light of the new and less than favourable global conditions of economic growth. In response to this, UN-Habitat has started looking at historical examples, such as nineteenth century urban expansion in Europe as well as the new frontier cities developed during the same period in the USA. It has also started re-examining experience with the site and services approach and at innovative land management tools. By defining key principles and measures, UN-Habitat aims at contributing to the development of a new urban agenda for the twenty-first century – an agenda that includes planned urban expansion in developing countries as an important dimension. In doing so, UN-Habitat would like to collaborate with as many relevant partners as possible, including ISOCARP.

Nicholas You

Chairman of the Assurance Group for Urban Infrastructure of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and of the UN World Urban Campaign Steering Committee, Nairobi, Kenya

Planning for rapid urbanisation: critical outcomes for sustainable development now!

By 2050, 70 percent of humanity, or some 6.4 billion people, will be living in cities. This doubling in size of the urban population in less than four decades represents an unprecedented transformation of human society. It is arguably the most significant mega-trend of the 21st century as urbanisation has a direct bearing on all other major trends be they social, economic and environmental. An often overlooked aspect of this transformation is the amount of investment that will be made in urban development over the coming three decades. The sheer numbers involved imply that this investment, be it public or private, formal and informal, will be larger than what has been invested on a cumulative basis since humans first started living in cities some 4,000 years ago. A large part of this investment will involve urban infrastructure and services ranging from roads and bridges to water and waste, from transport and energy to safety and security. Getting this investment right through pro-active and smart planning will determine to a large degree how successful we will be in making our cities and our planet more sustainable.

16:15 Coffee and tea in the pavilion

Alain Thierstein

Professor for spatial and territorial development, Munich University of Technology, Germany

Hyper dynamic, rapid, on the quiet. Spatial transformation and the knowledge economy in cities of Western Europe

Numerous cities in Western Europe are undergoing economic transformation related to deindustrialization and the shift towards a Knowledge Economy – although not at hyper-dynamic speed. This transformation renders a structural rift of the status quo, inducing repercussions and changes on many levels. However, while stories of foreclosures, abandonment of facilities, and other eyesores of economic transformation, frequently, rapidly hit the news, the proceeding process of

spatial transformation happens on the quiet and is not immediately visible. A major challenge for cities in Western Europe today is to steer spatial transformation in a way that allows the adaptation of urban space to the requirements of new processes of value creation. In the competition to become locations that anchor a highly volatile Knowledge Economy, time is crucial and cities are pressured to deliver spatial transformations fast. This demands a paradigm shift in planning centered on the idea that the Master plan approach and statutory plan are too restrictive and perhaps not appropriate anymore. Rather there is a need of an impact oriented interventions approach that takes into consideration the multi-scalarity and relational perspective of space where physical and relational proximity at different scales are key driving factors.

Nadezhda Kosareva

President of Institute for Urban Economics, Moscow, Russia

Urban development and town planning policy

Cities play a key role in assuring the shift of Russian economy to the innovative model with modern 'urban' types of economic activity. In the light of the growing competition of cities for human resources the town planning policy is not only the tool of public management of spatial development, but also an important factor of urban economic development. The current pattern of urban population settlement emerged in Russia under the influence of planned economy and in many aspects does not meet the requirements of the new market economy. The territorial planning and land use regulation in cities is at the nascent stage and cannot catch up with the community needs. A monotonous environment of districts with large-scale housing development – the legacy of the Soviet era is aggravated within the framework of market economy and growing housing demand. The development of a new urban planning policy to ensure the emergence of a new urban environment to meet the present-day needs of citizens and business community is a challenge for the cities that want to win the competition for a respectable niche in the spatial development of Russia.

Piotr Lorens

Head, Dept of Urban Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology, Poland

Vice President ISOCARP

Presentation of Young Planning Professionals project in Perm

General Rapporteur Stefan Rau

Director of the planning practice Metropolitan Synergies in Shanghai and consultant to various institutions and governments in China; Guest Professor at Lanzhou University of Technology

Introduction of the Congress Team, the Congress Topics and the Concluding Statement

18:30 Reception by the Mayor of the City Perm, in the pavilion

Tuesday 11 September 2012 Morning

Track One A1: Rapid Urbanisation: Steering High-Speed Growth Towards Low Carbon Eco-Efficient Liveability

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Oscar Bragos, Argentina; Kai Wang, PR China

09:00 Reports from frontiers: Understanding models of expansion and the effects of swift urban growth

Adebayo, Ambrose A., University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa

A Tale of two African Cities: Hyper Growth, Sprawl and Compact City Development. Towards the Development of a Sustainable Future City

The paper will discuss the hyper growth, sprawl and compact city development in two African cities, Durban and Nairobi. The paper presents the positive and negative aspects of a compact city built environment and proposes a remedy towards a sustainable city.

Movahed, Khosro, Shiraz Azad Islamic University, Shiraz, Iran

A Study on the Growth of Shiraz City through the Last Sixty-Five Years

The study will explain the growth of Shiraz during the last 65 years. The major focus of the paper is to present the factors of its growth. The results can provide an effective strategy for the future planning of Shiraz City.

Saif el Islam Ahmed, Malaz, Ministry of Planning and Urban Development, Khartoum, Sudan

Planning is a Wizard to Solve the Third World Cities' Problems

Khartoum is one of the Third World cities that suffers from many different problems. As a solution to these problems, politicians, planners and decision makers implement various planning policies. This study aims to explore the effects of these approaches.

Iranmanesh, Nasim; Bigdeli, Elahe, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Hyper Dynamic Growth in New Towns of Iran (The Case Study Parand New Town)

In this paper we will try to review the factors and side effects of planning in a hyper dynamic urban context in the urban complex of Tehran. We will also present Parand new town as a case study.

11:00 Reports from frontiers: Understanding models of expansion and the effects of swift urban growth

Zhang, Xiaoli; Hu, Jiyuan, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Beijing, China (presented by Xie, Yongqing)

Edge City and its Formation and Growth Mechanism in China: Case Study of Yizhuang New Town, Beijing

With the rapid economic and urbanization development, 'edge city' is popular for detecting the urban patterns that were shaped around some mega-cities. More importantly, its formation mechanism is fundamentally concerning.

Xie, Yongqing; Huang, Luxin, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Beijing, China

The Plan-led Urban Form: A Case Study of Shenzhen

The study is to trace the evolution of Shenzhen's urban form led by planning. Through analysis of the plans and maps, the facilitating and coordinating role of planning is determined. Flexibility in the plans is the key to the success of Shenzhen.

Robinson, Peter; Godehart, Susanna, Peter Robinson & Associates, Durban, South Africa

Urban Development Framework – A Methodology for Rapid Appraisal of a Medium Sized City

The Urban Development Framework is a method, is a streamlined, practical methodology, formulated in South Africa to help municipal planners to analyse fast growing cities and to identify interventions to achieve desired outcomes.

Conventz, Sven; Thierstein, Alain, Munich Technical University, Munich, Germany

Airports Reconsidered. An Emerging Knowledge-Economy-Based Space

Airports are not perceived as a transportation node but as an advantageous business site that supplies a rare competitive advantage: accessibility. With changed locational requirements of the knowledge economy a new urbanizing space is emerging.

Track One A2: Rapid Urbanisation: Don't Postpone at High Speeds: Social Inclusion, Cultural and Ecological Conservation

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Kavas Kapadia, India; Peter Kibinda, Kenya

09:00 Integrated planning and quantitative methods to ensure social justice, ecology and liveability

Ernawi, Imam S.; Kirmanto, Djoko; Djakapermana, Ruchyat Deni, Ministry of Public Works, Jakarta, Indonesia

Indonesia Green City Development Program: An Urban Reform

In response to climate change and urban sustainability, more than 60 cities are moving progressively to establish green cities, starting with fast-forward planning and design, green community, green open space provision, leadership and urban governance.

Marful, Alexander Boakye, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

Landscapes for Neighbourhood and Community Revival for Urban sub-Saharan Africa -The Case of Ghana

This is a research for an NGO to explore how landscape planning and development could be used as a tool to revive seemingly collapsing communities in urban tropical sub-Saharan Africa; in this case Ghana.

Peng, Kai; Zhou, Junqing; Yang, Junlei, Institute of Digital City and Urban planning, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China

Exploitation of the Lakeshore Districts under the Guidance of the Healthy Lake Concept

This paper takes the 'Healthy Lake' as the guiding principle in project location selection, population capacity calculation, industry selection, land distribution and the system construction of the subsequent cities.

Kaushik, Diwakar, JTC Corporation, Singapore, Singapore

Evolution of Industrial Landscape in Singapore

This paper will showcase JTC corporation's key innovative projects and best practices in the last decade as the lead industrial planner for Singapore and its commitment to breaking new ground as the industrial infrastructure innovator.

11:00 Integrated planning and quantitative methods to ensure social justice, ecology and liveability

Schwaiger, Baerbel, GLZ, Kyiv, Ukraine

Energy Management as a First Step towards Integrated Urban Planning in Ukrainian Cities

Starting with energy management, retrofitting of soviet housing can be a first step to integrated urban planning.

Njue, Peter Njeru; Kibet, Edwin Kigai, University of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kenya

'Green-Fingers Developments' Headway in East African Region

The urge to develop greener buildings has gathered irreversible momentum within the region. The paper presents the development of such buildings right from the colonial period to date and draws a clear bright picture of tomorrow.

Jiang, Boya, Southeast University, Nanjing, China

Ecological Strategy of Green Urban Design in Urban Renewal

The focus of the contents is given to the ecological strategy of green urban design during the process of urban renewal from the perspective of urban planning; i.e. to analyze the existing urban ecological problems in China arising out of an unreasonable urban morphology and serious fragmentation of urban natural patches during the process of urban renewal.

Simsek, Gul, Ataturk University, Erzurum, Turkey

Urban River Rehabilitation as an Integrative Part of Sustainable Urban Water Systems

In recent decades, with more attention to sustainability, there is a greater understanding of the vital role of urban rivers. This paper offers an understanding to the challenges of urban rivers based on recent practices by means of comparative analysis.

Track One B/C/D: Planning Challenges in Shifting Dynamics: Reverse Growth, Slow-Motion and Abrupt Disasters

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Jeffrey Featherstone, USA; Zaklina Gligorijevic, Serbia

09:00 Economic decline and population loss: An opportunity for 'post-growth' pioneers and creative approaches*Gligorijevic, Zaklina, Urban Planning Institute, Belgrade, Serbia***Belgrade Planning in a New Circle of Transition**

Frequent political, economic and social changes have spurred changes in the Serbian planning practice, in the regional, national and local context. The paper is challenging global and local issues, preparing solutions for forthcoming demands.

*Cedillo, Fabiola, Mexico; currently ETH Zurich, Switzerland***Tlacotalpan: The Potential of a Small World Heritage City in Mexico in Coping with its Regional Economic Decline, Population Loss, Slow-motion Environmental Change and Natural Disasters**

Tlacotalpan presents an opportunity for ecological and economic regeneration despite its current negative growth. The opportunity lies in local strategies and on the social appropriation of its tangible and intangible heritage.

*Ryan, Brent D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, United States of America***Shrinking-City Urban Form as a Determinant of Urban Policy: the Case of Flint, Michigan, USA**

Flint, Michigan, USA is a paradigmatic shrinking city whose population has dropped over 50 percent in the past fifty years due to deindustrialization and suburbanization. This paper, one case in an expected wider comparative study across shrinking cities in different countries, examines the role of two architectural factors-detached single-family housing and large industrial facilities- in shaping post-2000 shrinkage policies.

*Tillner, Silja, Architects Tillner & Willinger, Vienna, Austria***Creative Strategies to Strengthen the Identity of Shrinking Cities**

Saxony-Anhalt succeeded in developing a demonstrative program that, with its novel approach to addressing the consequences of shrinkage, can serve as a model and inspiration for other cities and countries.

11:00 Economic decline and population loss: An opportunity for 'post-growth' pioneers and creative approaches*Featherstone, Jeffrey; Meenar, Mahbubur; Cahn, Amy Laura, Temple University, Ambler, United States of America***Urban Agriculture in Post-Industrial Landscape: A Case for Community-Generated Urban Design**

This paper evaluates urban agriculture in three post-industrial U.S. cities (Cleveland, Detroit, and Philadelphia) as an example of community generated urban design.

*Ptichnikova, Galina, Volgograd branch of the Research Institute of Theory and History of Architecture and Town Planning of the Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences (NIITIAG RAASN), Volgograd, Russia***Current Trends in the Planning System in Sweden**

This paper focuses primarily on the fundamentals of the Swedish planning system: the legislation, the main planning instruments and authorities and the actors involved on different levels.

*Pascariu, Gabriel; Elisei, Pietro, Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning – Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania***Major Trends in the Evolution of Towns and Cities of in a Post Communist Competitive Environment**

The paper deals with the design of plans and policies and decision making processes in territorial and urban questions of post-socialist Romania.

*Kurbatova, Anna, Director of Urban Environmental Research & Design Institute and Institute of Territorial Development, Moscow, Russia***Marketing Strategies of Territorial Development as the Basis of Effective Territorial Planning**

This paper highlights the need to design individual city marketing strategies that will capitalize on the unique qualities of a given location, instead of generic marketing concepts or an old Soviet strategic settlement ideology. Each city brand should correspond to the unique "offer" of the place and reflect its real strength.

Track Two: Fast Forward for Spatial Planning in Russia

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Fedor Kudryavtsev, Russia; Nadya Nalina, Russia/USA

09:00 Creative synthesis fast forward: The case of masterplanning Perm*Golovin, Andrei, City Projects Bureau, Perm, Russia***The Perm Master Plan**

The City of Perm is currently seeking to reinvent itself as a regional cultural and educational capital and update its current image of heavy industry. Most Russian cities are affected by a socio-economic transformation and hereby confronted with new spatial needs. The Perm Strategic Masterplan (PSM) provides a set of strategies and tools of improving the overall quality of the urban environment by a consolidation of the existing built form. The presentation gives a profile of PSM via impasses and solutions.

*Vancutsem, Didier, Vancutsem Stadtplaner Landschaftsarchitekten, 82178 Puchheim, Germany***Evaluation and Discussion of the Perm Master Plan**

The central idea of the Perm Masterplan was to provide a strategic spatial and qualitative framework for the future metropolitan development of the Russian city of Perm for the next fifty years. The evaluation discusses the different parts of the project.

Petrovich, Michail; Grishechkina, I.E., JSC Peterburg Nipigrad, Deputy Director General, Rosnipiurbanistiki Federal State Unitary Enterprise, Chief Architect, Moscow, Russia

Perm and St-Petersburg: General Ideas and Innovations in Urban Planning

Appropriate to the location of this year's congress, this paper examines the experience of urban planning in Perm and compares it with the most classically European city in Russia- St.Petersburg. It gives an overview of the differences and the similarities of the two contexts, formulates planning objectives in each place, highlights the common ideas and celebrates innovations developed for each city.

Starodubtseva, Ekaterina, PIRS, Perm, Russia

'Situating' Western Planning Ideas Within the Post-Soviet Realities. The Case Study of Perm, Russia

The case study describes an unprecedented effort of transferring Western planning expertise to Russia through the work of foreign consultants, and illustrates the clash between the latest European planning trends and the Soviet-style planning culture

van der Wagt, Marijn, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, The Hague, The Netherlands

The Dutch Approach in Making Cities

The Dutch approach of integration of all relevant aspects of land use with the help of design is the object of this paper. Best practices show how planning can accommodate economic strength and quality of life in urban regions.

11:00 Education Forum

Co-Moderators: David C. Prosperi, ISOCARP VP Academic Development; Henry D. Epstein Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, Florida Atlantic University; Andrei Golovin, Director, Perm City Projects Bureau; Associate Professor, Urban Planning School, Perm Technical University.

Collaborative Frontiers in Planning Education

An Introductory meeting to initiate discussion on a series of related topics: international collaboration, current trends in planning education, and a forward look at the emergence of planning education in Perm.

Track Three: International Planners' Forum – Managing Urban Dynamics

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Guy Vloebergh, Belgium; Nicole Wirz, Switzerland

09:00 Ensuring quality of urban transformations: Innovative participation and place-making

Burcher, Lise, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

Who's Your (Civic) Space?

Spatial audits, behavioural analysis participatory action research (PAR), and spatial activation strategies as methods to understand civic spaces and to form the basis for design interventions and programming strategies

Spatial audits, behavioural analysis participatory action research (PAR), and spatial activation strategies are designed and assessed as methods to understand civic spaces, and to form the basis for design interventions and programming strategies.

Byrnes, Terence P., Byrnes & Associates, Planning, Architecture and Urban Design, Sydney, Australia

Lost in Translation – The Voice of the Community in our Changing Urban Future

More fundamental than the disconnection between the rates of planning response to rapid urban change is the universal failure of communication between those who are planning and those who are being planned for. The loss is that of the essential critical audience that otherwise legitimizes the whole process and purpose of planning.

Blame rests largely with misguided community expectations but before trying to reform the means it is also timely to revisit the primary goals for effective community engagement.

Walloth, Christian, University of Duisburg Essen, Essen, Germany

Integrated Bottom Up and Top Down Governance of Cities – A Systems Approach

To understand and influence fast changing urban systems it is necessary to integrate bottom-up and top-down approaches. I suggest an integrated approach aimed at a better understanding and governing of cities, based on a new systems understanding.

Kafafy, Nezar, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

The Dynamic Influence of Symbolism and Meaning in Urban Design, the Case of Tahrir Square, Cairo, Egypt

Written by an eye witness on the Egyptian revolution, this paper demonstrates the dynamic role of city's urban space, and the evolution of meaning and symbolism dimensions from a major square to act as the inspirer of revolution and social justice.

11:00 Ensuring quality of urban transformations: Innovative participation and place-making

Bigdeli, Elahe, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Decreasing Crimes by using Environmental Design (Case Study of Zargandeh Neighborhood)

Urban design plays key role on security or insecurity of human living environment. This paper attempts to find potential and actual unsafe spaces full of crime at organic and rural structure within district 3 of Tehran (Zargandeh neighborhood), and to offer some suggestions based on CPTED principles.

Cornaro, Antonia; Admiraal Han, Amberg Engineering and Itacus, Horgen, Switzerland; Itacus and Enprodes, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Changing World – Major Challenges: the Need for Underground Space Planning

The sensible and strategic utilisation of underground space and underground spatial planning is becoming more important. As cities and urbanising regions are

running out of surface space, more utilities and infrastructure need to become more resilient to natural disasters. The paper gives examples of where and how this can be done and how this can help cities to cope with infrastructure requirements, urban sprawl and lack of open space.

Belyaev, Valery, Moscow State University of Civil Engineering, Moscow, Russia

Planning the Development of Underground Space

Using references to world wide examples, this paper describes the potential of developing underground space in the center of Moscow with the view to preserve its historic quality, enhance service and amenities and create an opportunity for increased compactness. It describes political, administrative and technical obstacles that slow down the desired process of vertical densification and proposes innovative ways of addressing existing concerns.

Chernova, Elena, Russian State Institute of Urbanistics, St Petersburg, Russia

Urban Planning Conflictology R&D in Russia

The report presents results of ten-year researches and developments in the field of urban planning conflictology, which were realized by the Laboratory of Humanitarian Technologies in Urban Planning (Russian State Institute of Urbanistics). New humanitarian approaches and methods of decision-making and conflict resolutions in urban-planning activities are described.

Tuesday 11 September 2012 Afternoon

13:30 Plenary

Chair: Shi Nan

Huang Yan

Director General of Beijing Urban Planning Commission, China

Kavas Kapadia

Head of the Department of Urban Planning and Regional Planning, India

Planning in a hyper dynamic context: The case of Delhi and the national capital region

Urbanisation is a global phenomenon and is creating typical problems in different countries. India is no different. Delhi, the capital of India, though exclusive in many ways, still remains the role model for many smaller cities across the country. This paper traces the history of planning in Delhi and explains in detail the planning set up and the prime organizations, schemes and programmes involved in the planning of urban India, with special emphasis on the governance and planning structure of Delhi and the National Capital Region. The rapid urban growth scenario of India, with an added incentive of an open market economy, has created unique problems. The Master plans have been constantly upgraded to keep pace with the changing times. The role of other players in the planning process is explained. The private sector has been roped in and attempts are being made to empower the stakeholders, to recognize the informal sector and on the other hand project Delhi as a 'Global' city of tomorrow. This is not an easy task. Since planning is the manifestation of socio cultural aspects of a political system many of the problems of Delhi's planning seem to have expanded beyond the realms of planning. A huge gap seems to exist between the plans and the ground situation, which lags behind in spite of a plethora of well meaning schemes and programmes by the Government, at both centre and state level. The author has tried to analyze the reasons for this gap. Some broad policy level interventions are recommended.

Art Corpuz

Senior Vice President of Management Committee of Ayala Land, Inc., Manila, Philippines

Spatial trends of metro Manila during a period of rapid change

The largest urban center in the Philippines, Metro Manila, has been growing rapidly in the past decades. This has generated policy responses focused on limiting future growth, dispersing its population and reducing disparities with respect to other parts of the country. A closer study based on centographic measures reveals that Metro Manila has already expanded its direct sphere of influence to include large areas of neighboring provinces even as the premise that it is already overconcentrated cannot be substantiated. Instead of seeking to disperse the population of Metro Manila, it is more important to improve the integration of the periphery—through more efficient and redundant transportation linkages, for example, or better coordination and complementation of land uses—with the metropolitan core. Ultimately, the objective is to improve accessibility between markets and production centers, logistics, and the overall efficiency and competitiveness not just of Metro Manila but of its surrounding region. It is also useful to keep in mind that regional disparities are not necessarily undesirable and that they are also the result of geographic specialization and therefore of economic efficiency. Further, spatial equity cannot be equated with social equity.

Q&A, discussion

Coffee and tea in pavilion

Mark Meerovich

Technical University of Irkutsk

East and West. Two natures of the urbanization – two approaches to the decision.

Urbanization processes in Russia and the West are different ways. Russian urban planners believe that the professional opinion should be decisive in choosing a strategy for urban development. And this way is the most suitable for Russia in nowadays. The western approach is based on the initiatives of city's society and its representatives. And this philosophy is being quite difficult accustomed to the domestic ground.

Tomasz Ossowicz

Professor at the Department of Architecture, Wrocław University of Technology, Poland

How to integrate strong change forces and quality of space. The Wrocław model

The paper presents a model of city planning and transformation steering used in Wrocław City (640000+, fourth in Poland) from the late 1990'. The model is a

combination of a great flexibility in activity allocation (openness for business initiatives), high standard site planning (quality), implementation of municipal and public-private spatial transformation and revitalization projects (quality and incentives), and limitation of unacceptable processes (control). The model is an answer to a long range of very dynamic economic and social changes occurring after the political transition, among others: massive urban sprawl, collapse of former manufacturing system, enormous, not controlled spread of shopping, periodical boom for housing, increment of car number (over 50 times during 2 decades), business spontaneous allocation, competition between cities and adjoining communes. It is also a solution using the rather limited Polish instruments for city transformation.

The presented model has a substantial contribution to one of the most successful social, cultural and economic city development in Poland corresponding with spatial quality. In Poland Wrocław is seen as a prosperous and beautiful city. In the paper, universal considerations are connected with demonstrations of a series of Wrocław cases: creation of new spatial arrangements, small and large scale revitalization, city acupuncture, great event infrastructure creation (European Football Championship 2012).

Q&A, discussion

Martin Dubbeling

Vice President ISOCARP

Presentation Urban Planners Advisory Teams (UPATs)

15:30 UPAT Workshop

15:30 Planning for Underground Spaces

19:00 Reception for Mayors of Russian Cities (by invitation)

21:30 to midnight Jazz at the Perm Museum of Contemporary Art

Wednesday 12 September 2012 Morning

Track One A1: Rapid Urbanisation: Steering High-Speed Growth Towards Low Carbon Eco-Efficient Liveability

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Oscar Bragos, Argentina; Kai Wang, PR China

09:00 Institutional framework, planning policies and instruments for integrated planning in hyper-dynamic situations

Ordóñez Cervantes, Juan Felipe, Consultoria Juan Felipe Ordóñez Cervantes, Mexico City, Mexico

Sustainable Urban Design and Place-Making despite 'Turbo-Planning' Case Cancún Quintana Roo, México

Sustainable, fast and efficient urban planning for Cancun, a fast growing 38 year-old city that is now the most important tourist destination in Mexico, and a major tourist destination in the world.

Wu, Xiaoli; Gallagher, Micheal; Liu, Hao; Long Cheng, Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen, Shenzhen, China

Upgrading Urban Renewal Planning for More Efficient Implementation in a Time of Economic Transformation

This paper places the case study of Shekou against a backdrop of economic transformation in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (Shenzhen SEZ). The paper discusses how to make a more practical urban renewal plan by considering multiple issues including industrial upgrading, sustainable development, land policies, and a financial balance between stakeholders.

Juvara, Martina, SKM Colin Buchanan, London, United Kingdom

Urban Design Led Zoning Methodology Applied in Damascus

The paper will introduce a new methodology that radically changes the outcomes of planning zoning by embracing an urban design led approach which combines character, morphology and design guidance.

Kürkcüoğlu, I. Eren; Deviren, Aliye Senem, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Sustainable Urban Design Strategies for Island Settlements: The Case of Burgazada (Princes' Islands, Istanbul)

The study aims to investigate island settlements with modest characteristics located close to the high-density city centre within the theoretical framework of place-making strategy and to determine sustainable design strategies for future development.

11:00 Institutional framework, planning policies and instruments for integrated planning in hyper-dynamic situations

Sangare, Ahmed, ARCOFOR, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

How to Approach the Upgrade of the Urban Scheme of Yamoussoukro Towards Sustainability?: A Focus on Commercial Planning

This paper is a brief presentation of some planning guidelines that aim to harness the full potential of retail activities in the pursuit of urban liveliness in Yamoussoukro. These guidelines endeavour to make suggestions that might achieve the three pillars of sustainability.

Bragos, Oscar, Gamba, F., Universidad de Rosario, Facultad de Arquitectura, 2000 Rosario, Argentina

Urban Policies, City Management and Fast Urban Growth in Argentine Cities

The paper focuses on national and municipal urban and housing policies and its effects in Argentina during last decade. Urban transformations are analysed within the framework of fast economic growth and low demographic growth. The study considers mainly Rosario Metropolitan Area as main case, pointing out the impacts of city expansion. Proposal of a new integrated approach is discussed.

Pancewicz, Lukasz, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Poland

Community Innovators – ‘Shock Troops’ of the New Order or Safety Brake in the Era of ‘Fast Policy’?

With the 2008 crisis redefining the role of neoliberal ‘fast polices’ and real estate-based investment, community activism enjoys rising attention. The paper explores how ‘bottom-up’ activism relates to the concept of ‘fast planning’.

Paryski, Mati, CUB Brussels, Brussels, Belgium

A Response to Brussels’ Unexpected Population Growth in a Context of Existing Urban Fabric, or How to Densify while Keeping a High Quality of Life

After a sudden population growth expected to continue long term, the Region of Brussels-Capital needs to manage the mutation of its existing urban fabric while preserving its high quality of life. This study gives operational guidelines for the entire regional area, based on a thorough analysis of population, urban morphology and public facilities.

Track One A2: Rapid Urbanisation: Don’t Postpone at High Speeds: Social Inclusion, Cultural and Ecological Conservation

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Kavass Kapadia, India; Peter Kibinda, Kenya

09:00 Planning for social inclusion and appropriate housing supply at high-speeds

Minnery, John, University of Queensland Brisbane, Australia

Affordable Housing, Urban Governance and Special Purpose Authorities in a Fast Growing Region

In Queensland, Australia, a special authority was created to provide affordable housing that the mainstream planning system couldn’t, but its changing role under changing political circumstances provides important lessons about urban governance.

Ahmad, Sohail; Sridharan, N.; Kono, Noriko, UNU – IAS, Yokohama, Japan

Housing Supply System in Unauthorized Settlements in Delhi: Process and Outcomes

This case study shows co-benefits of a small planning intervention in unauthorized settlements in Delhi. The present system of housing supply is unsustainable.

Kim, Minsun; Kidokoro, Tetsuo; Onishi, Takashi, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Peri-Urbanization and its Impacts on Rural Livelihoods in Mumbai’s Urban Fringe

This paper analyzes the dynamics of urban expansion and its impacts on land-use and livelihoods of Mumbai’s suburban villages, using the opportunities and constraints analysis for productive agriculture and formal employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Bagautdinova, Nailya; Gafurov, Ilshat; Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia

Dynamic Regional Development of Russian Federation by Socio-Cultural Projects Implementation. Example of the Republic of Tatarstan

Attracting investments is the most important factor of city development. To attract desired funds an implementation of territorial and city marketing, based on creating the type of city image that will be interesting for investors, becomes a necessity.

11:00 Planning for social inclusion and appropriate housing supply at high-speeds

Bannaga, Sharaf Eldin Ibrahim, Bannaga Consult, Khartoum, Sudan

Khartoum Experience in Implementing Land Management Reforms for Fair Allocation of Land and Development Control

Khartoum’s huge squatter settlements and shelter demand necessitated institutional framework reforms enhanced by wide-range planning and data systems application. Regularization and fair plots allocation were accomplished. 760,000 families benefitted.

Novenkova, Aida; Safullin, Lenar; Sabirova, Marina, Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia

Public Services Quality Escalation for Purposes of Regional Shadow Economic Elimination

In order to eliminate the existing sector of regional shadow economy a transformation of public governmental services is required. Significant shift towards transparency and better level of service will increase the satisfaction of public services.

Li, Chenguang; Sun, Lu; Jones, Philip, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Liveability of High-Rise Housing Estates: A Resident-Centered High-Rise Residential Environmental Evaluation in China

With the rapid urbanization in China, High-rise Housing Estates (HHEs) were widely accepted as a solution to urban housing shortage. This study focuses on an inquiry into the liveability issues of high-rise housing through investigating residents’ evaluation on residential environment of four HHEs in inner city of Tianjin, China.

Uttarwar, P S, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, India (presented by representative)

A Planning Approach for Fast Changing ‘Socio-Political’ Environment: A Case of Delhi Master Plan

The Master Plan remains to be the only planning instrument which stood the test of time, despite criticism, severe limitations/slow pace of implementation. The Master plan, with some innovative ideas, shifts from ‘standard based planning’ to ‘procedure based planning’.

Track One B/C/D: Planning Challenges in Shifting Dynamics: Reverse Growth, Slow-Motion and Abrupt Disasters

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Jeffrey Featherstone, USA; Zaklina Gligorijevic, Serbia

09:00 Natural and manmade disasters: demanding immediate action and long-term guidance

Narang Suri, Shipra, Private office – urban planner, New Delhi, India

Two Cities with no Soul: Planning for Division and Reunification in Post-war Mostar

Post-conflict environments pose special challenges for urban planners and planning. This paper explores whether planning can help overcome the trauma of war and drive cities and citizens towards sustainable recovery and reconciliation, the lessons that can be learnt from Mostar and other war-divided cities, and if there are any common principles for planning in post-war settings.

Li, Ming; Zhu, Ziyu; Huang, Shuo, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Beijing, China

Post-quake Reconstruction Planning and Implementation for Beichuan New Town

In the context of post-quake reconstruction after the May 12th disaster, this study showcases how the Beichuan Mode can serve city and town construction as part of the rapid urbanization process in China.

Jing, Feng, CAUPD, Beijing, China

Public Participation in the Post-Disaster Reconstruction Plan of Beichuan New Town

Through the planning after the earthquake, this paper will examine the particular nature, necessity and limitation of the "birth" of public participation in China, and its positive role in the process of urban planning and social democracy.

Freidine, Yefim, Novosibirsk, Russia

Urban Planning in Conflict Society (How to Plan and Build the Berlin Wall)

Using the metaphor of a Berlin wall as a complex space of interaction, this paper proposes a way to reform the planning system of Russia by introducing conflict negotiation and mediation methodologies. The paper demonstrates the need to combat existing disenfranchisement of the population and shows advantages of creating multi-stakeholder planning processes. The transition from the top-down model to the competitive, cooperative, participatory model is shown as a way forward.

11:00 Natural and manmade disasters: demanding immediate action and long-term guidance

Fattahi, Sara, Azad University, Shiraz, Iran

Ecosystem Resilience System in Silent Crisis. Case Study: Bushehr as a Coastal Area in Iran

The crisis of climate change is a major problem for international action to end it. Many people and places are under stress from environmental and socio-economic pressures. This study is based on established values in the Bushehr coastline region in Iran.

Liu, Chengcheng, Tianjin Urban Planning & Design Institute, Tianjin, China

The Ecological Livable Planning of Industrial Urban During Rapid Urbanization

The paper explores environmental pressures of industrial urban during rapid urbanization and Tianjin's ecological liveable transformation. The ways proposed include an optimization plan of the urban landscape and industrial land, and the continuous habitat plan.

Gong, Yuan; Xiao, Yu; Lu, Li, Tianjin Urban Planning & Design Institute, Tianjin, China

Study on Emphases and Trend of Tianjin Urban Public Safety Planning from the View of Bohai Rim Megalopolis

In regional development thought, Tianjin urban public safety planning pay more attention to sharing resources and facilities from the megalopolis, eliminating hidden area problems, and reducing environmental risks.

Sretovic, Visnja; Brkovic, Matija, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia (presented by representative)

Stormwater Management as a Green Solution to Support Environmental Quality: A Case Study from Serbia

We will present the project for the Kumodraz stream basin in Belgrade – one of the pioneering projects in Serbia that used sustainable stormwater management to protect the natural water cycle, enhancing ambient values and creating new public green-space.

Track Two: Fast Forward for Spatial Planning in Russia

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Fedor Kudryavtsev, Russia; Nadya Nalina, Russia/USA

09:00 Way forward: New methods, tools and opportunities for implementation: Urban interventions as catalysts for regeneration

Ledwon, Slawomir, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Poland

Absorbing the Rapid Growth of Shopping Centre Development in Poland since the Political Change

The paper analyses the development of shopping centres in Poland, focusing on the planning process and urban integration. It discusses their relation to western origins as well as the adaptability of this development model for other countries.

Saghin, Irina; Ioja, Cristian; Gavrilidis, Athanasios Alexandru, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

Perception of the Industrial Areas Conversion in Romanian Cities- Indicator of Human Settlements Sustainability

In Romania, the post-communist period has meant enabling the conversion processes. Most of the industrial areas have changed their function, engendering territorial imbalances that especially affected the residents' quality of life.

Golezdzinowska, Anna, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Poland

Public Space in Medium-sized Town – Role in Development Policy

The paper describes the results of a cross-sectional study on a group of Polish medium-sized towns aimed at exploring how the transformation of public spaces contributes to the development objectives of those towns.

Mushchinkin, Andrei

Modern technology allows collecting enormous information about cities that becomes a base for spatial planning solutions. At the same time solutions are the result of individual preferences. Ideally the solution could be as sum of individual sub solutions, but it never happened in the real world. Substantially, planning solutions are boundaries or frame for desired goal. PROGNOZ works as the laboratory of information technology in the prediction and management of socio-economic development. Their products help to decision makers to optimize planning matters. The presentation provides a story about monitoring, modeling and risk management for authorities.

11:00 Way forward: New methods, tools and opportunities for implementation: Mobility and infrastructure to accelerate regional growth

Stepura, Mikhail, BNTU, Minsk, Belarus

Railway Lines – the Potential Spine for the Future Post-Soviet Cities Growth

The railway lines are projected to become the spine of the future city growth in post-Soviet cities. The development potential of areas along the future fast city railway transportation lines is calculated based on the study of Minsk, Belarus.

Bos, Ron; Lee, Sandra Meng Ying, Goudappel Coffeng, Deventer, The Netherlands; Tsinghua University Beijing, China

Accessibility based Planning in the Netherlands: Better, Faster, Together

Sustainability is becoming more important and a mobility-based planning will not be sufficient. Therefore, a different approach is addressed: accessibility-based planning, which focuses on economic, social and ecological goals within urban planning.

Seerappalli Ponnusamy, Sekar; Karuppanan, Sadasivam, Department of Planning SAP, Anna University, Chennai, India

Contributions of Metro Rail Projects in the Urban Dynamics of Indian Metro Cities: Case Study of Chennai and Bangalore

The recent introduction of the metro rail in Indian cities is to hype the urban dynamics. It is an opportunity to build compact, less carbon and walkable cities. It is also a challenge for planners to integrate them for making better cities.

Grudin, Mikhail, General Director of OJSC "Giprogor", Russian Institute of Urban Development and Investment, Moscow, Russia

Multimodal Transportation Hub as City Territory Renovation Project (by the example of Perm Transportation Hub)

Basing its argument on the example of a specific project in Perm, this paper demonstrates the potential of using a multi-modal transportation hub as a catalyst for large-scale regeneration of adjacent areas. It explains the necessity to extend planning efforts beyond the immediate area, creating multiple layers of plans and urban designs at a neighborhood and district level, and connecting them to city-level plans.

Track Three: International Planners' Forum – Managing Urban Dynamics

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Guy Vloebergh, Belgium; Nicole Wirz, Switzerland

09:00 Strategies and methods for managing urban dynamics

Bajic-Brkovic, Milica, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade, Serbia

Reassessing Opportunities and Resources: Serbia's Response to Energy Production and Climate Change at the Local Level

The paper presents how Serbia is dealing with climate change challenges at the local level: employing its rediscovered assets and opportunities, reshaping behaviour, and developing proactive strategies focused on actions and result producing tactic.

Milojevic, Brankica, Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Influential Factors on the Urban Transformation of Cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Period of Transition

The cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina were entering a new phase of urban development influenced by multiple factors in the socio-economic sphere, whose character and intensity of action transposed into the visible morphological stage of transition.

Trkulja, Siniša, Republic Agency for Spatial Planning, Belgrade, Serbia

Implementation of Spatial Plans in Serbia

The program of implementation is a new type of planning document in Serbia. It was prepared for the first time in 2011 for the national spatial plan. It has three parts referring to strategic priorities, indicators for monitoring and the GIS based information system.

Vloebergh, Guy, OMGEVING / VRP, Antwerp, Belgium

Cross-Border Environmental Planning Offers Perspectives for Shrinking Regions

This innovative and strategic multi-track planning affects a creative dialogue and tries to find the right balance between growth ambitions and shrinking measures. The paper presents lessons from this cross-border environmental planning approach.

11:00 Strategies and methods for managing urban dynamics

Dawkins, Jeremy, University of Technology Sydney, Sydney, Australia

"Fast Forward" Needs a Property Market, Supported by an Independent Planning System

How can a country move from state ownership of all urban land to efficient, fair, sustainable urban development? An urban property market is part of the answer, but only if supported by transparent and independent land and planning mechanisms.

Liang, Zheng, YTK – Land Use Planning and Urban Studies Group, Aalto University, Helsinki, Finland

Bridging the Gaps: A Scientific Analysis on Design Competitions

Based on our scientific analysis on design competitions, it is found that the whole design competition process is full of gaps and needs procedural and systematic innovations. Possible implications of design competition will be given.

Ahmad, Sohail, UNU – IAS, Yokohama, Japan

Demand for Owner, Renter and Squatter Housing in Urban Bangladesh

This study estimates housing demands and demand for housing attributes in urban Bangladesh. The study argues that development of rental housing market would be a viable solution for adequate housing consumption.

Malcata Rebelo, Emília, Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Engenharia, Porto, Portugal

Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Investments: The Case of the Portuguese Northern Region

This paper proposes an innovative methodology to assess the socio-economic impacts of public investments to reinforce regional economic competitiveness, social cohesion and people's wellbeing. It is applied to the Portuguese Northern Region.

Wednesday 12 September 2012 Afternoon

Plenary Session

Chair

Dmitry Shapoval

Minister of the urban planning and infrastructure development of The Perm Krai

The main directions of urban planning in the Perm region

Olga Vendina

Senior research scientist, Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Paradoxes of city development: Administrative initiative, inertia of urban planning thinking and social challenges

Urban planning and development always reflect social conditions and the political regime, representing dominant approaches as well as public opinion. At the same time, they are an important tool of urban management and administration, big business, and a professional practice with its own rules, methods and gadgets. The transformation process touching on any one of these domains disrupts the balance of interests and poses new challenges, while existing social inertia results in complex contradictions and unpredictable consequences. City development in the age of uncertainty requires from urbanists and administrations alike to understand the situation as a whole, not only specific problems, and to react to social "messages" concerning the urban environment. The dialectic nature of social development generates urban paradoxes, which must not be ignored. Otherwise, this leads to simplistic or implausible urban solutions responding to situations no longer in effect. This paper will examine some of the social processes, which today pose the biggest challenges to urban development: 1) growth of mobility and migration, 2) autonomy and self-sufficiency, 3) interdependent growth of wealth and poverty, 4) discrepancies concerning the environment and transport, 5) uncritical application of urban practices of the past.

Bart Goldhoorn

Advisor to Moscow Masterplan Institute

Towards an industrial standard for urban blocks

Fast Forward Urbanism as we see it in many developing countries confronts Western architects with a recent but forgotten history: the 1960s and 1970s. Mass housing was based on the application of a standard module: a staircase with the apartments it served. Urbanism consisted of the repetition of these modules until the site was filled. Whether we like it or not, this Modular City is not something of the past: it is built right now in Russia and in many countries in Asia, North Africa and South America. At the same time Western architects are concerned with building a city that is contextual, specific and custom designed. They forget that this Designer City is very expensive, both time and moneywise. For each location a project is designed, approved, calculated and managed from the start. When real estate prices are booming you can pay for this, but it is very doubtful if this model is sustainable in the future, let alone if it can be applied in developing countries. Block City proposes to replace the outdated Modular City principle with a new model for mass production of housing. It uses an instrument that has resolved the problem of mass production and customization in other industries ages ago: the industrial standard. The introduction of this standard in urbanism will make it possible to combine the advantages of mass production with the qualities of the Designer City.

Q&A, discussion

Coffee and tea in the pavilion

Ruud Gietema

Partner of KCAP, Architects/Planners, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Modernizing the Russian city – Perm's Strategic Masterplan

From 2009 KCAP Architects&Planners have been commissioned the development of a masterplan for the city of Perm. This is a unique project: for the first time a leading urban design office from Europe has been asked to look at a Russian city and develop proposals for its modernisation. Russian cities are experiencing huge change and transition due to vast changes at the term of the last century. Being the closed heart of the soviet industrial military complex, Perm became an open city and witnessed a transition in economy. Visually this period has taken its toll in the urban development. Bulky towers situated on the wrong spots, many empty or half-finished complexes and a mass of uncontrolled developments around the city. This lecture demonstrates a confrontation of Western European expertise redeveloping a post-soviet city still rooted in Soviet Greenfield planning methods. With its strategies and tools the plan seeks to provide solutions within the context of cities planned under the socialist paradigm.

Johann Jessen

Professor for Local and Regional Planning at the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Stuttgart, Germany

High speed urban decline: the case of eastern German cities after reunification

After the reunification of Germany the cities of Eastern Germany faced an unprecedented, in some ways unique and highly dynamic process of suburban decline. Firstly, the presentation gives a short outline of the specific form of urban growth in the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Secondly, it focuses on the economic, social and spatial impacts that the reunification of the two Germanys in 1990 had on urban development in Eastern Germany. One of these long-term impacts was the collapse of many regional housing markets that triggered a very specific and dynamic process of suburban decline. This process started about 15 years ago and still persists nowadays. Thirdly, the presentation sketches the federal policy that was implemented to stabilize the collapsing housing markets: a funding program called Stadtumbau Ost (Urban Restructuring in East Germany). This program provides local authorities in East Germany with the means to cope with the problems of suburban decline. Finally, this will be illustrated by highlighting the case of the Grünau housing estate in the city of Leipzig.

Q&A, discussion

Piotr Lorens

Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland; ISOCARP Vice President YPP Program

Tatiana Badmaeva

Urban planner, member of the Russian Urban Planners Association

Young Planning Professionals project

Presentation of the Russian National YPP 2012 project held in Puschino in

17:30 Skolkovo Evening (Renova Stroygroup's presentation)**19:00 ISOCARP Bureau meeting**

For ISOCARP Bureau members and representatives.

Bureau members and country representatives are encouraged to attend a short but important meeting of the Bureau. The business of the meeting includes the adoption of the agenda for the General Assembly and accepting the applications of new members.

Thursday 13 September 2012 Morning**Track One A1: Rapid Urbanisation: Steering High-Speed Growth Towards Low Carbon Eco-Efficient Liveability**

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Oscar Bragos, Argentina; Kai Wang, PR China

09:00 The quality challenge: sustainable place-making and sustainable urban transport despite of 'turbo planning'

Perry, Guy, IN-VI, Warsaw, Poland

Building a Community on Pride

Central Europe's largest post-communist era development challenges short-term market driven urban sprawl to create a multi-purpose, walkable, district that has inspired residents to create public space to their own requirements.

Prosperi, David C., Sasidharan, Priya; Florida Atlantic University, Fort Lauderdale, USA; MEASI Academy of Architecture, Chennai, India;

Dichotomy of Urban Public Spaces "Timeless or Ephemeral"- The Indian experience

Transforming urban public spaces are a manifestation of hyper-dynamic urbanism. Timeless and Ephemeral, they elucidate a dichotomy. Responsive and adaptive in nature, these spaces provide the ecological and social anchorage to cities.

Huta, Sokol; Mico, Dritan, DiAP-Department of Architecture and Project – Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

The Key Role of Public Spaces and Mobility in the Process of Urban Regeneration in a Developing Metropolis. Tirana City as a case study

The structure of an urban area is defined by the systems of public spaces and transport. This paper will consider the two of them as a unique framework able to reshape urban fabric by generating a transformative process.

El Gohary, Germin Farouk, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Wild Urban Design: Sustainable Landscape for Street Children

It is a project that was held in Egypt in 2009 to design a sustainable field for street children testing their reaction to urban sustainable ideas of landscape. It ends with recommendations for urban design of street children.

11:00 The quality challenge: sustainable place-making and sustainable urban transport despite of 'turbo planning'

Toba, Lindelwa; Campbell, Maléne; Schoeman, Danie; Lesia, Phillip, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

A Critical Examination of Public Transport: A Case Study of Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa

In pre and post-apartheid South Africa, public transport is a critical issue. The problem is that the provision of public transport facilities is limited and inconvenient. A survey was conducted to determine satisfaction among current public transport commuters in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

Tetty, Cephas, Stuttgart University, Stuttgart, Germany

Harmonizing Rapid Urbanization and Local Transit for Contemporary Cities in West Africa- The case of Accra City

This is an academic research paper for the University of Stuttgart with Accra (capital of Ghana) as the case study. It investigates the current transport planning practices undertaken in rapidly growing cities.

Akbulut, Mehmet Rifat; Baþlik, Seher, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Ünüversýtesý, Istanbul, Turkey

Growth in the Fast Lane: Land Values and Urban Growth of Istanbul

Istanbul experienced a fast urban growth through the XXth century which offered the particularity of resource creating rather than consuming. This paper is about the interaction between land values and urban growth of Istanbul.

Schmelzer, Brigitte, Landscape Architect, Esslingen, Germany

Integrated Urbanism –The Role of Landscape Strategies for Hyper-Dynamic Urban Change

The paper follows up how the emancipation of "landscape" in urban strategies has been discussed by various authors as having influenced the urban discourse widely. To create city through landscape – mit Landschaft Stadt machen – has been a paradigm shift in Landscape Architecture and Urban Design for a decade now.

Track One A2: Rapid Urbanisation: Don't Postpone at High Speeds: Social Inclusion, Cultural and Ecological Conservation

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Kavas Kapadia, India; Peter Kibinda, Kenya

09:00 Cultural heritage conservation and public art as added quality to planning at high speeds

Duy Duc, Nguyen Hoang, JTC Corporation, Singapore, Singapore

Redevelopment of Singapore's Heritage Sites for A New Generation of Sustainable Industrial Parks

As Singapore does not have the luxury of exploiting its remaining greenfield sites for sprawling industrial development, the city-state has had to turn to its brown-field heritage sites as new sources of land for the next generation of industrial parks.

Beriatos, Elias, University of Thessaly, Department of Spatial Planning and Regional Development, Athens, Greece

Urbanization, Urban Development and Built Heritage. The Case of Greece

The paper investigates possible ways for the protection and enhancement of the cultural built heritage in Greek cities and urban areas, in relation to unplanned and anarchic urbanization and land development.

Yin, Hsiaoting, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

Issues in the Trends and Methods of Preserving Historic Districts in Today's China: Case Study of Three Cities

This paper examines three typical cases in China to reveal the trends under a consumer society and the new methods of preserving historic districts.

Kamrowska-Zaluska, Dorota Dominika; Goledzinowska, Anna, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Poland

Tradition in a Context of Hyper Dynamic Multicultural Urban Space

The paper shows the possibilities of shaping urban space in UAE. Hyper dynamic development of Dubai or Abu Dhabi illustrates two types of aspiration: to be ahead of global trends and, at the same time, to emphasize respect for tradition.

11:00 Cultural heritage conservation and public art as added quality to planning at high speeds

Nijenhuis, Aafke, Municipality of Spijkenisse, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Arts Contributes to Liveability in Carnisselande

Arts, in different forms, can contribute to quality in fast growing urban areas. This case study shows the results of an Art plan, the works of art and the role of art in the process. Art is in this case not only a decoration of public space.

Gunay, Zeynep, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Mind The Fakes! Fast Forward Heritageisation in Large-Scale Thematic Housing Projects of Istanbul

The paper attempts to discuss heritageisation in reconstructing and promoting image of places, and examines the implications of fast forward heritageisation in Istanbul by demonstrating large-scale thematic housing projects as empirical evidence.

Track One B/C/D: Planning Challenges in Shifting Dynamics: Reverse Growth, Slow-Motion and Abrupt Disasters

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Jeffrey Featherstone, USA; Zaklina Gligorijevic, Serbia

09:00 Perm Scrapes the Sky: Workshop on heights of buildings

11:00 Perm Scrapes the Sky: Workshop on heights of buildings, continued.

Track Two: Fast Forward for Spatial Planning in Russia

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Fedor Kudryavtsev, Russia; Nadya Nalina, Russia/USA

09:00 New planning culture in Russia: Diversified institutions and public participation: Opportunities of institutional and economic transition

Antonov, Alexander, Moscow Region Institute for Town Planning, Moscow, Russia

Participation Planning in Russia – in the Beginning

The paper focuses on the experience of participation planning processes in Russia, both on its legal and informal aspects. The author concludes that current procedures of people's participation in urban development processes demand critical changes.

Elisei, Pietro; Pascariu, Gabriel, Bucharest, Romania

EU Approaches to Urban and Territorial Development in Times of Slow Growth: Case Studies from South East Europe

The paper discusses the design of urban policies and tools for optimizing the use of public funds (especially EU) in urban and regional contexts.

Yu, Cheng; Huang, Panpan, School of City and Regional Planning, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Towards Sustainable Development: Improvement of China's Urban Spatial Growth Management System

In the context of China's rapid urbanization, which tools of urban spatial growth management are needed in China? What kind of American and UK spatial growth management policy can be used as reference; and how could these tools be utilized?

Golubeva, Yana, BNTU, Minsk, Belarus

From Traditional Soviet Microdistricts towards Lively Neighborhoods

The traditional Soviet microdistrict housing typology is set to transform into a more intimate human space by means of bottom-up actions and small interventions. The concept is tested on the site of microdistrict Kamennaya Gorka in Minsk, Belarus.

11:00 New planning culture in Russia: Diversified institutions and public participation: Integration of planning cultures: East-West dialogue

Finogenov, Anton, Institute of Spatial Planning URBANICA, St. Petersburg, Russia

Outlines of New Ideology of Urban Planning in Russia

The paper proposes new directions for planning in Russia, identifies new objectives and mechanisms of "reloading" planning politics, focusing efforts on engaging new stakeholders, modernizing the building complex, rechanneling state and enhancing private investment opportunities, reeducating planners and introducing new working methodologies, among other recommendations.

Krivov, Alexander, Deputy of General Director of OJSC Giprogor, Moscow, Russia

Integrated Design of Agglomerations Strategy- Scheme of Territorial Planning- Investment Program

The list of major problems and challenges to modern urban planning of Russia is presented, and proposals for directions of adequate response are given.

Lorens, Piotr, Gdańsk University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk, Poland

Rebuilding the Post-Socialist Cities in the Age of Neo-liberalism

The paper explores recent political and economic transformations effected in the accelerated process of change for the cities, which is also clearly visible in the case of the post-socialist ones. The specifics of these – emerging from a different model of development the since post-war period – call for new planning approaches and require planners to reinvent their profession.

Appenzeller, Markus; Probst, Martin, MLA+, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Let's Get Started -'Kickstarter'

Can Russia learn from Asiafastforward and the West equally? How are concepts of kick-starting development used in practice? Goal: Bringing the best aspects together in a set of recommendations for Perm and other Russian cities in transformation.

Track 3: International Planners' Forum – Managing Urban Dynamics

Chair and Rapporteur Team: Guy Vloebergh, Belgium; Nicole Wirz, Switzerland

09:00 Tools and instruments: Organizing and visualizing data

Rathschüler, Oliver; Schrenk, Manfred; Neuschmid, Julia; Kollarits, Stefan; Dorau, Uschi, CEIT ALANOVA, Schwechat, Austria

Development of a Planning Information System to Support Environmental Planning in the Sultanate of Oman in the Frame of the National Spatial Strategy

Subject of the Oman National Spatial Strategy is to draw-up the national vision of spatial development for the next 30 years in the Sultanate of Oman. In this context the aim is to build the national Planning Information System.

Uchiyama, Yuta; Okabe, Akiko, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan

Categorization of 48 Mega-Regions by Spatial Patterns of Population Distribution – The Relationship of Spatial Patterns and Population Change

We developed a categorization of mega-regions with two aspects (distribution diversity among different ranges of population densities and spatial patterns of population distribution), and obtained 10 groups that can be related to population change.

Schrenk, Manfred; Patti, Daniela; Carrasco, Eduardo, CEIT Alanova, Schwechat, Austria

ARGUS: Assisting Personal Guidance System for People with Visual Impairment

The ARGUS project is developing a navigation system for blind and visually impaired people through cities, as in times of high speed urban change social inclusion and accessibility must be granted.

Feldman, Boris, Center of Spatial Information, NIPI of Urban Planning of Moscow Region, Moscow, Russia

Urban Monitoring of Spatial Development of Moscow State Region

The paper presents the results of eight years of research and developments in the field of urban monitoring of the spatial development of the Moscow region (Moskovskaya oblast), which was realized by the NIPI in Urban Planning (NIPI gradostroitelstva). This work is part of the development plan (general plan of evolu-

tion) of the Moscow state region. New methods of monitoring of urban-planning activities are developed and described.

Brkovic, Matija; Sretovic, Visnja, University of Belgrade, Serbia (presented by Milica Bajic Bajic Brkovic)

Urban Sensing – Smart Solutions for Monitoring Environmental Quality: Case Studies from Serbia

This paper explores smart solutions used to monitor environmental parameters and aid planning practise. Two projects in Serbia will be discussed. Both provide real-time location-based data, user-centric service, and rise environmental awareness.

11:00 Tools and instruments: Organizing and visualizing data

Yaghoubkhani, Morteza; Dadashpour, Hashem; Kheyroddin, Reza, Tarbiat Modares University (TMU), Tehran, Iran

The Study of Land Use Changes in the Tehran Metropolitan Area by Using MOLAND Model

To simulate possible land use change scenarios for the year 2028, this research creates future urban growth scenarios, based on data and storylines from the Tehran metropolitan area. Iran and the scenarios are carried out using the MOLAND model.

Dudarev, Alexey, ltd. «Grad-Inform», Omsk, Russia

The Digital Model of the Noosphere

The report provides an overview of the potential of information technology in planning and management of the territory's development, by using a digital model of the dynamic interaction between society and nature on the spatial data infrastructure's basis.

Vettorato, Daniele, Bolzano, Italy

Improving the Resilience of a City to the Peak Oil through Solar Energy. An Estimation Method Applied to Bressanone City

The paper describes a method to estimate the solar power contribution to the resilience of a city to the peak oil. The method is based on GIS, remote sensing and spreadsheets. The results are discussed in the framework of the current international debate on the integration of renewable energy in cities.

Torres, Yuri; Sá Antunes Costa, Lucia Maria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rio Hyperlocal: Social Media and Digital Landscape in the Process of Urban Redevelopment

The urban landscape is nowadays pictured digitally by a connected society. This study looks at Rio's recent portuary zone improvement, analyses official and citizen generated contents on it, and discusses the digital space as a tool to enhance it.

Thursday 13 September 2012 Afternoon

13:30 ISOCARP General Assembly in the Main Auditorium

All members of ISOCARP, including all delegates who are joining ISOCARP as part of their registration for the Congress, are invited to participate in the General Assembly, meeting at 13:30 in the Main Auditorium. The agenda includes annual reports and an important motion to amend the Articles of Association to allow online General Meetings, with online participation in the meeting and online voting.

13:30 RUPA GENERAL MEETING in the Molot Theatre

Members of the Russian Urban Planners Association are invited to attend the RUPA meeting at 13:30 in the Molot Theatre.

15:00 Coffee and tea in pavilion

15:30 Closing Plenary

Chair: Jeremy Dawkins

Dominique Lancrenon

President of European Council of Spatial Planners (ECTP)

Decade of planning

The Decade of Planning is a common umbrella to share the manifestations, publications and celebrations of the following organisations with a wider visibility towards the public: ISOCARP, ECTP-CEU, AESOP, IFHP, INTA, FIHUAT, EFLA, ICOMOS, APEREAU. The first attempt was made by Joao Teixeira, ECTP-CEU Vice President to see which planning realisation, planning book, spatial planner was the most important for each decade of the centenary of ECTP-CEU. It is important to increase visibility to the public. An example of SFU is the exhibition in Paris, November 2011 in Palais de Iena. The exhibition consisted of an urban forum, urban café, urban walk, conferences, sessions of education, 3D animations on the future of the city and the region. A study is in progress between ECTP-CEU and AESOP to enhance recognition of the qualifications of European spatial planners.

General Rapporteur Stefan Rau and Congress Team

Report on the Congress

Presentation of the Congress Statement

Q&A, discussion and adoption of the Congress Statement.

Ismael Fernandez Mejía

Outgoing President of the International Society of City and Regional Planners

State of the Profession

Milica Bajic-Brkovic

President Elect of the International Society of City and Regional Planners

Inauguration of the President

Q&A, discussion

What's next: 49th ISOCARP Congress, 1-4 October 2013

Terry Byrnes

Byrnes & Associates, Planning, Architecture and Urban Design, Sydney, Australia; Chair, ISOCARP Scientific Committee

John Minnery

Professor, School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Management, University of Queensland; Chair, Brisbane Local Organising Committee

The theme and topics for the next Congress

Presentation on Brisbane, Australia, the host city for 49th ISOCARP Congress, 1-4 October 2013.

Terry Byrnes

Byrnes & Associates, Planning, Architecture and Urban Design, Sydney, Australia; Chair, ISOCARP Scientific Committee

Scientific Committee Statement

Discussion

Closing ceremony and farewells
19:30 Awards and Congress Dinner



ISOCARP Awards Program

The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred in recognition of exceptionally innovative urban and regional initiatives. With the help of the Awards the international planning society intends to stimulate and promote innovative spatial projects (urban and/or regional), successfully elaborated and/or implemented by local, regional, national authorities or other institutions – thus improving the natural and built environment, quality of life and cultural development. ISOCARP has awarded projects from different continents from the local to the regional scale.

ISOCARP's Urban Planning Advisory Teams

ISOCARP organises two to four Urban Planning Advisory Teams (UPATs) each year. The objective of an ISOCARP Urban Planning Advisory Team (UPAT) is to offer the extensive planning experience and expertise of ISOCARP members for international planning projects, programs and policies. ISOCARP selects an international expert team visiting a city or a region for a week. Together with the participants in the city this team develops simple, practical and original solutions that can improve the quality of life of people and communities in cities. Do you want to know more? Visit our website at www.isocarp.org or contact Martin Dubbeling, VP UPATs, at dubbeling@isocarp.org.



ISOCARP@WUF

ISOCARP has developed a strong partnership with UN-HABITAT over the years. We are an active member of the World Urban Campaign and the Habitat Professionals Forum. At the recently concluded World Urban Forum In Naples, ISOCARP had a prominent role, being the Strategic Partner for the Dialogue on The Shape of Cities. We also had several Networking Events and the ISOCARP booth in the exhibition had many interested visitors. For more information on our involvement with UN-HABITAT see www.isocarp.org and www.unhabitat.org/WUF.

New vistas for ISOCARP

ISOCARP is expanding its horizons and building new partnerships with like-minded organisations. We are developing an MoU with the International Tunnelling Association's Committee on Underground Space (ITACUS) on planning underground spaces for resilience and sustainability. We have been associated with the Philips Center for Health and Well-being and have been a part of their Think Tank on Livable Cities for the past two years. We have an upcoming partnership with Metropolis, and several other initiatives in the pipeline. Join in now, drop us an email, or visit www.isocarp.org.



UPAT

Urban Planning Advisory Team

International Society of City and Regional Planners

"Knowledge for Better Cities"

Typical Process

Week	Activity & Responsibility
1	Identify Project & Local Coordinator Local Representatives
2	Submit Letter of Interest ISOCARP Local Coordinator
3	Review & Approve Programme Proposal ISOCARP UPAT VP
4	Assign Team Leader UPAT VP & Local Coordinator
5	Publish "Call for Candidates" UPAT VP
6	
7	Review & Select Senior Planners ISOCARP Programme Committee
8	Determine Agenda Local Coordinator & Team Leader
9	Select Young Planners Local Coordinator
10	Distribute & Study Project Materials Programme Manager & Team Leader
11	
12	
13	
14	Conduct Program Urban Planning Advisory Team
15	Day 1. Site Visit Clarify Issues & Gather Data
16	Day 2. Technical Presentations/Interviews Gather & Assess Data
17	Day 3. Analysis & Scenario Generation Development & Scenario Alternatives
18	Day 4. Synthesis & Scenario Development Select Alternative Plan(s)
19	Day 5. Scenario Refinement Review & Refine Alternative Plan(s)
20	Day 6. Final Proposal Prepare Optimal Plan(s)
21	Day 7. Presentation Present Recommended Plan(s)
22	
23	
24	Compile & Edit Draft UPAT Report Team Leader & Local Coordinator
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	Approve & Publish UPAT Workbook ISOCARP Programme Committee

Contact

International Society of City and Regional Planners

ISOCARP

International Society of City and Regional Planners

ISOCARP is a global, non-governmental organisation; a network of professional planners recognised by the United Nations, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Members are planners and other stakeholders involved in the development and maintenance of the built environment.

The objectives of ISOCARP are to improve cities and territories through planning practice, training, education and research. ISOCARP promotes the planning profession in all its aspects. ISOCARP keeps its focus on being a politically and commercially independent network of professional planners.

UPAT

Urban Planning Advisory Team

The objective of an ISOCARP Urban Planning Advisory Team (UPAT) is to offer the extensive planning knowledge and experience of ISOCARP members to provide expert and independent advice to local and regional authorities and communities in a particular urban or regional topic.

Projects

18 International UPATs Since 2004



Topics

Environmental Design & Community Revitalization



City and Regional Planning
Landscape and Urban Design
Mobility, Transport & Tourism
Heritage Conservation
Sustainable Development
Research & Education
Assessment & Capacity Building
Housing & Urban Renewal
Disaster Preparedness & Recovery

Connecting Cities

Exchange of knowledge & Experience



The UPAT programme promotes and stimulates the active cooperation between regions and cities. The exchange of knowledge and experiences between regions and cities can help in finding solutions for profound problems and can assist in formulating strategic planning policies and visions for the future.

Team Members

ISOCARP VP, UPAT VP, Local Coordinator, Team Leader, Programme Mgr, 3 Planners, Young Planners



UPAT VP: ISOCARP's Vice President is in charge of the program and represents the Executive Committee (EXCO) to the local / regional authorities and all interested parties. The VP helps define the scope of the programme and coordinates with the EXCO, Local Coordinator, Programme Manager and Team Leader.

UPAT Programme Manager: The PM provides logistics support throughout the process. **UPAT Rapporteur:** The Rapporteur writes and edits the UPAT Report with the contributions of the UPAT team members and in close cooperation with the Local Coordinator, the Team Leader and the VP UPATs.

UPAT Local Coordinator: The ISOCARP member that is proposing the UPAT will usually be in charge of the general coordination of the process, before and during the exercise. A **Local Organising Committee (LOC)** includes local counterparts.

Team Leader: Considering the area of expertise of the UPAT subject, the UPAT VP and the Local Coordinator will assign an expert in the field as a Team Leader. The Team Leader is responsible for team coordination and final report presentation.

PAPERS UNABLE TO BE PRESENTED

Papers accepted for the Congress and included in the Proceedings

The authors of the following papers were unable to attend to deliver their paper.

Adeel, Muhammad, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Spatial Expansion in Islamabad's Rural Area: Patterns & Causes

The research aims to examine the spatiotemporal trends of expansion through village population data and the land use map of Islamabad Master Plan.

Beard, Tracey; Beard, Claire; Beard, Amanda, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad

Sustainable Cities: The Case of Greater Port of Spain

The extent to which the city of Port of Spain, Trinidad is unsustainable may be quantified by using sustainability indices. Such analysis is useful in proposing recommendations that will aid planning for sustainability in the future. 1A-2

Cvetinovic, Marija, EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland

Shared Creativity – A Driving Force of Urban Development

This paper aims to investigate design thinking strategies that are applied to solve growing urban conflicts in developing countries as an unavoidable side-effect of urbanisation throughout the world.

Garcia Fontan, Cristina, Department of Architectural Projects and Urbanism, Corunna, Spain

Public Facilities as Elements of Territorial Cohesion. Case Study University and Hospital Networks in Galicia

Public facilities need to be seen from the territory they served, their impact is bigger than the city where it is located. They were not planned under any logic more than the opportunity, and now it is time to rethink a strategic planning.

Güvener, Uluay; Turkoglu, Handan; Usun, Murat, Bursa Metropoliten Munícypalýty, Bursa, Turkey

A Participatory Spatial Planning Process: The Case of Bursa, Turkey

The city of Bursa (Turkey) has adopted a participatory strategic planning approach for spatial planning process. In this paper an experience of sustainable strategic planning of Bursa will be presented.

Kazungu, Raphael Konde; Gichuru, Philomena Wanjiru; Gitau, Judith Wambui, City Council of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya

Planning: The Solution to Kenya's Election Related Conflict

Land use planning can help in the development of more stable, peaceful and prosperous post-conflict settlements.

Kesalkkeh, Saleh; Dadashpoor, Hashem; Takht-poolad, Tehran, Iran

Assessment Residential Environment Quality of Traditional and New Neighbourhoods, in Rapid Grown City, Tehran

The quality of residential environment in traditional and new neighbourhoods of Tehran metropolis is considered here. Subjective-objective assessment indicates higher results in new neighbourhoods, but differences of rates in sub-criteria in comparison.

Krashennikov, Alexey, Moscow, Russia

Modules of Professional Competence in Spatial Planning and Design

The input of this article is the matrix of Professional Competences that defines the field of professional activities for architects, urban planners, and interior designers. The core curriculum modules are structured in a system of BACIC Modules of CORE CURRICULUM and SHELL MODULED of profile schools.

Lawanson, Taibat; Olanrewaju, David, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

Home as Workplace in Low Income Settlements of Lagos Metropolis

This research investigates the interplay between livelihoods and lifestyles of home-based entrepreneurs in low income settlements of the Lagos Metropolis.

Lebedinskaya, Galina, Russian Academy of Architecture and Construction Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Principles of the Territory Organization of Systems of the Interconnected Moving (City Agglomerations)

not available

Mphambukeli, Thulisile Ncamsile, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Social Justice in Planning: A Case Study of the eThekweni Municipality IDP

Social justice indicators are a very useful tool that can assist municipalities incorporate social justice in the integrated development planning process. Human rights values should not be violated by planning that aims to empower people.

CONGRESS TOURS

The Perm Congress offers delegates a great choice of technical and sightseeing tours.

Pre-Congress Technical Tours

Monday 10 September (morning)
Perm City Centre walking tour

Meet at the Ural Hotel at 8:30 am.

History, art and architecture in the city centre. Walk in small groups of about five or six people, following sections of the city's heritage red and green lines, making brief visits to museums (including the modern art museum) and stopping to have a coffee and returning to the Ural Hotel at 1 pm. Each group will be led by a volunteer from the City Projects Bureau, the planning department or the university.

Monday 10 September (morning)
Metropolitan planning tour of city and hinterland

Board the bus at the Ural Hotel at 8:30 am.

Bus tour to places of interest and to see some of the challenging issues for the planners: suburbs, industrial areas, the garages areas, and the expansion area across the river, the hydro power station, a university, and the Motovilikha armaments museum. Return to the Ural Hotel or the Congress venue at 1:30 pm.

Monday 10 September (morning)
Historic and traditional wooden architecture

Board the bus at the Ural Hotel at 8:00 am.

Visit the extensive and impressive open air architecture museum near the village of Khokhlovka. Walk freely around the museum, or join small groups with volunteer guides. Return to the Ural Hotel or the Congress venue at 1:30 pm.

Mid-Congress tours for accompanying persons and delegates

Tuesday 11 September 2012 (morning)

Walking Tour City of Perm

Meet at the Ural Hotel at 8:30 am, starting the tour at 9:00.

History, art and architecture walking tour through the Perm city centre. Return to the hotel at 13:00.

Cost: Euro 25

Wednesday 12 September 2012

Whole-Day Tour to Khokhlovka

Board the bus at the Ural Hotel at 8:00 am, transferring to Khokhlovka ferry at 8:30.

Visit the extensive and impressive open air architecture museum near the village of Khokhlovka. Walk freely around the museum, or join small groups with volunteer guides. Return by bus to the Ural Hotel at 18:00 pm.

Cost: Euro 80

Post-Congress tours

Friday 14 September 2012

Whole day tour to Kungur

Meet at the Ural Hotel at 8:30 am, boarding bus at 9:00.

Kungur is 120 km from Perm. One of the oldest Ural towns, by the mid 18th century Kungur was a major trading centre on the Siberian road. By the end of the 19th century it had grown into an important industrial, commercial and cultural centre, and today prides itself on the preservation of empire and baroque buildings. Near by the Kungur Ice Cave, an extensive and impressive system of karst caves with spectacular lakes and ice formations described as "frozen poetry", is a very popular destination for Russian and international tourists. Return by bus to the Ural Hotel at 6:00 pm.

Cost: Euro 60



Friday 14 to Sunday 16 September 2012
Three day planning tour of Moscow

Flight to Moscow on Friday morning. Take the comfortable Aeroexpress train to the centre of Moscow, for 8 Euros.

Aeroexpress services run every half hour from Sheremetyevo and Domodedovo airports and every hour from Vnukovo airport, taking about 40 minutes to reach the Belorussky, Paveletsky and Kievsky city terminals respectively. Participants will be met at the city terminals and taken to the hotel by bus.

Check in at the Kitai-Gorod Hotel (approx EUR 80-100 per night).

The Perm Congress Local Organising Committee recommends that all participants book at the Kitai-Gorod Hotel as partners of 48th ISOCARP Congress: <http://www.otel-kg.ru/en/>. In the line "Additional comments" please type "ISOCARP Congress 2012" for a 10% discount.

CONGRESS TOURS

Friday	15:00-18:00	Professional visit and seminar at the Exhibition of the Moscow Agglomeration Competition.
	19:00	Free time
Saturday	10:00-14:00	Bus tour: Moscow, the historic city
	14:00	Free time
	16:00	Pedestrian tour of Moscow city centre
	18:00	Free time
	21:00-23:00	Exploring the Moscow Metro
Sunday	10:00-16:00	Moscow professional planning tour
	16:00	Tour concludes

Cost: Euro 230. Includes the professional seminar in Moscow Competition Exhibition and the four excursions.
Airfare to Moscow, hotel in Moscow and meals are paid individually.

Friday 14 to Tuesday 18 September 2012

Five day planning tour of Moscow and the World Heritage City of Yaroslavl

Flight to Moscow on Friday morning. Take the comfortable Aeroexpress train to the city centre, for 8 Euros.

Aeroexpress services run every half hour from Sheremetyevo and Domodedovo airports and every hour from Vnukovo airport, taking about 40 minutes to reach the Belorussky, Paveletsky and Kievsky city terminals respectively. Participants will be met at the city terminals and taken to the hotel by bus.

Check in at the Kitai-Gorod Hotel (approx EUR 80-100 per night).

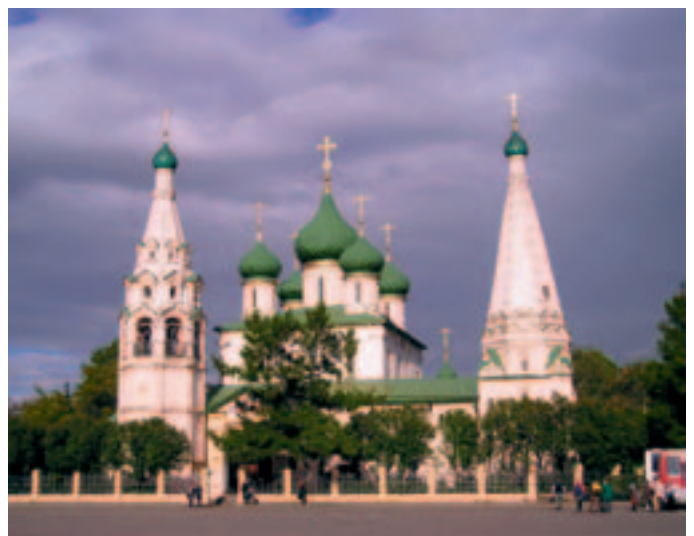
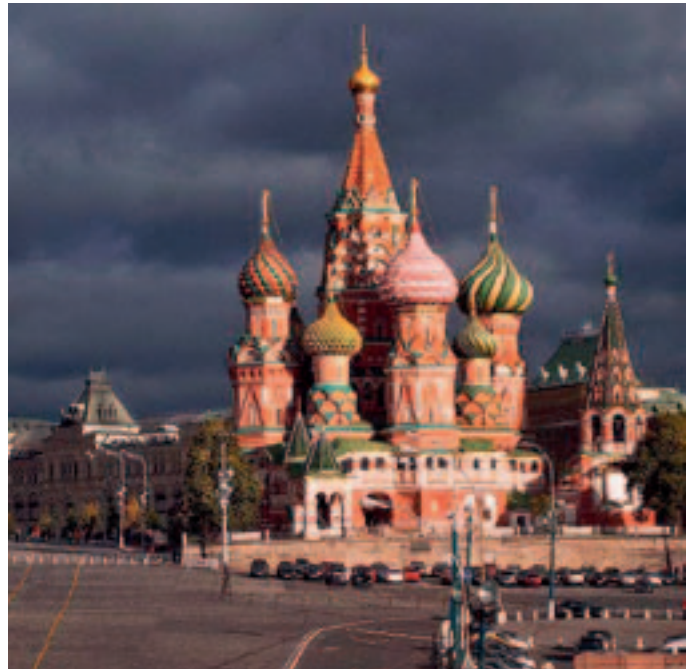
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The historic city of Yaroslavl is situated at the confluence of the Volga and Kotorosl Rivers some 250 km north-east of Moscow. The centre of the city has around 140 individual federally-protected architectural monuments. Since 2005, this ensemble along with the Spassky Monastery has been included on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Yaroslavl developed into a major commercial centre from the 11th century. It is renowned for its numerous 17th-century churches. It is an outstanding example of the urban planning reform ordered by Empress Catherine the Great for the whole of Russia in 1763. While keeping some of its significant historic structures, the town was renovated in the neoclassical style on a radial urban master plan. It has also kept elements from the 16th century in the Spassky Monastery, one of the oldest in the Upper Volga region, built on the site of a pagan temple in the late 12th century but reconstructed over time. For heritage information see the UNESCO site, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1170>

Friday	15:00-18:00	Professional visit and seminar at the Exhibition of the Moscow Agglomeration Competition.
	19:00	Free time
Saturday	10:00-14:00	Bus tour: Moscow, the historic city
	15:00	Departure for Pereslavl-Zalessky
	16:30-18:00	Tour of Pereslavl-Zalessky
	20:00	Arrival in Rostov Veliky, check in at hotel
Sunday	09:00-12:00	Excursion in Rostov Veliky
	13:30	Departure for Yaroslavl
	15:00	Arrival in Yaroslavl, check in at hotel
	20:00	Pedestrian excursion in Yaroslavl
Monday	10:00-13:00	Technical tour of Yaroslavl
	15:00-17:00	Meeting at Yaroslavl City Council for professional discussion
Tuesday	08:00	Departure for Moscow by express train
	11:00	Arrival in Moscow, tour concludes

Cost: EUR 750. Includes the professional seminar in the Moscow Competition Exhibition; hotels and breakfast in Rostov (one night) and Yaroslavl (two nights); excursions in Moscow, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Rostov and Yaroslavl; and train to Moscow.

Airfare to Moscow, hotel in Moscow and meals are paid individually.



WHAT ARE THE THINGS TO DO ON A VISIT TO PERM?

Architecture:



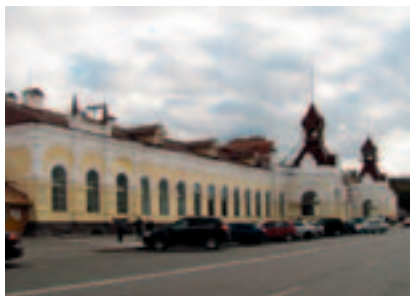
Gribushin's House (Lenina 13A)

The house of the Kungur merchant, «tea king» Gribushin S. M. was built in the beginning of the 20th century (1907) in the modernist style. The unique aspect of this «house with angels» or «house with little men» is known perhaps to every Perm citizen. It has one more, literary name «House with the figures», whereat develops the drama of Yuriy Zhivago and Lara, the famous heroes of Boris Pasternak.



Meshkov's Mansion (Monastyrskaya 11)

One of the most beautiful buildings of the city distinguished by its stone lace on the bank of the Kama river is the house of the steam navigator Meshkov. Perm Krai museum is located in this building today. It was erected in 1820s, presumably according to the project of I. I. Sviyasev and represents an excellent example of late classicism.



Perm I (Monastyrskaya 5)

The construction of the Urals railway was in active process during 1876-1878. Large stone buildings of the railway station, managing office and repair shops were put up on the embankment. The building process finished by 1878.



Perm State University (Bukireva 15)

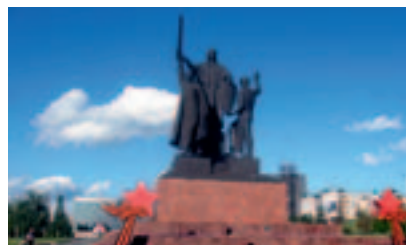
On 14 of October in 1916 the branch of Saint Petersburg University opened in Perm. This decision of the Russian government was in tune with the strategy of the cultural and geopolitical development of the Urals economic region. The idea of a center of higher education in the Urals was actively discussed at the turn of XIX-XX centuries.



Death Tower (Komsomol'skaya ploshad)

Administration building was constructed in 1949-1953 in «Stalin monument» style under the project of the architect of Pareleshin M. A. The corner tower with spire ending has something in common with a bell tower of the Cathedral on the bank of the Kama river. The building was initially planned as the main building of the Perm university (there was a the post-war years project to transfer the High School to the city centre).

Monuments and Sculptures:



Monument to Heroes of Front and Hinterland (Lenina 51)

A monument «To Heroes of front and hinterland» in honour of the 40 anniversary of the victory in the WWII was opened on May, 9, 1985 in the centre of the esplanade. Sculptural group of three six-meter bronze figures — a worker who forged a shield, a soldier, who accepted a sword and is going up to the line and a figure, representing Motherland, blessing them, was established on a pedestal and on a three-stage stylobate.



Lenin monument. Perm Opera and Ballet theater Square (Petropavlovskaya 25)

Made by sculptor G. Neroda the monument was fixed up in 1954. Its total height is 10 meters. They say that Georgiy Neroda had been watching quite many films from the State Film Fund before he started working so the figure of the leader got to be very natural.



Monument to A.S. Pushkin (Sibirskaya 22)

The sculptor is V. M. Klykov. The monument was placed on the 6th of June, 1993, on the square close to the Noble Assembly, not far from the Pushkin street.

WHAT ARE THE THINGS TO DO ON A VISIT TO PERM?



Monument to Boris Pasternak (Petropavlovskaya 25)

This is the first Russian monument to Boris Pasternak. The author of a 3-metre sculpture — a Moscow architect Elena Munts — has depicted the poet at the age of 26, when he arrived in Perm in 1916.

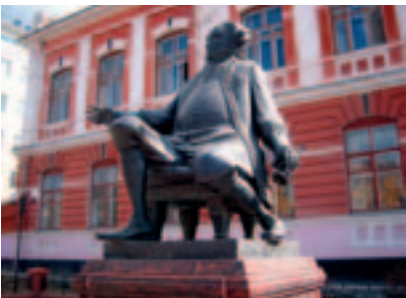
Monument to F.Kh. Gral (Lenina/Plehanova 36)

Fedor Gral was the first doctor and medicine founder in Perm province in the



Red People (Lenina 51)

Interesting street-art objects — the figures of Red People — appeared in Perm in 2010. These street sculptures belong to the project of St. Petersburg art group Professors whose figures of red people have already appeared in Moscow and St. Petersburg.



beginning of 19th century.

Monument to Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker (Komsomol'sky 4)



Monument to St Nicholas the Wonderworker appeared on Cathedral Square of Perm in 2008. Vyacheslav Klykov's sculpture donated to the city when Perm celebrated its 285th anniversary. St Nicholas the Wonderworker has been traditionally regarded as patron saint of Perm Krai.



Permyak – the salty ears (Komsomol'sky 27)

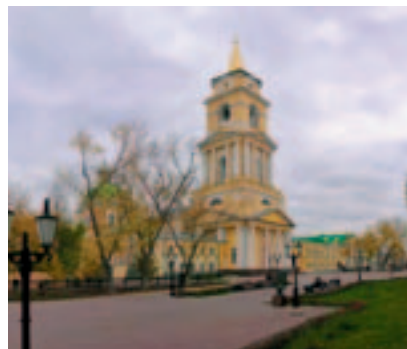
The sculptural composition includes a photo frame «Salty ears» (sculptor Rustam Ismagilov) and a «photographer» (sculptor Alexey Matveev). The figures are made of bronze; the frame is placed over the granite pedestal.



The legend of Perm bear (Lenina 58)

A bear is a symbol of Perm Krai. However it is not the only reason why this sculpture has appeared in the centre of Perm. The concept of the monument is connected with the fact that foreigners think that bears are walking in the streets of Ural cities. This animal is also depicted on the coats of arms of Perm Krai, Komi Okrug and Perm.

Museums:



Cathedral Square. Perm Gallery (Sobornaya ploshchad', Komsomol'sky 4)

In 1820 the square in the middle of Transfiguration Cathedral (Spaso-preobrazhensky sobor) and theological seminary was founded. Public praying, meetings, parades and other social events were held here.

Central exhibition hall is the only culture institution of the kind in Perm Krai. It is intended for holding professional exhibitions and events. More than 30 exhibitions are annually held there, 50 more are initiated and organized by its staff in Perm, Perm Krai and abroad.

WHAT ARE THE THINGS TO DO ON A VISIT TO PERM?



JSC «Motovilikha Plants» History Museum (1905-goda 20)

There are photos, material, and documentary sources on factory history, post cards collection of old Perm and Motovilikha of the beginning of the XX-th century, personal archives of workers and heads of the factory stored in the museum.



Perm Krai Museum (Monastyrskaya 11)

Perm Krai Museum is the largest and most frequently visited museum in the region. In the first hall of a new historical exposition two themes «Culture of Ancient Prikamje and Ancient Human's Space» and «Perm the Great and Pioneer's Space» are presented.



Perm Museum of Contemporary Art «PERMM» (Monastyrskaya 2)

PERMM is the «youngest» museum of Perm Krai. Regular thematic exhibitions are held there. In addition to actually being an art museum it has a special significance for the city and the rest of Perm Krai. First, it is accumulating new cultural values that could be shared with people around the world. It also addresses existing cultural heritage.

Theatres:



«Stage-Molot» theatre (Lenina 53)

In December 2009 Perm's newest theatre opened. It is called Stage-Molot and is one of the most unusual theatres found in the Perm region.



Perm drama «Theatre-theatre» (Lenina 53)

«Theatre-theatre» is a new name of the well-known Perm Academic drama

theatre. The drama theatre has been formed in 1927 as young workers Theatre — TRAM. In the early thirties the troupe was filled up with GITIS graduates. The theatre has received a permanent building in 1948.



Perm municipal theatre «U Mosta» (Kuibysheva 11)

«U Mosta» («At the Bridge») is the first-ever mystical theatre. The theatre founder and art director is famous in Russia and abroad Sergey Fedotov. Performances of N. Gogol, M. Bulgakov, W. Shakespeare, L. Andreev, F. Dostoevsky, E. Shvarts, B. Stoker are staged here.



Perm Opera and Ballet Theatre (Petrovlovskaya 25)

Perm opera and ballet theatre is the oldest theatre of the city and one of the oldest theatres in Russia. It is a symbol of Perm Krai. The theatre was opened in XIX century on public's initiative. It became world famous after having created its own ballet school. It all began in far 1941.



Perm Youth Theater (Ekaterininskaya 58)

Perm Theatre for Young Spectators was founded in December, 1964. The main part of the company was made up of Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Omsk theatrical schools graduates.

Shopping:



Colliseum-Cinema (Kuibysheva 16)

«Colliseum-cinema» is located in the administrative centre of the city, few steps from the Ural hotel. Together with «Colliseum-atrium» it forms one shopping and entertainment centre.

WHAT ARE THE THINGS TO DO ON A VISIT TO PERM?



Colliseum-Atrium (Lenina 60)

Six-storey shopping and entertainment centre is but a few steps of the Ural hotel. It is equipped with air-conditioners and elevators. The mall encloses different shops (footwear and clothing, home appliances, souvenirs and presents, cosmetics, flowers).



Semya (Revolutsyi 13)

Shopping and entertainment centre Semya(Family) is: family shopping and rest; huge choice of quality goods and entertainments; everything to meet the needs of customers — food court, bank department and ATM machines; many additional services including free above and under-ground parking.



TSUM (Lenina 45)

Central Legendary Shopping Mall

Restaurants:



Restaurant "Genatsvale" (Ostrovskogo 74)

Cuisine: georgian



Restaurant "Les Marches" (Gazety Zvezda 27)

Cuisine: french

Sheamus

Sheamus, Irish Pub (Komsomol'sky 27)

ПЕЛЬМЕННАЯ №2

Pelmennaya #2 (Lenina 47)

Cuisine: russian

Живого

restaurant-cafe

Zhivago Cafe&Restaurant (Lenina 37)

Cuisine: french, italian, japanese, russian.



Dacha (Kuibysheva 6)

Cuisine: russian

кафе ДРУГОЕ МЕСТО

Наши вкусы совпадают

S-36

ГОРОДСКОЕ КАФЕ

Cafe «Drugoe mesto» / City Cafe «S-36» (Sovetskaya 36)

Cuisine: european.



ГРИЛЬ·ТАВЕРНА МОНТЕНЕГРО

Grill Tavern "Montenegro" (Gorkogo 28)

Cuisine: montenegrin

LIST OF DELEGATES as at 01 Sep 2012

N	FAMILY NAME	GIVEN NAME	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	E-MAIL ADDRESS
1	ADEBAYO	Ambrose Adeyemi	University of KwaZulu Natal	South Africa	naidoos9@ukzn.ac.za
2	ADMIRAAL	Han	Enprodes Management Consultancy BV	Netherlands	info@enprodes.nl
3	AFANASIEVA	Natalia	Municipality of Perm	Russia	afanasyeva-nn@gorodperm.ru
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BUSINESS PARTNERS



Veniamin Golubitsky
President

Renova StroyGroup is a Russian company that implements large-scale projects in development, engineering infrastructure, residential and commercial property throughout Russia. Sales and construction sites of the holding cover Moscow and the Moscow region, Yekaterinburg, Saint-Petersburg, Sochi, Chelyabinsk, Perm, Yaroslavl and Krasnodar.

Today Renova StroyGroup portfolio of projects is over 20 million square meters of real estate.

One of the foundations of Renova StroyGroup's strategy is Integrated Urban Development aimed at improving the quality of life in the urban environment. IUD projects successfully interlace residential development, commercial property and other urban infrastructure objects.

In 2010 one of our IUD projects 'Academia City' (the Akademichesky district in Yekaterinburg) got the first prize in the 'Master Plan' category in the Russian stage of the international level FIABCI award 'Prix d'Excellence'. The project also won another award – the silver certificate of the all-Russian competition on sustainable development and energy efficiency 'Green Awards'.

At present Renova StroyGroup is implementing similar projects in the Moscow region (in the towns of Scherbinka and Schelkovo), in Yaroslavl ('Apple-tree Posad') and Chelyabinsk ('Sunny Valley').

Among other priority areas of activity there are investments in development of innovative energy efficiency technologies, affordable housing construction and completion of suspended construction projects started by unscrupulous companies.

Renova StroyGroup team has helped a number of families defrauded by previous project owners move into new apartments. In 2009 we completed a suspended construction project in the Moscow region and provided over 700 apartments in the towns of Ivanteyevka, Losino-Petrovsky and Zheleznodorozhny to shared construction participants defrauded by unconscientious project owners.

The work of Renova StroyGroup is recognized and highly respected by experts and the government. The holding takes part in public-private partnerships. It has repeatedly won tenders of the Ministry of Defence to provide apartments in Yekaterinburg, and in the Moscow and Yaroslavl regions, within the housing programme for military families.

In 2010 Renova StroyGroup was awarded the all-Russian 'Company of the Year' prize in the category 'Developer of the Year'.

In 2012 Renova StroyGroup passed the seven-year marker. And now it keeps booming and looks forward to the future, developing new projects.

IUD project 'Academia City'
Yekaterinburg
Construction area – 1,200 hectares.

Academia City is a great example of a successfully implemented Integrated Urban Development project, combining cutting-edge engineering and construction technologies with principles of energy efficiency and environment protection. It is the largest development project in Europe. The architectural concept was developed by the well-known French architects 'Valode & Pistre'. The district, surrounded by a green belt of two forests and parklands, blends well with the natural environment. It is a comfortable place to live and work. By 2011 over 460,000 square meters of residential and commercial property had been built in the district, with a secondary school, two kindergartens and all required infrastructure.



Academia City buildings are constructed and maintained with thermal insulating materials and automated facility management systems, which lead to over 40% cost savings in utilities compared to standard urban buildings.

A unique system of crime prevention ensures public safety in the district, and the city centre is only 15 minutes away thanks to the six-lane motorway.



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BUSINESS PARTNERS



Dmitry Andrianov
CEO PROGNOZ

Dear participants and guests of ISOCARP Congress 2012,

Welcome to Perm, host city to this and other prestigious international events.

It is fitting that we convene here, because the agenda of ISOCARP Congress 2012 speaks not just to the goals of modernizing our city but

also to the innovations in technology being created here to meet the challenges of swift urbanization.

Both IT customers and developers are aware that a modern city is a complex social and economic system that demands very special methods of management. The city requires software solutions that respond to the situation as it exists and generate the optimum strategy for infrastructure development to provide comprehensive and stable outlooks in the short and long terms for living in and growing the urban area.

Perm is, of course, the city where the world-class experts at PROGNOZ create modeling, forecasting, and management systems for industries, regions, countries, major national and international corporations, and global financial institutions. The unique character of our solutions comes in part from their firm grounding in the mathematical modeling tradition, also from Perm. Our company, originally conceived as a project of the Economic Cybernetics Department at Perm State University in 1991, has continued to work in close connection with cutting-edge world science.

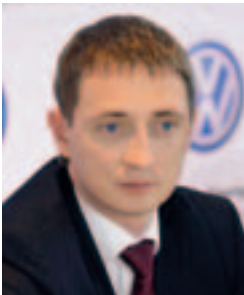
Today, although the PROGNOZ brand has earned the praise of thousands of users at some of the most prestigious institutions and corporations in the world, Perm remains the city of our global headquarters and the home of the majority of our analysts and programmers. We are humbled to sit at the summit of technological and scientific advancement in our home city, and we are deeply proud that our efforts consistently rank us at the top of the country in the IT share of regional gross revenue.

Our meeting today is certain to spur the development of native Russian technologies for smart, comfortable, and safe urban environments. We offer the international community our expertise and solutions to achieve this lofty but worthy goal and transform our hometowns into vibrant and eminently livable cities.

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Andrey Chertkov
CEO Volkswagen Center Perm

Volkswagen Center Perm is an authorized dealer of Volkswagen company in Permsky Kray.

Volkswagen brand is well known all over the world for its German quality, reliability, advanced technologies and custom-tailored service. Volkswagen Center Perm meets high brand standards with regard to architectural style, staff competence and service.

Our employees can help you to choose your Volkswagen and offer competitive conditions in such questions as crediting, leasing and insurance. Our special control service allows estimating and improving quality of services we rent. Trade-In programme, started in our company, allows changing your used car to the brand new one. Genuineness, humanity, clarity, attractiveness and transparency, these are the main values of Volkswagen brand shared by all our employees.

A possibility to look, to touch and to test a car is very important for making the right choice. Our center is built according to Volkswagen corporate standards. The footage of our showroom accounts for 564 sq.m. that makes it possible to demonstrate the whole vehicle line-up of Volkswagen brand.

Car service carried out at two service stations is very convenient for our clients. Every year car electronic system becomes more and more complicated, new safety and comfort systems are introduced. The true car diagnostic and repairing can be hardly imagined without special diagnostic equipment. High quality of our work and original spare parts guarantee safety and long

life for your car. We always have a large range of original accessories and optional equipment. A special mobility programme allows keeping you mobile in any situation during all warranty period of your car. We offer you our immediate help when you are on the road, car evacuation service and Volkswagen courtesy car when your car is under repair. Our special control service allows estimating and improving quality of services we rent. Individual and careful attitude to each client allows controlling all steps starting from the first telephone call to our center.

Volkswagen Center Perm highly appreciates the trust of its clients. The combination of our possibilities, competence and knowledge provides a satisfaction and positive emotions of our clients when they buy or service their Volkswagen car according to the highest quality standards. We face the future with confidence and are glad to see you among our clients.



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BUSINESS PARTNERS

ER-Telecom is the leading provider of telecom services in Russian regions

Russian telecom holding ER-Telecom is the operator of triple play services. The communication services, comprising broadband internet, cable and digital TV and fixed-line telephony, are provided to residential customers under «Dom.ru» brand and to corporate customers under «Dom.ru Business» brand.

The company's core activities are based on the Urban Universal Telecom Networks, owned by the company and built from scratch in each city of presence deploying the «fiber-to-the-home» (FTTH) technology.

ER-Telecom's geography of operations covers 42 cities with the total number of subscribers exceeding 4.5 million people.

ER-Telecom is one of the TOP-4 largest internet and pay TV providers in Russia. The company accounts for 10% of broadband internet and 10% of cable TV market in Russia. ER-Telecom plays the role of a competition driver in Russian regions and occupies the leading positions in Russia by the rates of subscriber connection.

The company is one of the top 100 customer-oriented companies in Russia (2007), a member of the «Business Reputation Rating of the 20 Telecom Com-

panies» (7th position), a member of the «Russian Employers' Rating-2011» (6th place), awardee of national awards «The Company of the Year» in category «Telecommunications» (2009), «Consumer Rights» in category «Local Telephony» (2011), and «The Brand of the Year/EFFIE» (2012).

In 2009 and 2010 ER-Telecom was in the top of the Russian fastest-growing telecom companies' rating (according to the Sekret Firmy magazine). In 2011 it was included in the Deloitte rating Technology Fast 500 EMEA 2011, occupying the 11th position – the highest among Russian and the CIS companies.

Company's shareholders are PFIG Holding and Baring Vostok Fund.



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Sergey Kanaev Chairman of the Board of Directors "Kama-Proekt"

In the Russian market of design services, the Interregional Design Institute ZAO Kama-Projekt successfully deals with city planning and complex design of urban districts, local areas, and villages, as well as public facilities and industrial structures. ZAO Kama-Projekt is certified to implement general planning, architectural

and construction design, design of interior and exterior utility systems and lines, and developing specific project sections. Specialists of ZAO Kama-Projekt keep up-to-date with the rapidly changing legal and regulatory framework in construction, and research new materials and technologies to find the most efficient and professional solutions. Our work is performed on the highest professional level according to the current standards and regulations of the Russian Federation, and our customer's

requirements. Our company provides design services of different levels of complexity over short time frames and at minimal cost. The guiding principles of our design workshops are: comfort, aesthetic qualities, efficiency, distinctness and exclusiveness of the solution.



www.kama-proekt.ru
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ISOCARP Awards Program



The ISOCARP Awards for Excellence are conferred in recognition of exceptionally innovative urban and regional initiatives. With the help of the Awards the international planning society intends to stimulate and promote innovative spatial projects (urban and/or regional), successfully elaborated and/or implemented by local, regional, national authorities or other institutions – thus improving the natural and built environment, quality of life and cultural development. ISOCARP has awarded projects from different continents from the local to the regional scale.

ISOCARP's Urban Planning Advisory Teams



ISOCARP organises two to four Urban Planning Advisory Teams (UPATs) each year. The objective of an ISOCARP Urban Planning Advisory Team (UPAT) is to offer the extensive planning experience and expertise of ISOCARP members for international planning projects, programs and policies. ISOCARP selects an international expert team visiting a city or a region for a week. Together with the participants in the city this team develops simple, practical and original solutions that can improve the quality of life of people and communities in cities. Do you want to know more? Visit our website at www.isocarp.org or contact Martin Dubbeling, VP UPATs, at dubbeling@isocarp.org.

ISOCARP@WUF

ISOCARP has developed a strong partnership with UN-HABITAT over the years. We are an active member of the World Urban Campaign and the Habitat Professionals Forum. At the recently concluded World Urban Forum In Naples, ISOCARP had a prominent role, being the Strategic Partner for the Dialogue on The Shape of Cities. We also had several Networking Events and the ISOCARP booth in the exhibition had many interested visitors. For more information on our involvement with UN-HABITAT see www.isocarp.org and www.unhabitat.org/WUF.

YPP

Ask any young planners who have participated in a YPP project, and they will tell you about discovering an exciting new place, experiencing a different planning context, joining a team drawn from around the world, learning from senior practitioners, and working on real-world problems.

ISOCARP's long-standing Young Planning Professionals (YPP) program is recognised as offering outstanding opportunities for young planners. It includes a number of activities such as the annual YPP workshop (associated with the Congress), YPP National or Regional workshops (co-organized by partner organizations, such as local or regional governments or national planning organizations) and YPP awards.

WANTED: Enthusiastic young planning professionals of 35 years or less interested in contemporary planning issues and looking for hands-on experience on actual planning issues, working with an international team of young and senior planners. Join ISOCARP, and watch out for the next call for expressions of interest.

WANTED: Partner organisations who wish to host a YPP workshop, and benefit from the contributions of a skilled, enthusiastic and creative team of young planning professionals, working on issues ranging from urban design of key urban spaces to strategic decisions regarding the future of cities and regions. Contact Piotr Lorens, Vice President YPP, plorens@pg.gda.pl

New vistas for ISOCARP

ISOCARP is expanding its horizons and building new partnerships with like-minded organisations. We are developing an MoU with the International Tunnelling Association's Committee on Underground Space (ITACUS) on planning underground spaces for resilience and sustainability. We have been associated with the Philips Center for Health and Well-being and have been a part of their Think Tank on Livable Cities for the past two years. We have an upcoming partnership with Metropolis, and several other initiatives in the pipeline.

Join in now, drop us an email, or visit www.isocarp.org.

UPAT Workshop Tuesday 17:30 Seminar Room 1 All welcome

The two UPAT workshops of 2012 – the Wuhan UPAT East Lake Scenic Area and the Perm UPAT Science City & Knowledge Hub – were two successful workshops in which quite a number of ISOCARP members were involved. Both UPATs resulted in extensive presentations and interesting and biligual (English-Chinese and English-Russian) reports.

Anyone interested in past and future UPAT workshops should join us at the session on Tuesday. We will share and exchange our experiences in organizing two outstanding UPATs and we will discuss new developments and future opportunities.

Martin Dubbeling, Vice President UPATs (dubbeling@isocarp.org).

