

2nd URBANISM AT BORDERS GLOBAL CONFERENCE

BORDERS WITHIN BORDER: Fragmentation, Connection and Disposition

Book of Abstracts

Málaga, 23-25 October 2019

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Borders within border:
Fragmentation, Disposition and Connection

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Universidad de Málaga

ISBN: 978-84-09-15504-0



Borders within border: *Fragmentation, disposition and connection*

Q. Zaman, G. Cimadomo, E. Jiménez Morales

The multifaceted digital and economic divides are transmuting our understanding of the relationship between socio-economic orders and challenge the existence of the territoriality. The straight line that connects two points in the territory is at the same time the optimization of resources and the cause of the crisis of any pre-existent territorial syntax.¹ To comprehend what befalls on the boundaries and peripheries of these straight lines we need a change of scale: to look for the often hidden-relations between different fragments of the territory, the city, of its citizens.

The hidden relations of this territoriality comprise thresholds, and are 'places' in themselves, overwhelmed with changing meanings, configurations and positions in very rapid periods of time; occasionally losing their inherent meaning. At the same time, the identity of boundaries between social, cultural and ethnic groups are dynamic, momentary and offer a different kind of borders inside our built environment which need to be analysed.

Concurrently, a (city)place without polarities is a place(city) without competitions — society contests against smaller denominators of other social entrants by manifesting socio-economic gaps and urban voids. The societal contests generate fragmentations that encroach the equilibrium locally as well as the country-wide distribution of wealth and development. Ethnicity is a historical formation, so do the emerging political and economic transformations that prompt a range of eccentricities in urban conditions. Economic dynamics are a powerful shaper of urban form and society. Policies as political tools are instrumental in mediating between various urban eccentricities.

In the upcoming 2nd Urbanism at Borders Global Conference in Malaga 2019, we do not only aim to debate on the various existing realities where these polarities happen but also aim to advance our knowledge through

¹ Franco Farinelli. 2007. *Linvenzione della terra*. Palermo: Sellerio.

various researches capable of defining these eccentricities, questioning the bottom-up activism, critically reviewed the maverick governmental policies, or of any other interventionist urban theories. Also, if grounded in architecture and urbanism practices, the conference will look for radical proposals related to multidisciplinary actions in the fields of art, activism, human rights, law, amongst others.

Sub-themes:

A.- Society-led borders

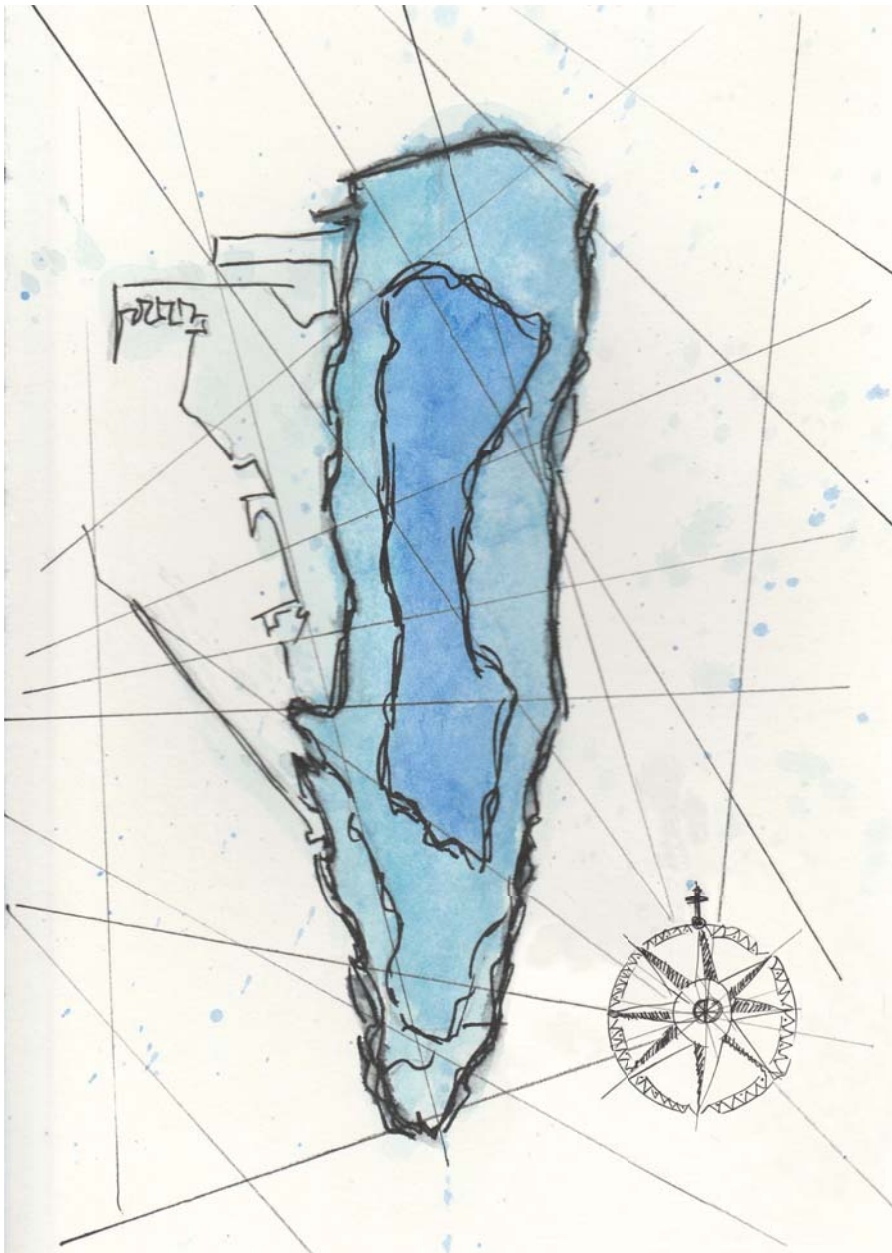
- Ethnography of Social borders
- Blurring borders of socio-economic divisions
- Ethnicity, social capital and borders

B.- Economy-led borders

- Competitions of New economy of GLOCAL and social polarities
- Social divisions of labour and neighbourhood clusters
- Economic downturn, social displacement and borders of urban voids

C.- Policy-led borders

- City planning, urban intervention and physical segregation
- Staggering planning policies, developmental incoherence and urban borders
- Struggle of people-policy and urban scars



Author: Pilar Martínez Ponce



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Dr. Elisa Maceratini, *Researcher & Founder* | *Interazioni-Urbane*



Program

Wednesday, October 23th			
10:30-11:30	Registration		
11:30-12:00	Inaugural: Dr. Yolanda García Calvente. Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs, University of Málaga Dr. Carlos Rosa Jiménez. Head of Technical School of Architecture. Foreword: Dr. Quazi Zaman. Chair of Urbanism at Borders and Co-convenor Dr. Guido Cimadomo. Co-convenor and Malaga Chair.		
12:00-13:00	Keynote 01: Dr. Quazi Zaman. Convenor Urbanism at Borders Research Network. Professor in Architecture and Urban Design at the Scott Sutherland School of Architecture and Built Environment, Robert Gordon University-RGU, UK (Venue: Auditorium).		
LUNCH BREAK (13:00-14:00)			
Panel 01. Urban Environments I. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Ferrán Ventura Blanch		Panel 02. Social Environments I. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: Paola Ardizzola	
14:00-14:30	Inhabit the borders; a landscape design project for the borough of Monteruscello (South Italy) dealing with urban and agriculture issues... (Alessandra Como)	14:00-14:30	The value of the immaterial cultural heritage. A case study: Fontanalla neighbourhood, Malaga (F. Chamizo, N. Nebot, M. Cornax, C. Rosa)
14:30-15:00	Urban transformations in the high-density growth of Hong Kong (Giusi Ciotoli)	14:30-15:00	Decolonisation of modernism, post mass migration (Mehwish Abid)
15:00-15:30	Bordering the European Union: border politics, migration and contestation in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla (Alexandra Oanca)	15:00-15:30	Invisible borders, physical fragmentation: Diu Island (Anisha Meggi)
15:30-16:00	Session discussion	15:30-16:00	Session discussion

BREAK (16:00-16:15)			
Panel 03. Green. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Lola Joyanes Díaz		Panel 04. Migrations I. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: Greg Hall	
16.15-16.45	Where are the borders? Cut into pieces – Schwarzenberg Garden, Vienna (Margarethe Mueller)	16.15-16.45	Yelding, persisting or reshaping? Italian old town centres and the contemporary city (Paola Ardizzola)
16:45-17:15	Inhabiting the border: between urban and natural (Pia Marziano)	16:45-17:15	Transformational polarization as a factor stimulating urban development in European cities (Zbigniew W. Paszkowski)
17:15-17:45	Green borders. Beirut, East and West (Nerea López)	17:15-17:45	Unchartered boundaries: the territoriality of everyday life (Luca Gaeta)
17:45-18:15	Session discussion	17:45-18:15	Session discussion
RECEPCION DINNER (21:00) Rectorado (see map pg. 87)			

Thursday, October 24th			
Panel 05. Urban Environments II. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Jorge Minguet		Panel 06. Social Environments II. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: María José Andrade Marqués	
09.00-09.30	Nicosia divided and crossed city (Silvia Covarino & Alessandro Bruccoleri)	09.00-09.30	The binational municipal. An alternative to the architecture of a controlled border landscape (Felicia Anderson)
09:30-10:00	Land management policy beyond the “urban – rural” divide (Genet Alem)	09:30-10:00	Urban evolution of the informal settlements in Ibagué-Colombia: strategies and policies (Ingrid C. Vargas Díaz)
10:00-10:30	War borders / reconstruction borders, Aleppo ownership-rights as contested spaces for future settlements models (Jacopo Galli)	10:00-10:30	Identity crisis: social schizophrenia and blackness In ‘post-racial’ America (Moriah Snowden)
10:30-11:00	Session discussion	10:30-11:00	Session discussion
BREAK (11:00-11:30)			
Panel 07. Tourism. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Nuria Nebot Gómez de Salazar		Panel 08. Migrations II. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: Carmen M. Muñoz González	
11:30-12:00	The limits of tourism facing the continuum of landscape (Lola Joyanes Díaz)	11:30-12:00	Borders of Chinatown. A case study of Madrid (Graziella Trovato & Alessandra Coppari)
12:00-12:30	Social borders in tourist space: duality and socio-spatial fragmentation in paradise (Carlos Rosa Jiménez)	12:00-12:30	Architecture and integration: promoting transcultural connectivity through a widespread project for refugees in Berlin (Angela Fiorelli & Irene Tuzi)
12:30-13:00	Spatial configuration of urban creative hubs in the Pearl River Delta Region: A comparative analysis (Francisco Garcia Moro)	12:30-13:00	Planet Dubai: urban sprawl, fragmentation and disconnections (Tiziano A. Rinella)
13:00-13:30	Session discussion	13:00-13:30	Session discussion
13:30-14:15	Keynote 03: Dr. Michael Neuman. Professor of Sustainable Urbanism at the University of Westminster and principal of the Michael Neuman Consultancy, London-UK (Venue: Auditorium).		

LUNCH BREAK (14:15 - 15:15)			
Panel 09. Participation. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Ingrid C. Vargas Díaz		Panel 10. Migrations III. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: Quazi Zaman	
15:15-15:45	Activists of the neighbourhood, Unite! (the story of Stuttgart21) (Iraq Esmailpour Ghoochani)	15:15-15:45	Ceuta, the border city of the European fortress in Africa. (Mari Paz Agúndez)
15:45-16:15	Can we develop shared understanding of boundaries. A case of mix use regulations in Delhi (Poonam Prakash)	15:45-16:15	Fronts and counter-fronts: Inflicting and resisting violence through the city (Omar Ferwati)
16:15-16:45	Democra-city. participatory approach and upgrading of the marginal self-produced city (Rosa Arma)	16:15-16:45	Gentrification policies versus the refugees’ right to the city in Athens, Belgrade and Istanbul (Charalampos Tsavdaroglou)
16:45-17:15	Session discussion	16:45-17:15	Session discussion
Panel 11. Urban Environments III. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Jonathan Ruiz Jaramillo		Panel 12. -. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: TBC	
17:15-17:45	Venice as a “tool to think” (Chiara Toscani)	17:15-19:15	Presentation of Ceuta by Minister of Education and Culture of Ceuta Dr. Carlos Rontomé Romero followed by assistants’ participation & discussion on the topics related with the case study. LANGUAGE: SPANISH.
17:45-18:15	Fractal of the unknown: regenerative architecture as the product of independence (Vilmos Katona)		
18:15-18:45	Towards models of non-fragmented cities. Systems of continuity from architectural practice (Héctor Navarro)		
18:45-19:15	Session discussion	BREAK (19:15 - 19:30)	
19:30-20:15	Keynote 04: Dr. Camillo Boano. Professor of Urban Design and Critical Theory at the Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London UCL, London-UK (Venue: Auditorium).		

Friday, October 25th			
Panel 13. Urban Environments IV. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Carlos Santamarina-Macho		Panel 14. Social Environments IV. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: Javier Castellano Pulido	
09.00-09.30	Adjustment of living through time and space: case study on residential unit developed over last two decades in Sonarpur-Rajpur municipality, Kolkata, India (Utpal Roy & Meghna Maiti)	09.00-09.30	Rapid tourism development and the extra-territorialisation of public open space (Campbell Drake)
09:30-10:00	Re-producing and transformation of Chinatown and “Chinese Kampung” in postcolonial Indonesia: A case study of Semarang (Kezia Eka Sari Dewi)	09:30-10:00	Clashes on the sunny side (Jorge Jesús Minguet Medina)
10:00-10:30	The challenges of a territorialized city: the case of Baghdad (Hanan Al-Qaraghuli)	10:00-10:30	Analysing the commercial borders of the south asian community in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Kiran Vasnani Advani)
10:30-11:00	Session discussion	10:30-11:00	Session discussion
BREAK (11:00-11:30)			

Panel 15. Urban Environments V. Venue: Auditorium // Chair: Eduardo Jiménez Morales		Panel 16. Territory. Venue: Sala de Grados // Chair: Carlos J. Rosa Jiménez	
11:30-12:00	New old territories of Ottoman rule (Ibai Rigby)	11:30-12:00	Brex City/Brex Cathrach: current and future urbanisms of the United Kingdom/Republic of Ireland border (Thomas Jefferies & Laura Coucill)
12:00-12:30	Understanding the urban reality: Privacy and gender segregation in Bedouin settlements in Dahab, Egypt (Eman Sherif)	12:00-12:30	Borders as urban systems. A blurry line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica (Luis Alonso Pérez Monge)
12:30-13:00	The role of the trade centres in the city's public life: New Belgrade case study (Aleksandra Jevtovic)	12:30-13:00	American micro-borders. Domestic borders and the making of the American landscape (Carlos Santamarina-Macho)
13:00-13:30	Session discussion	13:00-13:30	Session discussion
URBANISM AT BORDERS PHOTO (14:30)			
LUNCH BREAK (14:30 - 15:30)			
15:30-16:30	Urbanism@borders executive meeting. Closing Sessions. Overview of Research Issues and Declaration Third Urbanism at Borders Global Conference.		
OPTIONAL TOUR: THE CATHEDRAL OF MALAGA (16:30 – 18:30) with Dr. Juan Manuel Sánchez la Chica (Universidad de Málaga), architect of the Cathedral.			



KEYNOTE LECTURES PROGRAM

Dr. Quazi Mahtab Zaman Wednesday 23th 12:00-13:00
A New Borderless Generation: Connectivity in remoteness – e-culture, fragmented communal borders and the new social capital

Dr. Ali Alrouf Wednesday 23th 18:15-19:15
Fractured Gulf States, Fragmented Identity And Borders Under Siege

Prof. Michael Neuman Thursday 24th 13:30-14:15
Borders and Cities

Prof. Camillo Boano Thursday 24th 19:30-20:15
From Urbanism of Exception to a Global Topology of Violence

Prof. Franco Farinelli Friday 25th 13:30-14:30
The Mind-city

Dr. Quazi Mahtab Zaman

Scott Sutherland School of Architecture
Robert Gordon University Aberdeen, Scotland



A New Borderless Generation: Connectivity in remoteness – e-culture, fragmented communal borders and the new social capital

The information age has stepped into a new era of the virtual social domain. Society and social capital are intertwined in a hybrid cultural disposition, and questions whether the authenticity of information is compromised by the virtual presence of facts and figures, which often are manipulated by politically motivated objectives or a capitalisation of misleading data. Socially-constructed isolation is the function of super-connectivity, leading to the formation of fragmented social borders while the virtual world connects profoundly with the virtual presence of data. This is the subject of new exploration that underpins the research premise – how the new generation builds upon the virtual data will look like in the future?

Dr. Zaman is an architect, urban designer and academic, currently teaching architecture and urban design theory and practice at the Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland. He is the Chair of the 'Urbanism at Borders Global Research Group'; researches 'children in the city' and has introduced a new participatory pedagogy and practice: 'community as an extended classroom'; researching on 'urban interface' and 'theorising congestions in cities in developing countries'. Dr Zaman serves on the editorial board of Open House International and Global Built Environment Review. He is the co-author of the book: Berlin: The City Awaits (Springerbriefs in Geography, 2019); Transdisciplinary Urbanism and Culture – from pedagogy to praxis (The Urban Book Series, Springer, 2018); Potsdamer Platz – The reshaping of Berlin (Springerbriefs in Geography, 2012).



Dr. Ali Alraouf

Head capacity building Ministry of Municipality and Environment. Doha, Qatar

Fractured Gulf States, Fragmented Identity and Borders Under Siege. Interrogating Qatar’s Architecture & Urbanity in Time of Transformations

The territoriality of Gulf states subjected to unprecedented challenges resulted from recent existential and ideological disputes. The Gulf cities which were considered by scholars in urbanism and planning as inspiring success stories, are approaching a new era. The post-Carbon time is not only approaching but it becomes a reality. The sole responsible for Gulf cities miracles; oil, is not only subjected to depletion but also losing its market value with the evolution of renewable energy sources. Such paradigm meant a move from oil-based economy to a knowledge-based economy and how to plan the contemporary Gulf city to facilitate such a new economic paradigm. The lecture sheds light on how Gulf States are contributing in fragmenting their identity and gradually losing its social, religious and even tribal components. It will discuss the main urban and planning paradigms emerged in the last decade. Then, a focus on the case of Doha, Qatar will be articulated to analyze the alternative model adopted and interrogate the policies adopted by the State to overcome the unprecedented territorial siege imposed by its adjacent neighbors.

Ali Alraouf focuses on research within the domain of theory, criticism and creativity in architecture and urbanism. He was a Visiting Scholar at University of California at Berkeley-USA. Alraouf published more than 105 journal refereed papers, critical reviews, essays, in addition to books and book chapters. He delivered lectures and presentations in over 25 countries. He has been invited to present his research work at international institutions such as University of Oregon, Illinois Institute of Technology, Cambridge University, University of Seoul and Malaysia International University. Alraouf’s current research interests are: Knowledge-based Urban Development, Post-Carbon Contemporary Gulf Cities, Museums in the Gulf, Urban vitalization of historical districts, Knowledge and Creative cities. Alraouf is the recipient of number of international teaching and research awards including Best Research Paper in IASTE Conference 2018 and Best Book Award by the international society of urban and regional planners in 2018.



Prof. Michael Neuman

University of Westminster. London, UK

Borders and Cities

The word border may be the most constraining on human thought and action in history. Whether borders on territory, borders from ideologies, from politics, or anything else; they all condition action and thinking. I want to focus on the many borders that humans erect, walls that we construct, and how they block flows and processes that constitute life and well-being. If this were a conference on sustainability or ecology, I would go on about how human borders, especially administrative and infrastructural ones, block ecological flows and processes and thus harm biological life, including humans. Most ancient traditions of wellness and health, including Ayurvedic, Tantric, Chinese, Greek, Persian, and so on, stressed the free flow of energy. Blockage of flows in the body were sources of illness and disease. Borders of all kinds are infused into virtually every thing that humans create, from organizations and institutions to customs and traditions. Yet the most constraining borders of all are the borders on our own thinking.

Professor of Sustainable Urbanism at the University of Westminster and principal of the Michael Neuman Consultancy. Professor Neuman is the author of numerous articles, reports, and plans that have been translated into ten languages and recipients of numerous awards. His books include three being published by Routledge over the next year: “Engendering Cities, Sustainable Infrastructure”, and the “Handbook of Regional Design”, as well as “The Futures of the City Region, The Imaginative Institutions, and Building California’s Future”. His research and practice span urbanism, planning, design, engineering, sustainability, infrastructure and governance. He has advised the mayors of Barcelona, San Francisco, Oakland and Wrocław; the Regional Plan Association of New York, the Barcelona Metropolitan Plan, and governments and private clients around the world. His leadership roles have spanned organisations, governing boards and editorial boards across the globe. He earned his doctorate from UC Berkeley and masters from the University of Pennsylvania, both in City and Regional Planning.



Prof. Camillo Boano

Co-director Urban Laboratory
University College London, UK

From Urbanism of Exception to a Global Topology of Violence

The lecture aims to excavate the intricate tensions between border's urbanism and the urbanism of borders reflecting on the 'thick violence practices' inherited in urban borders conditions and their geopolitical spatial significance at scale. Stretching deliberately the notion urbanism of exception, grounded on Giorgio Agamben's Homo Sacer reading, it wishes to reflect on violence and spatial violence specifically to develop a more 'topological' discussion on borders and borders making practice and how they contribute to look at urbanism as a mode of violent urban geopolitical production, reproduced despite the intentions of its dwellers, but intentionally pursued by states. The lecture suggests space as central element where violence is suspended and take different forms and a renewed grammar of the city as well as highlighting possible resistance and contestations.

Professor of Urban Design and Critical Theory at The Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU). He is is Co-Director of the UCL Urban Laboratory, Program Leader of the Building and Urban Design in Development MSc at the DPU and Director of Research at the DPU. Camillo's research has centred on the complex encounters between critical theory, radical philosophy and urban design processes, specifically engaging with informal urbanisations, urban collective actions, as well as crisis-generated urbanisms. He is working on a series of interconnected research projects in Latin America, South East Asia and the Middle East on urban infrastructures, habitability and city-wide upgrade. He is author The Ethics of a Potential Urbanism: Critical Encounters Between Giorgio Agamben and Architecture (2017), and two edited books Urban Geopolitics. Rethinking Planning in Contested Cities (2018) with Jonathan Rokem and Neoliberalism and Urban Development in Latin America: The Case of Santiago (2018) with Francisco Vergara-Pe-rucich.



Prof. Franco Farinelli

Università degli Studi di Bologna, Italy

The Mind-city

The theory of the extended mind (EM) holds that: a) our minds are intenzionale machines, i.e. semantic mechanism whose workings are made up not only of linguistic but also of non-linguistic action and objects endowed with sense and meaning; b) as intentional machines, they discover and create meanings via linguistic and non-linguistic means; c) analysis and making of meaning imply capturing and integrating cognitive resources both internal and external; d) internal cognitive resources are part of the machine's structure; e) external cognitive structure can substitute for the internal and in no way are they less important than the latter; f) as a result, the external cognitive resources, like the internal, are part of our mental structure, part of the intentional machine that analyses and makes meaning after the parity principle, which states that things that have the same internal properties of the cognitive process have identical status, and it is irrelevant whether they are in our head or in the surrounding environment.

Which means that a city is a mind, and a mind is a city. Director of the Department of Philosophy and Communication (University of Bologna) and president of the Associazione dei Geografi Italiani. He has taught at the University of Geneva, Stockholm (Nordic Institute for Urban and Regional Planning), Los Angeles (UCLA), Berkeley (UCB) and the Sorbonne in Paris. His studies have renewed the history of geography and cartography, placing it at the centre of Western culture. Through a broad and transversal discourse, Farinelli has highlighted the complex and ambivalent relationships that the geographical representations of the world have maintained with the economy, politics, society and with the territory. For Farinelli, cartography explains why the world is the way it is and, at the same time, why it no longer serves us today to understand it. He has published several books as Geografia. Un'introduzione ai modelli del mondo (2003), L'invenzione della Terra (2007) and La crisi della ragione cartografica (2009).



Panel # 01

URBAN ENVIRONMENTS I

Moderator: Ferrán Ventura Blanch
Universidad de Málaga

Inhabit The Borders. A Landscape Design Project for the Borough of Monteruscello (South Italy) Dealing with Urban and Agriculture Issues in the Search of new Territorial Relationships

*A. Como, L. Smeragliuolo Perrotta, C. Vece, P. Alfano, L. Terralavoro
Università di Salerno (Italy)*

In 1983 the phenomenon of bradyseism - characteristic of the volcanic area called Phlegraean Fields - made necessary the evacuation of the whole historic center of Pozzuoli, a city near Naples, in South Italy. Soon after it was decided to build a new neighbourhood to accommodate the 20,000 evacuated people.

The chosen site was an agricultural land with widespread rural constructions, located 5 kilometres to the north of Pozzuoli, at the centre of the Phlegraean Fields. The new borough of Monteruscello, designed like an autonomous district, has become a new urban centre as well as the northern border of the city of Pozzuoli.

Its inhabitants never felt a sense of belonging to a place, which was so different from the historic centre, with the sea, the port and the related busy activities. Feelings of segregation and intolerance towards the local administration have grown over time, so today Monteruscello represent one of the most difficult neighbourhoods in the area.

The neighbourhood design project is still unfinished. The open areas, in particular, planned as parks, gardens and archeological areas had been left abandoned and most of them are enclosed by fences, with some parts illegally occupied. The neighbourhood is therefore characterised by a series of borders within its limits, defining no-man's-land, creating fragmentation and difficulty of connections among neighbourhood areas.

Currently those areas are under a radical transformation, thanks to the European project MAC_Monteruscello AgroCity, of which the group of authors represent one of the partners, in charge of the new design plan for the open areas. MAC aims to transform Monteruscello unused areas into urban agriculture with public paths and to trigger from here a process of urban transformation investing economic, social and physical aspects.

Urban Transformations in the High-Density Growth of Hong Kong

*Giuseppi Ciotoli,
Università La Sapienza Roma (Italy)*

This paper aims to analyze the megalopolis of Hong Kong and its progressive vertical growth that has involved both the financial districts (Central and Admiralty) and the suburban areas (Sheung Wan, SoHo). In addition to this extraordinary vertical density it is essential to focus on the commercial vocation of Hong Kong; this feature, if on the one hand seems to be due to a global phenomenon, here it reaches exceptional parameters. Commercial functions – located on the upper floors of the buildings – are connected, one to the other, by a capillary system that moves outside/inside the skyscrapers using the subway and the walkways. In fact, this horizontal system runs at the underground levels (linkage with metro stations) up to the upper floors of the skyscrapers (through a walkway system called CEW). The covered pedestrian walkways in Hong Kong are able to give a unitarian perception of the megalopolis (intersections between vertical and horizontal structures provide visual unity as well as social one); although the best shops are located within financial districts, other gathering places and covered squares might be found in the more suburban neighbourhoods. Furthermore, the presence of many functional systems (commercial, vehicular and residential one), is due to the complete lack of gathering spaces far from the metropolitan chaos, protected from the weather and from vehicular traffic. In this sense, the vertical living of Hong Kong is the element that unites and, at the same time, diversifies the citizens of the different class origins.

Bordering the European Union: Border Politics, Migration and Contestation in the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla

*Alexandra Oanca
University of Amsterdam (Netherlands)*

Ceuta and Melilla are two Spanish enclaves in Northern Africa. As territories of Spain, they form the only direct land borders between the EU and Africa. Both the EU and Spain perform 'bordering' practices at their outer confines and in their relations with neighboring Mediterranean countries. For Ferrer-Gallardo and Albet-Mas, Ceuta and Melilla are par excellence 'EU-limbo-scapes': the Southern Mediterranean is a border spectacle of migration, with fences of barbed wires and migrant detention centers proliferating in cities and in the EU. Moreover, both of these Northern Africa enclaves are part of sovereignty confrontations between Spain and Morocco regarding their borders and colonial histories. The interplay between sovereignty contestations over these border cities and migration security concerns is at the crux of current developments in Ceuta and Melilla, and at the crux of current relations between Spain, Morocco and the EU. In this presentation, I propose to look at how the interplay between society-led borders and policy-led borders plays out in these two cities, and attempt to understand how the urban planning policies of these cities are affected by and interacting with Spanish policies, EU migration policies and EU-Morocco engagements within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the European Neighborhood Policy.



Panel # 02

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS I

Moderator: Paola Ardizzola
Lebanese American University

Invisible Borders, Physical Fragmentation: Diu Island

Anisha Meggi
De Montfort University (Great Britain)

In this paper the former Portuguese colony of Diu Island is the primary case study where urban architectural structures owned by locals and international diaspora are being neglected, decaying and purposefully demolished by owners to build a modern home. Diu Town has numerous urban scars that tell narratives of a colonial past from not so long ago. Many ruined buildings around the town built between 1900 – 1960 are physical manifestations of a co-existence of the relationship and environment between a colonial ruler and the island's native inhabitants.

The paper analyses Diu Town through a series of urban mappings that show the structure of the town and socio-cultural borders between the natives and colonial power. The urban mapping allows the town to be investigated as an urban artefact leading to the revelation of otherwise invisible structures of socio-cultural values and financial systems.

A series of site visits have enabled the paper to present primary data in the form of orthographic drawings of architectural structures of heritage value. The drawings will be analysed to show European/Portuguese and Indian architectural styles within the facades reflecting lifestyle, culture and social relationships within the town. In addition, the orthographic plans and sections will attempt to illustrate how the architecturally eclectic facades house lifestyles that shed further light on the lives of the natives and their deeper role within the Empire.

An in-depth analysis of the socio-cultural, political situation post-independence, allows an understanding of why the town's architectural heritage lies abandoned, is decaying and is being actively demolished by its owners. The analysis will reveal physical borders but also socio-cultural thresholds and political, historical reasons for restriction and stagnancy within the town today. In addition, newly emerging borders within council and government plans and proposals for future urban regeneration and economic prosperity of the town.

Decolonisation of Modernism, Post Mass Migration

Mehwish Abid

Institute for Art & Culture (Pakistan)

Pakistan gained independence in 1947. It led to mass migration that resulted in a structural change of architectural values in the differentiable segments of society. The idea of research revolves around conscious rejection of colonialism and exploration of architecture through need. The conceptual framework revolves around the ideas of belonging and home. Important events of decolonization would be discussed such as the transformation of model town from a high official residential area to a township of communities belonging from various cultural backgrounds. The paper explores the transformation of Lahore as a Hindu majority city to a Muslim majority area. The emigrants did not only take their objects, assets, belongings except land and property but also their skill set. Hence, it is noteworthy to explore how the city under post-conflict urbanism. The research methodology employed would be ethnographical accounts of the dislocated communities from existing literature and primary sources. The phenomenon of home discussed by John Berger and dwelling by Heidegger shall be discussed, that imply counter-arguments. The research would explore design ideas that inform the phenomenon of decolonization in Lahore from 1947-1970. The acts of changing national anthem, allocating language or Urdu as the national language of Pakistan, announcing shalwar qameez as national dress of the country are a couple of examples of decolonization. Architects such as S.M Chishty published in 1948 a book (archival material) that included design ideas for affordable housing. Such sources will be incorporated to understand the said objectives of the research. Works of the earlier generation of architects (Mehdi Ali Mirza, Pervaiz Vandal, Kamil Khan Mumtaz and Fawad butt), influences of foreign-trained architects and artists played a huge role in the ideas incorporated in the spatial design of a house.

The Value of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Design and Testing of Participatory Methodologies. A Case Study: Fontanalla Neighbourhood, Malaga

F.J. Chamizo Nieto, N. Nebot Gómez de Salazar, M. Cornax Martín, C. Rosa Jiménez

Universidad de Málaga (Spain)

The Industrial Revolution favored that cities grew in an accelerated way, as well as it made rural areas to decrease their populations. As a result of this urbanization processes –promoted also by capitalism systems– there is still a segregation, fragmentation and atomization of the territory nowadays. Within this context, the practice of rational Urban Planning has led to the proliferation of delimited urban areas (residential complexes, commercial spaces, entertainment venues, etc.) that are disconnected one from each other, and dependent on a city center which concentrates most of the social services.

The case of the city of Malaga is an example of this reality, where a series of “residential ghettos” have developed around the historical city center. These areas hide a great cultural and intangible heritage under the homogeneity of the prevailing practice of Urban Planning. Faced with this type of Urban practice, the object of this article, is to explore some participatory methodologies with local communities in order to make visible this valuable heritage. Conclusions on a real case study in the area of the neighbourhood Fontanalla will be exposed.

This innovative experience consists of the development of different events where citizens and neighbours have an active role in order to identify their cultural heritage and make it visible for the rest of the city. This case study aims to establish some of the bases that can be extrapolated to other peripheral neighbourhoods in order to make these areas visible and valuable in terms of their cultural and identitarian heritage.



Panel # 03

GREEN

Moderator: Lola Joyanes Díaz
Universidad de Málaga

Where are the Borders?

Cut into Pieces – Schwarzenberg Garden Vienna

Margarethe Mueller
Transbanana (Austria)

Schwarzenberg-Garden is located in Vienna and one of Austria's most important works of art. Together with Schwarzenberg-Palace, the Belvedere-

Complex and Salesianer-Garden, it forms a baroque garden-ensemble, which was built around 1700 and is unique in Europe. Its creators Hildebrandt and Fischer von Erlach were outstanding architects of their time. In 2019, this garden-ensemble is no longer outside the city but surrounded by a dense sea of houses in the city-center, forming an "empty middle". Another "empty middle" is currently being implemented in Vienna's Nordbahnhof-Area as a contemporary urban planning concept. Both have in common – as urban design strategy – that the empty middle should NOT be build-over, comparable to the concept of Koolhaas' Melun-Senart.

For 300 years, the Schwarzenberg-Complex has now been an inherent part of the city and an architectural Gesamtkunstwerk. Its terraces are unique, its baroque basins and ramps still preserved. But now the garden is on the way of being built-over and cut into pieces. Citizens' initiatives, UNESCO and 400 experts are fighting for the Gesamtkunstwerk, but the borderline is broken, despite the park's fourfold protection: UNESCO World-Heritage, Protection-Zone of the City of Vienna, Park-Protection-Area and Monument-Protection.

Where are the limits, boundaries and borders? Have the instruments of urban planning failed? This contribution describes the case study and tries to provide answers. The paper holds, that mock democracy, ignorance of civil rights and the raid carried out by neoliberalism – by splitting everything into competences (c.f. Rainer Mausfeld) – have only one goal: the destruction of the self. In Schwarzenberg-Garden this process is manifested SPATIALLY – it concerns the fragmentation and atomization of land, of a 300-year-old park. Filleting the area makes it more accessible and usable for neoliberal purposes, whereas at the same time the "self" – the Gesamtkunstwerk – is destroyed.

Inhabiting the Border: Between Urban and Natural

P. Marziano Yurie¹, P. Valdivia Valenzuela², C. Zagal Rivera²

¹Università La Sapienza Roma (Italy), ²Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Spain)

Nature has always played a leading role in the development and morphology of our cities, being a structuring and integrating part of these. However, there is no response to this phenomenon, the relationship between the natural border and the building has been tested. It is the inhabitant who “informally” traces outside the established margins, giving life to a peripheral urban fabric during the self-construction (camps, intakes, settlements, occupations without permission of municipal work). As a result, an “ecotone”, where new housing typologies are born, in which there is no separation between the natural and the built, and therefore, between the rural and the urban extension of the territory.

This research seeks to investigate the concept of self-built periphery, through the analysis of case studies, such as the city of Valparaíso, where each day is taken by its inhabitants, recognizing in the high parts of the potential to continue. with the growth of the consolidated city, or the neighborhoods of the Amazon Rainforest, such as Belén, which seeks balance in the rhythm of urban life and fluvial currents, forming an intuitive knowledge of its territory, through traditional architectures responding to behavior patterns governed by temporality.

In this way, it is intended to expose and demonstrate how the absence of an urban planning, together with the need of its inhabitants and the reality of the territory, give life to spontaneous neighborhoods that defy and often dissolve both urban and natural limits, being able to observe the mark of the man over time on particular geographies.

Green Borders.

Beirut East and West. A Promenade through a City Identity

Nerea López García

Universidad de Alcalá (Spain)

Beirut. After fifteen years of civil war, it begins the seventh reconstruction of a city that has been totally devastated. In such a context like this, rebuilding, destroying or rehabilitating are the three possibilities that the city had to face. It is then in 1990 when Rafic Hariri, the prime minister of Lebanon, founded Solidere. An organization that undertook the responsibility of reconstructing (although we should rather say ended up de-constructing) the Central District, where there was nothing left. The typical local cafes where people used to meet for a talk after work and the bakeries are nothing but debris, neighbours have gone. Next to the centre, there is the so-called demarcation line, also known as “green line”, has its name due to the vegetation that wildly sprouted due to the abandonment of the surroundings. Nowadays this line plays an important indirect role in the city and people’s minds. By being one of the main North-South arteries, this boulevard is also an intangible border between the East and West Or what is the same, two cities in one. Everything changes from one side to another; the citizens, the build-ings, the way of living the city and how people relate to others etc. The collective memory of both sides of Beirut cries out for reconciliation.



Panel # 04
MIGRATIONS I

Moderator: Greg Hall
American University of Bahrain

**Yelding, Persisting or Reshaping? Italian old Town Centre
and the Contemporary City**

Paola Ardizzola
Lebanese American University(Lebanon)

The age of globalization can be considered similar to what happened in Italy at the end of Middle Age, thanks to the creation of the communes, among which a liberalization of thought was established. A great circulation of ideas and easier exchange between humanists and architects of various Europe-an cities started. An unprejudiced attitude in the acceptance of the growing city rose, thanks to a new approach that encouraged the integration between archi-tecture of past and present. On the contrary, nowadays in Italy the disorientation of the community facing the globalization and its interaction with the city pre-vails, such to render a true and recognizable contemporary architecture in Italy almost non-existent. Thus, people respond with a radical attachment towards what the old town centre represents, a certain iconographic identity. On the other hand, there is the will of the citizens to be part of the world community not just using those means for accessing information in the fastest way, but willing a contemporary city which deserves to be transformed. How to match this os-tensible dissension between persisting and reshaping? How to incorporate in the world community the old city historical inheritance, and in the meantime to ex-perience the city as part of contemporary life?

This paper aims to analyse this dichotomy by considering the case study of L'Aquila, Italian city hit by a major earthquake ten years ago. The objective is to verify which kind of borders rise in a city apparently still neglected.

Transformative Urban Polarization as a Factor Stimulating the Cross-border Transgressions

Zbigniew Paszkowski

West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin (Poland)

The subject of studies is a contemporary European city with a strong identity and a urban form, defined by history and topography, subject to global tendencies. The aim of the article is to show the processes of transformative urban polarization between endogenous values of cities and factors that are the result of exogenous impacts on the city and internal urban cross-border transgressions in multi-branch scope. The aim of the research is to determine the nature of these stimulating factors, processes, controversies and discussions, leading to resilience and economic growth, at the expense of the degraded or atrophied urban values. The research method consists in the separation and definition of polarization processes in the spatial, social and economic spheres that are subject to the fastest and deepest cross-border transgressions, creating new structural, economic and semantic relations, and then defining and analyzing the results of these processes. This analysis is carried out using a transformative urban polarization test, understood as a contradiction between conservative stabilization and a revolutionary unpredicted variety. Among emblematic areas which are analyzed, are: the city structure as a historically shaped spatial layout, new spatial structures and architectural forms, urban communication flow, public spaces, commercial and service structures, work and study places, and recreation areas. Case studies relate, to varying degrees, to selected European cities, with focus on Polish cities, like Warsaw, Cracow, Szczecin or Wrocław. Poland is a country with a high rate of different transformations within large cities, in which transformative urban polarization processes stimulate the internal cross-border transgression of values assigned to various urban research areas. The conclusions of the analyzes, stressing the importance of new cross-border transgressions inside of urban areas, are formulated in relation to the principles of sustainable development, the overriding principle of European urban policy.

Unchartered Boundaries: The Territoriality Of Everyday Life

Luca Gaeta

Politecnico di Milano (Italy)

A misunderstanding permeates recent discussions on boundaries. That is the deeply rooted idea according to which boundaries are a hindrance to movement. Often portrayed as barriers and walls, or namely as material artefacts purposely designed to impede the free movement of people and goods, boundaries are instead intrinsic to movement. They are better understood as the settings of everyday life, or even as tracks left by the comings and goings of people. By adopting the concept of 'practices on the move', along with Bourdieu's theory of practice, this paper argues that boundaries are integral to social motion.

Territories are divided into districts either for securing general welfare or to achieve social control. However, the administrative layers of spatial ordering are built upon the customary territoriality of people. As life goes on, mismatches do occur between administrative boundaries and everyday practices. Social control is never achieved permanently. Unchartered boundaries result from unpredictable variations of motion patterns and routines.

Reconciling administrative districts with the daily paths of citizens is a task requiring a strong expertise in boundary making, along with an intellectual understanding of boundaries as everyday horizons. Experts in this domain must be sensitive to the intertwining of society and space. What is crucial is the ethical skill to discern, within concrete settings, the emancipative power of a boundary from its segregating power.



Panel # 05

URBAN ENVIRONMENTS II

Moderator: Jorge Minguet
Universidad de Málaga

Nicosia Divided and Crossed City

Alessandro Bruccoleri, Silvia Covarino¹
¹German University in Cairo (Egypt)

Nicosia can be a paradigm, as the last European divided capital city. The interaction between its instable statement and the way public spaces are used is the main focus of this research. The capital of Cyprus keeps the parameters of a Mediterranean city. Today it is concurrently the capital of two territories (Bakshi 2015). The historical traces are linked with the Lusignans, Venetians, Ottomans, and British. Between its ramparts the use of public spaces is so different, depending on which part of the divided city we observe. The northern walled city, under the rule of Turkey (T.R.N.C.), has many elements coming from an Eastern culture. On the other hand, the geographical South side of the island is a European Union State member and apparently following Western culture. Moreover, the same city is moving through its migrations and crossed through the several check-points along its boundary. However, the division is emphasized from the Buffer Zone, two walls with a neutral space inside, which is the main actor of this scenario. It divides both parts and configures a particular case, as a gap, as a physical barrier creating two different urban landscapes. In so doing it still dictates a geographical, political and cultural fracture and fragmentation of the Island completely fails to prevent the trespassing of images, sounds, and whispers, smells, and symbols (Hadjichristou 2014). Our methodology is based on the direct survey through an accurate observation, the way of using the cartography, data that we collected and projects developed about the last divided capital in Europe, let us have a better understanding about the urban and social fabric of contested cities. After an analysis of the Walled City and along the Buffer Zone we evaluate livability and different environmental perspectives of Nicosia to develop some new approaches in designing along borders.

Land Management Policy beyond the “Urban–Rural” Divide

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Technical University of Dortmund (Germany)*

One of the aim of Ethiopian National Urban Development Policy is to support sustainable socio-economic and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Nevertheless, the policy framework and land management related institutional set-ups are designed to deal with urban and rural areas separately. This is more complicated in situations where urban-rural boundaries on the ground are blurred and overlap with the political administration ones. Using the case of peri-urban areas of Addis Ababa City Administration, the paper analyses socio-spatial impact of dual policies and land management system in peri-urban areas.

The research methodology is mainly qualitative and used a strategy which combines case and archival approaches. In-depth and expert interviews, observations and desk research are the main methods applied to collect data.

The findings show that development on the peri-urban area is a source of conflict between two different land management regimes. Most importantly, this conflict has already taken a socio-political dimension and with that it is hindering cooperation and partnership of two federal administration regions to develop a comprehensive framework for managing peri-urban areas. This is specially caused by absence of policy for planning and developing territories separated by federal boundaries. In addition, planning initiatives has been so far lead by strong urban centres which in a context of ethnic federalism has raised suspicion toward intention of – in this case – Addis Ababa to protect the interest of population in Oromia Federal Region. Hence, to-date, failure of planning policy has enhanced informal land transaction at the cost of sustainable urban and rural land use planning. The paper calls for a comprehensible regional policy, which puts Federal Regions on leading position in planning regional land use framework and cities such as Addis Ababa, to adopt the framework and cooperate in the planning of peri-urban areas.

War Borders–Reconstruction Borders. Aleppo ownership-rights as contested spaces for future settlements models

*Jacopo Galli
Università IUAV Venezia (Italy)*

The Syrian civil war that started in 2011 has been an urban conflict: the battlefields have been the main centres of the country leading to the destruction of almost 50% of the buildings in a process that can be defined as Urbicide (Bermann, 1996, Graham, 210). A careful analysis and redrawing of destructions superimposed with data on urban fabrics (density, porosity, typology, etc.) allows to create a relationship between heavily destroyed areas and informal parts of the city inhabited by low-income families. This condition generates a new urban geography where prewar physical borders have been substituted by the visible borders of destruction and by the invisible, and more dangerous, borders of future reconstruction strategies devoted to financial speculation (Clerc, 2014).

Law 10 of 2018 (Abu Ahmad, 2018), the first to deal directly with reconstruction issues in Syria, envisions the definition of development zones with the final goal of a switch in ownership rights from a multitude of small owners to single large scale corporations. This model of land ownership completely redraws the borders of the existing city and supports a settlements models that is easy to imagine as a high-rise Dubai-style (Elsheshtawy, 2010) development that sharpens urban borders and deepens the levels of inequality in the society and the reasons for conflict recurrence.

The paper, mainly based on the Aleppo case study (Neglia, 2009), aims to explore the settlements evolution that lead to the prewar city, understand how the urban form influenced the explosion and development of the conflicts and generate a series of hypothesis on future land ownership arrangements and consequent settlements models. The research methodology will be based on critical redrawing of borders based on historical documents re-read in light of policy-driven development.



Panel # 06

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS II

Moderator: Maria José Andrades Márquez
Universidad de Málaga

The Binational Municipal - An Alternative to the Architecture of a Controlled Border Landscape

Felicia Anderson
University of Cambridge (Great Britain)

La Frontera, the border between Mexico-U.S. has received much attention within binational academia. Examples of international borders with contentious issues and dynamic environments are present all around the world. What makes the Mexico-US border unique is the vulnerability of two distinct contrasted nations in such close proximity that become subject to 'daily political tensions' from both sides (Romero, 2008). The fundamental objective is to carefully follow the contours of a research project that focuses on transitional identities that are emerging from maquiladoras; workers, and migrants who travel to the border states, and the developing economic ties between the border cities of El Paso, Texas, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

There are overlapping myths and truths regarding the U.S.-Mexico border region. This subject is often known for its geographic realism, and often discussed as a metaphoric analogy (St.John, 2011). It is a point of transaction and interchange, a space, which battles the duality of policy and management.

Border management has implications, which stretch beyond the border. With that this research paper will also often address the border as a whole, investigating the binational corridor as a continuum of varying principles and spatial arrangement. Twin border cities often reveal similar patterns of migration and development. Border communities also address common issues, which are then shared to solve problems quickly. The U.S. Department of State release a yearly article on 'United States-Mexico Partnership: Managing our 21 st Century Border Initiative (BIM)' discussed in this article are management schemes to provide and care for the 13 million people who currently live at the border. This project is all about the malleability of the border, when stretched and re-organised how could the richness of border expand with it too. Struggle of people-policy and urban scars, Implementation of social architecture, and urban design on a binational border.

Urban Evolution of the Informal Settlements in Ibagué-Colombia: Strategies and Policies

Ingrid Carolina Vargas-Díaz¹, Eduardo Jiménez Morales²

¹Universidad de Granada (Spain), ²Universidad de Málaga (Spain)

Since the middle of the 20th Century, the large human migration in Latin-America has contributed to the proliferation of large scale informal settlements. In many cases, an increasing inequality results in socioeconomic residential segregation, generating gaps among the different groups of a community. This phenomenon is expanding in Latin America.

In cities of considerable size, experiences from some integration and careful interventions with the existing urban structure have been enriching. The Favela Bairro - Rio de Janeiro program, the PUI - Medellin, the MIB - Bogota or Chile Barrio have had enough budget and financing possibilities. However, what kind of strategies should be used in intermediate increasing cities?

This paper presents a research in progress that is based on a postdoctoral research stay and analyzes the development the evolution of the informal settlements in the intermediate city of Ibagué, Colombia. It tries to find some applicable strategies studying the national and local policies. The research establishes an approach to the aspects that contribute towards the formation of informal settlements and its possible links to socioeconomic residential segregation.

The research concludes proposing a neighbourhood improvement plan for integration of those slum areas. Strategies that involve community in the construction and planning of their own environment, the municipal administration - city council - and inter-university cooperation.

Identity Crisis: Social Schizophrenia and Blackness In 'Post-Racial' America

Moriah Snowden

Savannah College of Art and Design (USA)

“One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.” The closing clause of the United States’ Pledge of Allegiance; Observed by All Americans, with hand upon breast, citing Sacred Oath to a Nation that Asserts Undivided Equity. From schools to town halls to congressional sessions, this Phrase is uttered with Solemn Veneration — yet, for the Black child; constituent; congressional member, there is Anomaly. Glaring schism - somehow, Simultaneously: ‘American’ — yet, Not. National Decree falling Short of their Melanin. A Border within Border; those of African-American descent Embodying the schizophrenic divide of American Fealty severed betwixt Racial Reality. Echoes of Illusive Concepts: ‘Liberty’ and ‘Justice’, left Unrealized, reverberating beyond Nationality, into Black Society, Economy and Geographical Context. This paper Delves into their Unique Crisis: The Perilous Lines etched between Citizenry and Ethnicity in a Not yet United States — the Dual-Life of the African-American. And the Ramifications that follow when Habitually Forced to Choose between either state. From Societal borders demarcated by Race versus Allegiance; to the Economic Divergences associated with Black Net Worth and Income; to the Physical borders of Procedural Redlining and the absorption of Black communities through Gentrification.

Utilizing Comprehensive statistics, data and the accounts of Blacks living in America over the next six months — as well as 29 years of Personal Experience — I will compile a presentation illuminating the daily antithesis of Native Equality for African-Americans; and its effects across Social, Economic and Civic realms. With the Definitive Objective of Revealing the Divide between Inherent Identity and Projected Nationality - Sense of Self and Sense of Place - along with the Physical, Cultural and Psychosomatic Damages Wrought on the African-American psyche.



Panel # 07

TOURISM

Moderator: Nuria Nebot Gómez de Salazar
Universidad de Málaga

The Limits of Tourism Facing the Continuum of Landscape

Lola Joyanes Díaz, Carmen M. Muñoz González
Universidad de Málaga (Spain)

The intangible boundaries established throughout history on territorial domains come from the centrality and periphery relationships imposed by power in all his versions. However, under these power relationships, the landscape is extended as a compound whole, where there are no gaps, as a continuum of knowledge and information that constitutes a true organism of cultures since the origin of the first touristic movements. Tourism found in the very definition of the landscape (land-scape, pais-aje) sufficient motivation and tension to generate the most important displacements of people from one place to another, which have happened throughout history. We will try to analyze the consequences of this activity on the different strata of the territory, capable of overcoming material borders and in turn drawing new ones, as a consequence of their conversion into a powerful global industry.

Faced with the need to fragment to establish limits and control over the territory, culture and landscape extend as a mesh of information, spatio-temporal relationships, over which the imbrication of new technologies is generating a real metamorphosis in the space-time relationships, with relevant effects on the physical territory in all its dimensions. This fact becomes enormously visible in the touristic activity and the tensions that it generates over the fragmented territory. However, being its objective and essence the landscape, we can find in this the keys to overcome borders and their limitations, in search of a total landscape, in extension and depth, able of integrating instead of dividing, by the change of scale and the content analysis, to overcome the traditional models of centrality-periphery relationship, by a holistic model of cultures hybridized to places.

Social Borders in Tourist Space: Duality and Socio-spatial Fragmentation in Paradise

Carlos Jesús Rosa Jiménez
Universidad de Málaga (Spain)

The massive tourist space is a highly aligned socio-economically space that constructs physical urban borders (gated communities), socio-spatial segregations (population expulsion in historical city centres with tourist activity) and labour exploitation. This paper analyses all these problems and establishes three major urban processes: invisibility in the aesthetic construction of artificial scenography, the functional division of space and the bubbles of urban isolation.

The invisibility of the beautiful city produces an appropriation of the urban scene and a concealment of the unwanted. Associated with the theory of new urbanism, both processes have generated tourist gated communities as well as the expulsion of populations in historical quarters. The functionalism of the server space and the served space has created a bipolar urbanism between worker settlements and hotel complexes as Cancun. The spatial exploitation of postindustrial neoliberalism occurs both in the globalized places of the leisure industry and tourism (Schotz, 2000, 2002) and in brilliant cities as Dubai. Urban models based on the power of spectacle of luxurious architectures that relies on superlatives and excess, increases the alienation, exploitation, and marginalization of its migrant worker population (Elsheshtawy, 2010). The paper concludes that the basis of the problem lies in the invisibility of social problems and the creation of an image of consumption that has no relationship with social reality. The construction of an integrating and shared urban space is an alternative to these problems.

Spatial Configuration of Urban Creative Hubs in the Pearl River Delta Region: A Comparative Analysis

Francisco Garcia Moro
Universitat Politècnica de València (Spain)

The spatial configuration of cities has been compared to a living registry where the decisive factors in historical phases of development may remain, at some extent, readable in features such as the arrangement of streets and alleys, building typologies and the structure of property ownership. Additionally, since late 20th century, the consolidation of a global tourism market has encouraged several urban enclaves to build their own 'city brands' in order to compete for international visitors and capital in a post-industrial context. The upgrading and revitalization of heritage quarters and the creation of a variety 'hubs' of creative industries has proven to be an effective mean of re-positioning these cities as attractive cultural destinations.

This research analyses through urban design principles the Pearl River Delta conurbation and compares how a variety of urban spatial configurations produced under diverse jurisdictions, has contributed to shape specific, locally distinctive creative 'hubs' in Macau, Shenzhen and Hong Kong.



Panel # 08

MIGRATIONS II

Moderator: Carmen M. Muñoz González
Universidad de Málaga

Borders of the So-called “Chinatown” in the Southern European Context. The case Study of Usera, Madrid

Alessandra Coppari, Graziella Trovato
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Spain)

The urban phenomenon called “Chinatown” seems still unexplored from the urban and architectural perspective, in particular in the southern European context. If the word “Chinatown” refers to a delimited space within defined urban borders (town, neighbourhood, etc.), this paper seeks to demonstrate that in the temporal and spatial context that we analyse, it cannot be identified with a specific delimited area. Those, we argue that urban, architectural, cultural and social borders of this area labelled “Chinatown” are complex and blurred in the urban fabric.

Taking Madrid as a case study, the presence of the Chinese community continues to comply with a stereotyped image, filtered by mass media and cultural bias. Actually, the multi-ethnic district of Usera, that is generally identified with “Chinatown” or “Barrio Chino”, represents only a part of this community’s settlement within the Spanish capital. However, it should be noted that in this area is registered a higher concentration of Chinese citizens. The current Chinese economic growth in Spain and the progressive spread of Chinese presence in its social and urban fabric goes hand in hand. Its establishment can be visually observed if we consider the density of commercial and cultural signs in the urban landscape (overlapping facades, architectonic and urban doors, window displays) that reveals spots of higher concentration in residential and commercial areas (Usera and the commercial centre El Corte Ingles) and industrial areas in the outskirts of Madrid (Cobo Calleja). Through fieldwork, cartographic analysis, and literature review we picture “borders” of the so-called Chinatown using graphs and sequences of images took from these areas.

The results show that these borders are blurred and dynamic. Their artificial nature changes according to the different patterns, urban scale and perspective.

Architecture and Integration: Promoting Transcultural Connectivity through a Widespread Project for Refugees in Berlin

Angela Fiorelli¹, Irene Tuzi²

¹Università La Sapienza Roma (Italy), ²Humboldt University (Germany)

Since the beginning of the “refugee crisis”, Germany has been invested with socio-demographic changes that are likely to transform the future society. With the arrival of around one million refugees, integration is now the main challenge for the German society. Children are the future of any society. Investing on their development translates in citizens capable of coexisting in diversity. The project presented in this paper, developed for the IDeA Contest (New York, 2017), Place and Displacement. Integrating Refugee Populations within Cities, arose from the interdisciplinary collaboration between sociologists and architects, and moved the interest of the Haus der Kulturen der Welt, in Berlin.

The concept at its bases is the idea of “transculturalism”, a socio-cultural perspective that overcomes boundaries between individual communities in favour of a larger community, able to coexists in its diversity. The project is rooted in the interaction between architecture and public space as an instrument of exchange. It physically takes shape in the Little House of Cultures through the use of modular temporary structures. This travelling museum aims at spreading transculturalism by displaying children’s creativity throughout the cosmopolitan environment of the city of Berlin. Thus, the Little House of Cultures becomes an opportunity for integration rooted in the city. The project primarily involves the city through the collaboration of institutions operating in the urban context (schools, libraries, associations), and then it becomes architecture and active urban space itself. The public space is returned to the city with its historical role of meeting and aggregation. As an instrument of social cohesion, the Little House of Cultures becomes a place of hospitality, a transcultural space where to grow relationality and protection. The research behind this project has been carried out in 2017 through fieldwork, ethnography, and semi-structures interviews with practitioners, experts and refugee communities in Berlin.

Fractal of the Unknown: Regenerative Architecture as the Product of Independence

Vilmos Katona

University of Sopron (Hungary)

If the omnipresence of organised space is a product of political control (Lefebvre, 1974), then the border of this entity shows the finiteness of rule. In other words, the world beyond the known is a symbol of weakness (Solà-Morales, 1996), and borders are understood as a resistance to uncertainty. Terrains in-between borderlines, either orthogonal or curvilinear, are always defined as nobody’s land or a place where none lives. However, borders lie also in the fabric of the society, which implies that the nexus between exactly defined circles of people or activities bridge social weaknesses and political uncertainties. This depicts a ‘dark tree’ of voids which roots from outside and grows into the centre, shooting a branch structure on each scale. The architecture of voids deriving from this is nothing but a fractal of the unknown.

Another interpretation of borders implies a different viewport, because nobody’s land is a potential chance for occupation due to the absence of order. A clearing in the forest welcomes a new hut to be built (Sharr, 2006), an airport hosts travellers to regenerate, a state border allows migrants to take refuge, and, finally, demarcation zones often become the stages for ecological revival. If not part of a larger body, life wants to evolve, form communities and extend its spatial structures, thus the suspension of power encourages the generation of new places and interaction. The act of building reproduces its inherent archetypes independently from pre-defined political realms. Paradoxically, the reproduction of archetypes is often identified as the original source or the ‘light tree’ of architecture. If it is the case, then this tree complements, if not part of, the same structure of voids excluded by political and socio-cultural borders.



Panel # 09

PARTICIPATION

Moderator: Ingrid C. Vargas Díaz
Universidad de Granada

Artivists of the Neighborhood, Unite! (The Story of Stuttgart21)

Iraj Esmailpour Ghoochani
Fach- und Beratungsstelle Insideout, STJG (Germany)

In many German cities, gentrification has been developing for years. But only in a few places in Germany it shows itself as clearly as in Stuttgart. Gentrification and “Megalomania” displace residents from their neighborhoods in the city center. Now the idea is that the two forms of capital, namely cultural and social capital, can be called into solidarity and resistance through a set of artivistic activities. In our short report, we want to introduce some strategies applied for the Mehrgerationenhaus-Nord. Mehrgerationenhaus, or MGH, refers to a house or building that is used across generations as an open living space.

The MGH-Nord is located in Stuttgart’s northern district, in the so-called “COOP area”. The area borders on the Europaviertel, a rapidly developing, new urban area of Stuttgart. The profile of this particular neighborhood includes:

1. Various art associations
2. Refugee camps occupied currently with people from 25 nations
3. The new luxury shopping center Milaneo as well as the flats and offices in the Europaviertel behind the main station.

However and due to its location between Bahnstrasse and Heilbronner Straße, the COOP area has an “island situation” that makes the integration of these three components in neighboring residential areas difficult.

To solve the problem, we have proposed various art projects for the inhabitants of the Coop area in 2019 at MGH-Nord. The project is aimed to provide an important space of encounter, education and support by fostering activism as social glue.

Can We Develop Shared Understanding of Boundaries - A Case of Mix Use Regulations in Delhi

Poonam Prakash

Zoning as a principal instrument of modern town planning, creates boundaries through placing of different activities in defined containers. Well intended with an objective to mitigate the adverse impacts of industrialisation, segregated land use zoning became one of the characteristics of modern town planning. However, well intended borders inherently tend to exclude and thus are constantly challenged. Competing as well as powerful interests within cities, land markets, weak enforcement and socio-economic realities have continuously challenged these expert driven imposed boundaries of zoning in Indian cities in variety of ways. Embedded within the larger interplay of laws, governance and market, this paper critically examines these boundaries through a case of commercial use in Delhi. The paper argues that currently available mandated spaces for participation have a potential for developing a shared understanding of boundaries. After introduction, the paper tracks transformation of planners imagination of commercial zones in Delhi as given in the Delhi Master Plan in the sixties and subsequent amendments to statutory plan to permit commercial activities in residential areas. Subsequent amendments in the initial plan have stretched the boundaries of commercial activity to a point where no borders can be defined today. Contestations over these amendments including court cases and protests through which these boundaries were blurred is discussed in third section. Fourth section discusses current processes through which mandated spaces of participation are being used to push powerful interests rather than a more considered understanding of boundaries. Concluding section speculates on the potentiality of these spaces of participation for developing a shared understanding of consequences of defining, fragmenting or disintegrating boundaries.

Democra-city. Participatory Approach and Upgrading of the Marginal Self-produced City

Rosa Arma

Universidade de Lisboa (Portugal)

Cities are called to face problems and challenges that don't find a solution in current paradigms of intervention. Participatory approach is increasingly evoked against rising socio-spatial inequality and urban exclusion. While generating practices of emancipatory nature, participation is also appropriated by neoliberal discourse and becomes an expedient for co-optation of consensus. This paper aims at reflecting about socio-spatial impact of participation on the upgrading of marginal self-produced city. The notion of 'self-production' which I use here emerged among researchers of the Gestual - Grupo de Estudos Socio-Territoriais, Urbanos e de Ação Local of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Lisbon (Portugal). It refers to Lefebvre's production of space notion and it aims at drawing the attention to the energy spent by the 'producers' of spaces. The different participatory essays implemented in Cova da Moura and Bairro da Torre (self-produced neighbourhoods of Lisbon) will be evaluated at the light of Lefebvre's Droit à la ville (Right to the City) in its emancipatory meaning of Droit à l'oeuvre (Right to the Work) defined as everybody's right to active participation, to co-authorship and co-transformation of the city. I aim at identify a more imaginative and experimental participatory approach that contributes to spatial quality as well as social inclusion and emancipation and leads to a 'democra-city', a more democratic, empowered, inclusive, just, qualified and sustainable marginal self-produced city. I will also consider the figure of the architect/urbanist questioning the global paradigms of intervention to find new ways of thinking the marginal self-produced city and the ways to upgrade it through a renovated participatory approach.



Panel # 10

MIGRATIONS III

Moderator: Quazi Zaman
Robert Gordon University

Ceuta and Melilla: the Border of the European Fortress in Africa How two Populations Shape the Urban Plan of two Spanish Enclaves

Mari Paz Agúndez
Technische Universität Berlin (Germany)

The paper investigates the urban and spatial transformations of the two Spanish enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla; located on the northern tip of the African continent, which contributes to the development of a segregated society between citizens and non-citizens. Their specific geographical location makes these sites key barrier for migrants' entry to Europe. The cities are hosts to heavily surveilled border walls along the entirety of their respective borders shared with Morocco as well as to temporary stay centers (CETIs) which lodge migrants awaiting the procession of their asylum applications. CETIs are intended to house migrants for a maximum of six months; however they do so beyond their capacity, in inhumane conditions and for drastically longer periods than scheduled. Their isolation from the urban centers facilitates dangerous misrepresentations of migrant communities in local popular discourse, painting asylum seekers as illegal, undesirable, and even criminals.

The influence of refugee camps as containment spaces on a sociopolitical level has been widely analyzed by scholars, such as Agier (2002), Mountz (2012) and Kreichauf (2018), and, in particular, Darling (2016) has identified the influence of urban refugees in the city. However, this analysis has not thoroughly been applied onto these specific enclaves.

Through mapping the urban evolution and considering the impact of the colonial past of this region and its influence on its current layout, this paper examines urban planning and its correlation to life in the enclaves. In particular, I intend to focus on the influence of the relationship of these divided population groups and the subsequent power dynamics negotiating the space, as well as whether the presence of the CETIs and the wall as infrastructure lead to an atmosphere of collision, thus, hindering the socioeconomic integration of migrants.

Fronts and Counter-fronts: Inflicting and Resisting Violence through the City

Omar Ferwati, Dipendra Nath Das
Jawaharlal Nehru University (India)

The Syrian Civil War, like most modern warfare, has largely taken place in an urban environment. Violence against civilians through architecture has thus been increasingly routine and has taken the form of destruction, sabotage, and siege. What has gone unnoticed by mainstream architectural and political theory is that civilians actively respond to this violence through the same architectural means it was carried out with. This paper investigates, documents, and analyses the phenomenon of civilian architectural response within the Syrian Civil War, taking the ravaged city of Aleppo as a case study. These 'responses' can be defined as the construction of new structures or alterations to existing ones as an active or anticipated response to threats facing the lives and essential resources of civilians.

Civilian architectural responses are able to provide a missing lens in our spatial and political understanding of conflict, reveal architectural and urban design lessons that can shape greater resiliency in future reconstruction, and contribute cultural significance as artifacts of collective memory.

As it operates on the frontier of architecture, this paper offers new methods for conducting architectural research in active conflict zones. This research relies on methods of open-source forensic architecture to see and analyse events as they unfold. In doing so, this work demonstrates the contemporary ability to undergo these studies through unprecedented access to crowd-sourced footage. Traces of this phenomenon exist only in the media captured by civilians that witnessed it. The methodology of this work is designed in three sets; finding and identifying civilian architectural responses; analyzing the found responses; and documenting their form and time.

This research reflects a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach in theory, methodology, and objectives. It employs architecture, urbanism, aesthetics, digital media, data mining, politics, violence, and cultural history to answer critical and urgent architectural and political questions about surviving conflict.

Gentrification Policies versus the Refugees' Right to the City in Athens, Belgrade and Istanbul

Charalampos Tsavdaroglou
University of Amsterdam (Netherlands)

Over the past years, cities have figured as exemplary places for neoliberal urban policies which tend to appropriate the right to the city through gentrification policies, touristification, airbnbification, creative economy and experience economy. At the same time, newly arrived refugees in Istanbul, Athens and Belgrade are settled in State-run camps that are overcrowded dilapidated factories on the outskirts of the cities. However, in many cases the refugees themselves self-organize, enact the production of collective common spaces, occupy abandoned buildings in the city core, and claim spatial justice and visibility. Consequently, the discourse on the right to the city needs to be reconsidered, as it is becoming a hybrid arena of urban social conflicts.

In this context and following the Lefebvrian notion of the right to the city, the spatial analysis on 'commons' and 'enclosures', as well as decolonial and intersectional approaches, I examine the dialectic between neoliberal gentrification urban policies and refugees' ways of challenging socio-spatial power relations and producing common spaces. In particular, I am focusing in the neighborhoods of Tarlabasi in Istanbul, Exarcheia in Athens and Waterfront area in Belgrade; all of them are emblematic cases that indicate the conflicted nexus of gentrification and refugees' right to the city.

My research is based on participant observation, ethnography, interviews and analysis of articles of local press and web pages. The main findings reveal that refugees, in their effort to survive, do not only challenge the State-run camps but are transformed into an unpredictable multitude that produces unique and porous common spaces, spaces in movement and threshold spaces. In parallel, State urban policies in order to promote cities and to attract tourists, investors and creative class tend to prohibit the refugees' right to the city with several methods like forced evictions, criminalization, and enclosing them in inappropriate camps.



Panel # 11

URBAN ENVIRONMENTS III

Moderator: Jonathan Ruiz Jaramillo
Universidad de Málaga

Venice as a “Tool to Think” on Hidden Relations and Borders

Chiara Toscani
Architectural Association (Great Britain)

In order to understand the real feature of borders in the contemporary context, it is necessary to read this topic from another point of view, referring to the concept of relations. These can be visible or invisible, direct or indirect etc. but, as S. J. Gould explained, the idea of border, differently from the idea of edges, is a place where relations are more intense and complex. Looking from this point of view borders can be considered as an effects and not a cause.

This complexity is due to the specific condition of the contemporary age well explained by current philosophical authors¹. Starting from on the fact that our relation with the world is completely changing, they undermine the centrality of the anthropological point of view of the human beings on Nature - better named Gaia - revitalizing the idea of object, materiality, context as well.

Basing on these thoughts, the research will focus on Venice, an extreme “manifesto”, in order to discover the complexity of these relationships within a context that represents a “tool to think”, paraphrasing S. Settis. The research will investigate the instability of its borders, affected by the climate change; its cultural and sociological identity continuously threatened by temporary inhabitants, students, and tourists, blended on the same ground in different time during the day, seasons etc.; its horizon steadily modified by massive cruise ships, that duplicate

Planet Dubai: Urban Sprawl, Fragmentation and Disconnections

Tiziano Aglieri Rinella

American University in the Emirates (UAE)

Dubai is a city with a significant gap between reality and expectations. In the global imaginary, it's a magnificent contemporary city projected to the future. The picture projected by social media and the web, advertises a wonderful town, quickly sprout from the desert in the last decades, a paradise for high-paid expatriates. Nevertheless, the reality is considerably different.

Most of this uncontrolled expansion took place in the last 20 years, under the pressure of real estate development. The lack of control and the limited powers of the municipality, actually left to the developers all design and planning choices in the new large-scale developments. Therefore, vast plots of land have been built without observing any regulations or standard for urban planning, without pedestrian areas, public parking and green areas. Nowadays, closed independent clusters connected by an invasive and out-of-range road network compose the dispersed urban agglomeration of Dubai. There is no urban continuity between adjacent clusters neither pedestrian connection, so that most of the Dubai's urban territory seems a constellation of independent settlements, in a landscape scattered by abandoned junk spaces and characterized by a massive phenomenon of urban sprawl. This patchwork of high-density zones, large unbuilt empty spaces, desert areas and lack of outdoor public space generates in many European expats, coming from countries with a deeper culture of urban space, an estranging sensation of disorientation. A Non-City where the total lack of outdoor life awakes the sensation to live in an alien planet, with unbreathable atmosphere. Only in recent times, some enlightened developers started to understand the complexity of the urban issues and to propose news projects able to foster a reversal of trend. This paper will attempt to unfold the hidden contradictions of Dubai's agglomeration, analysing phenomena and processes that led to the current situation, attempting to point out the proper solutions to control the city's growth and to resolve the open urban issues.

Towards Models of Non-fragmented Cities. Systems of Continuity from Architectural Practice

Héctor Navarro Martínez

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Spain)

This paper aims to present some of the conclusions reached in the doctoral thesis "Symbiosis and frontiers between Architecture and Contemporary Urban Spaces". This research analyzed those spatial mechanisms based on the transition, understood as a resource capable of defining an specific relationship of continuity between indoor and outdoor.

This work fully explored the intermediate space as a key element for that purpose, which led to classify different spatial strategies. Nevertheless, some of the conclusions defined in this investigation focused on underlying other ways to manifest this continuum between interior (architecture) and exterior (urban space) avoiding in-between spaces.

In this way, these strategies avoid the fragmentation of the city's landscape and its architecture, making the whole work as a complex unit that has a direct impact on citizens and the established system of relationships.

The selected strategies, analyzed through built examples, are not based on the physical dematerialization of the exiting limit between the piece of architecture and the urban space where it is inserted. Instead, these actions in the definition of the interior space, manage to modify its conception and its deepest meaning, including dimensions of the urban and the collective in the interior space. All these operations, understood as resistances due to the unusual nature of their *raison d'être*, define an alternative city model and demonstrate that urban quality does not only depend on urbanism or politics, but also on the architect's work who, even developing private promotions, can include the dimension of the public sphere.

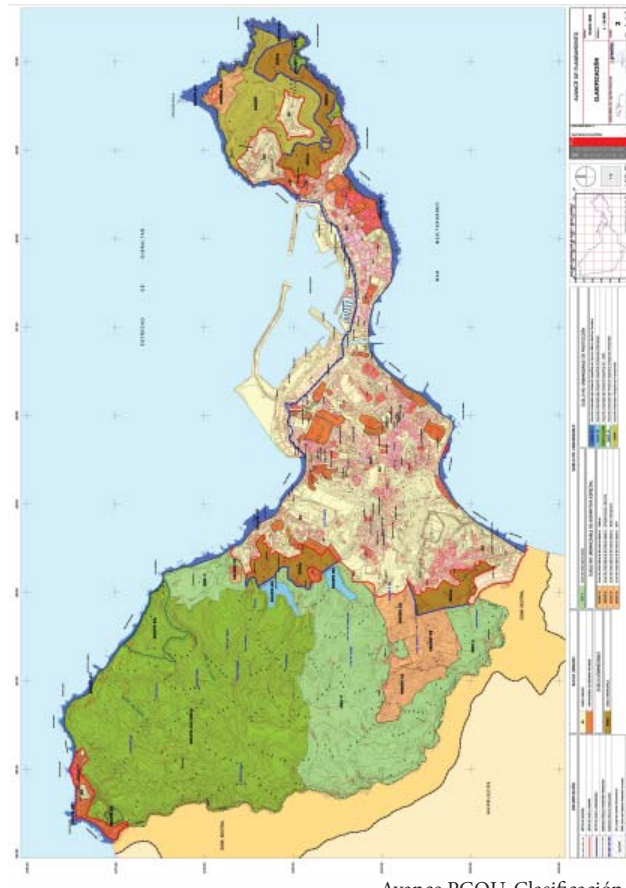
This redefinition transforms dichotomous pairs based on antagonistic elements into an interrelated structure, so that the city in its genesis ceases to exist as indissoluble fragments to function as a symbiotic system.



Panel # 12

SPECIAL SESSION - CEUTA

Moderator: Guido Cimadomo
Universidad de Málaga



Carlos Rontomé Romero
Consejería de Educación y Cultura, Ciudad de Ceuta (Spain)

Ceuta y el hecho singular fronterizo

Con un espacio territorial de escasa extensión, la ciudad de Ceuta constituye un espacio frontera entre dos realidades sociales, económicas, jurídicas, religiosas y culturales significativamente diferentes. Un territorio reclamado por Marruecos, que la cataloga de “ciudad ocupada” y que soporta una fuerte presión migratoria proveniente del África subsahariana y del Magreb, con los problemas sociales relacionados con esta presión (como el de los menores no acompañados).

Ceuta se ha convertido en las últimas décadas en un polo de atracción económico y social para el inmediato retropais marroquí lo que ha conllevado un elevado y desordenado crecimiento poblacional de la provincia de Tetuán. En cuanto a las dinámicas internas de la propia Ciudad se han observado procesos de segregación residencial relacionados con características de tipo económico que se superponen con otras de tipo étnico y religioso.

El presente trabajo indaga sobre el modelo de frontera y sus consecuencias, un modelo ambiguo que mantiene la pretensión de conjugar la seguridad y el control propios de una frontera exterior de la Unión Europea con la necesidad de mantener la tradicional fluidez de tránsito entre la Ciudad y la limítrofe provincia de Tetuán.

Carlos Rontomé Romero. Consejero de Educación y Cultura de la Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta. Doctor en Ciencias Políticas y Sociología y Máster en Estudios de Opinión. Ha sido profesor asociado del Departamento de Sociología de la Universidad de Granada y profesor tutor de Ciencias Políticas y Coordinador de Extensión Universitaria en UNED Ceuta. Sus líneas de investigación se han centrado en los procesos de secularización y radicalización, los conflictos religiosos y el encaje de las minorías con especial atención al espacio fronterizo de Ceuta.



Panel # 13

URBAN ENVIRONMENTS IV

Moderator: Carlos Santamarina-Macho
Universidad de Valladolid

Adjustment of Living Through Time and Space: Case Study on Residential Unit Developed over Last Two Decades in Sonarpur-Rajpur Municipality, Kolkata, India

Utpal Roy, Meghna Maiti
University of Calcutta (India)

Changing residence within urban residential areas is a dynamic process that changes lives of people involved and also different composition of neighbourhoods chosen for time being as stepping stones or permanent unit to live in. Residential relocation is influenced by demand of life cycle, social, political, economic or educational, demand for better household etc. Decision towards changing of residential area is often associated with homeownership and housing type. Even it changes demographic characteristics and landuse pattern to the place of newly arrived residential area. Shifting residential units before finalizing the last place of residence also might be affected by urban economy, diversity of jobs, job opportunity, daily communication system between urban and suburb, urban policy and other factors. The present initiative is taken to unfold the residential relocation behaviour of households and special emphasis is given to the reasons for relocation and their livelihood strategy at the present place of living where they are changing the traditional lifestyle or affected by new urban life style. For this, urban fringe area within Kolkata Metropolitan District is a perfect choice over which this empirical study has been conducted based on well designed questionnaire survey. About 425 households with heterogeneous characters were interviewed. Quality of life, suffering index and Regression analysis used to address the reasons that might act as the main principal factors. This study discloses the level of adjustment with new place of residence using priority and housing affordability index. It helps to understand the behavioral transformation pattern over suburb areas in some alike city of Kolkata in developing countries.

Re-producing and Transformation of Chinatown and “Chinese Kampung” in postcolonial Indonesia: A case study of Semarang

Kezia Eka Sari Dewi

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium)

Prior to, and during the colonial era, Indonesia became one of the destination for Chinese migrants. Most of them became intermediate merchants between European colonialists and native Indonesians. As part of the “divide and conquer” strategy, the Dutch colonialists assigned a place for the Chinese in the city. They forbade the Chinese from living among indigenous Indonesians in the kampung (indigenous settlements). These Chinatowns grew as district of commerce and became one of the important part in many Indonesian cities and towns. In early 20th century, the Dutch changed the policy. The Chinatown slowly expanded to the neighboring kampung. The rich Chinese merchants occupied the land plot in the main street, while their workers, the low income or new incoming Chinese migrants settled inside the kampung along with the indigenous people.

After independence, the Chinatown maintain their position as the district of commerce. Some of the upper and middle class Chinese buy properties in the other parts of the city, such as the neighbourhood next to the new district of commerce and in the suburb gated community. There is a population exchange between the former indigenous kampung and the former Chinese settlements in the city. In the other hand, economic dynamics along with political situation with a policy against Chinese culture and Chinese Indonesian community during 32 years of dictatorship shaped and transform urban tissue inside the old Chinatown.

The objectives of this paper is to examine how the economic dynamics and the policies after independence shape and transform the (former) Chinese settlements in the city. Through documentation, interview, and mapping of transformation of the building, neighbourhood, and the population exchange, this paper tries to explain how the Chinese settlements re-produce their position within the city in post-colonial Indonesia with a complex layering of cultural, political and economic aspects.

The Challenges of a Territorialized City: The Case of Baghdad

Hanan Al-Qaraghuli

Technische Universität Berlin (Germany)

For almost 30 years today, the face of Baghdad has been littered with military urbanism and thus, it has changed dramatically. Wars have ended leaving blank, concrete walls behind that line along the main roads and covering the city’s main landmarks. Walking in the streets of Baghdad today after 15 years of migration and witnessing all of these walls assaulting the city has been shocking to me. These walls were built by the US-led Multi-National Forces (MNF) in 2007 and currently surrounding different neighborhoods’ in Baghdad, which according to MNF is a way to protect the urban violence. But it seems on contrary, that with time, the concrete walls have become physical lines to emphasize divisions and transform the Baghdadi societies (Damluji, 2010), (Dorier, 2007).

The walls in Baghdad are not only displaying religious and social classes’ division but also tackling psychological segregators which are persisting far beyond the physical forms which led to a sense of loss upon walking in the streets of Baghdad. This paper explores the challenges of the daily life in Baghdad as a territorialized city; addressing the post-walls implications and exploring the contrast of senses; security and insecurity, public and private, when walking down the streets today.



Panel # 14

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS IV

Moderator: Javier Castellano Pulido
Universidad de Málaga

Rapid Tourism Development and the Extraterritorialisation of Public Open Space

Campbell Drake
University of Technology Sydney (Australia)

Focused on the spatial politics of rapid tourism development in relation to the struggles over access to land and natural resources, this paper explores the exclusionary propensities (and socio-spatial implications) of the hotel industry through the conceptual framework of extra-territorialisation.

Designating 'both a legal status and a geographical jurisdiction', this research aims to adapt the concept of extraterritoriality as an analytical framework to explore the spatial politics of 'discriminating power structures' within rapid tourism development with the potential of re-articulating 'new practical, conceptual and poetical possibilities'.

Carried out through a combination of spatial mapping and diagramming, interviews with local residents, tourism operators and government representatives, the review of planning policy, regulations and legislation and critical discourse analysis of the term extra-territorialisation with architectural and tourism discourse, the research is centred on the coastal town of Labuan Bajo, situated in western Flores, Indonesia. Identified as one of the 'Ten New Bali's' within a controversial tourism management plan released by the central tourism ministry in 2016, this paper addresses the spatial dynamics of material and immaterial boundaries between beach-front hotels and the public open spaces of both land and sea in Labuan Bajo, that have historically been accessible to local residents.

By examining the extra-territorialisation of public open space in Labuan Bajo, the results of the research aims to extend the term within the context of rapid tourism development with the intent of rendering tourism boundaries as more inclusive, permeable and democratic thus aligning with the principles of eco-tourism.

Clashes on the Sunny Side

Jorge Jesús Minguet Medina
Universidad de Málaga (Spain)

The location of this edition of the Congress is anything but naive. The immediate coast line to the west, the (in)famous Costa del Sol is a 100 km. stripe of an international holidays/retirement paradise, where borders don't seem to exist as people of many countries live or holiday in (apparent) harmony. But, as incoming habitants have higher incomes, borders reappear around the multinational paradise. Gated communities and huge extensions of -equally gated- golf courses (artificial substitutive of a predated nature) keep visitors isolated in their Sloterdijk's spheres, while locals, unable to afford the ever-rising prices of rents and land, now subjected to international competition, are displaced to the outskirts of paradise.

Just at the end of this paradise, lies its financial sibling: Gibraltar, where, paradoxically enough, the same economy based in the rejection of borders demands a strict one, as Brexit conflicts just recently stressed. And finally, all along the stripe lies the natural, economically radical border in which more than 2.000 human people drowned in 2.018: the Mediterranean.

All these different border situations invariably result in a spatialization of inequality, of the logic of the master and the servant, as if 20th century social conquests never happened. Even borders act as servers in the implementation of this logic, which reveals itself as the ultimate target of neoliberalism, the master in its unfettered expansion.

Local urbanism of the area (predative, speculative, corrupt) has done nothing but increase these effects but, anyway, in a scenario in which local governments are charged with increasing responsibilities while drained of income (Peck), how could an urbanism based on local administration deal with problems of such a bigger scale? (Brenner) Is there already any chance of an oppositional activism that can denounce or even fight these developments while avoiding co-optation? Is there any agency?

Analysing the Commercial Borders of the South Asian Community in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Kiran Vasnani Advani
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain)

In the 19th Century India was part of the British Empire. The social, economic and geographical context in India made many South Asians leave their country looking for prosperity through the commercial routes. Since then and for different reasons a large number of Indian citizens have settled down in the Canary Islands.

We can distinguish three periods of the South Asians arrival according to the reasons why they came to the Canary Islands:

1st Period 1860 – 1947. Until 1947 the first South Asian emigrant wave was stronger in other ports from Asia such as Hong Kong, Singapore or Japan. Nevertheless, it was the time where the roots for the Indian community started to set in the Canary Islands. Important brands established in other countries opened their branches in the Islands.

2nd Period 1947 – 2000. Due to the partition of India in 1947, and the kinship relation between the South Asians that were already established in the Islands, many Indian origin citizens arrived to the Archipelago looking for a better future.

3rd Period 2000 - nowadays. From the beginning of the 21st century the number of arrivals has decreased due to the disappearance of the free tax port and the economic crisis.

In the 1st and 2nd period the commercial activity of the community was focused in two important points: the city centre and the port. In both of them the ethnic commerce was mostly established in the main streets and fade away along the bordering streets. This research studies the spatial borders between the local (Spanish) and ethnic (South Asian) commercial activity through the urban traces in two points of the city of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. The research pretends to establish how these borders work when they are limits or overlaps.



Panel # 15

URBAN ENVIRONMENTS V

Moderator: Eduardo Jiménez Morales
Universidad de Málaga

New Old Territories of Ottoman Rule

Ibai Rigby

The Republic of Kosovo has the youngest borders of the European continent. The precise demarcation lines, still today an object of contestation, follow those of the former Yugoslav autonomous region and approximately correspond to an area traditionally occupied by people of Albanian ethnicity.

Ever since the 2008 declaration of independence, the young nation enacts its borders at the symbolical level, through language, gastronomy, flags and architecture. While many of the buildings constructed under Yugoslavian rule are left to decay as signs of a period socially chosen to be forgotten, new constructions reflect the style of the former ruler, the Ottoman empire. This is expressed through the rehabilitation of damaged historical buildings and predominantly by the erection of brand new mosques.

It is esteemed that around 300 mosques have been built since independence. Sponsored mostly by governments, private institutions and individuals from Turkey and the countries of the Persian Gulf, these building initiatives were at the beginning favourably received, as signs of international support for the new country. Mosques were traditionally the main spaces of encounter in the Islamic world, the equivalent of the piazzas in Western Europe. Moreover, the building of a mosque symbolises the fact that the Kosovo Albanians, who escaped genocide by the skin of their teeth, are there to stay.

Nonetheless, what had been earlier seen merely as a restatement of Kosovar identity is more and more being considered as a cultural re-territorialisation manoeuvred by foreign countries, who are willing to expand their hegemony within the geographical limits of continental Europe. By using the style of the longest lasting and most influential Islamic rule, the Ottoman Empire, the symbolic meaning of such building programme is something to think about. The paper, a formal study of these trans-national mosques, will explore this phenomenon in detail.

Understanding the Urban Reality: Privacy and Gender Segregation in Bedouin settlements in Dahab, Egypt

Eman Sherif

Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport (Egypt)

Dahab is a small coastal city located in South Sinai in Egypt. Dahab has witnessed urban developments led by the state's plan that was initiated after the reclamation of Sinai in 1979. The urban developments in Dahab were also affected by socio-cultural changes that were caused by the presence of external influences and the Bedouins, the native inhabitants of Sinai. The approach of the state's plan was based on the global standards of functions, planning and architecture, while the emerging urban reality was based on the local context and socio-cultural norms and customs. The differences between the state's approach and the urban reality are clear. The research focuses on the differences in the urban settlements patterns, the way each pattern is manifested and the reasons behind the manifestations. To do so, the study focuses on exploring and documenting the urban reality represented in the settlement patterns of the Bedouins inside and outside of Dahab. The research relies on unstructured interviews to gather the data pertaining the socio-cultural norms and customs. Observations, photographs, illustrations and sketches from site visits are used to map the urban reality and highlight the important principles that form the settlement patterns. The data gathered by the researcher on the urban settlements is then compared to previously gathered data on the state's development patterns. The outcome of this research will inform the policy and decision makers more about the local context. The information will help in planning according to the local reality, hence serve the state's strategic plan and enhance the quality of life of the inhabitants of Dahab.

The role of the Trade Centers in the City's Public Life: New Belgrade Case Study

Aleksandra Jevtović¹, Aleksandra Stamenković²

¹Belgrade Business Academy of Applied Studies (Serbia),

²Klett Publishing House

Urban territory of Belgrade is positioned at the mouth of the two rivers, which is a significant factor in its definition and interpretation. During the research of historical, political and constructional conditions in the capital's development, the spatial-morphological unit of New Belgrade was separated. The sixties and the seventies of the twentieth century were the time of intense construction of this part of the city. In an attempt to keep up with the current world trends and influenced by the ruling ideology, domestic architects were developing an architecture that reflected a new, avant-garde, progressive and free society. The sculptural quality of the form and the brutal-shaped objects were particularly supported, because they were giving the impression of wanted monumentality. Over time, objects built in this manner became the landmarks of their surroundings. The subject of this paper are issues in relation between the public urban space and the everyday life of the society. A four market centers („Fontana“, „Stari Merkator“, „Delta“ and „Ušće“) built on the territory of New Belgrade are distinguished as representatives of the observed issues. Changes in the appearance of this type of public space and their relation to the given local context will be analyzed through four chosen examples. The main aim of the research is to improve knowledge about patterns of public spaces usage for the purpose of collective gatherings. Through the applicable typology of architectural objects, the spatial forms of the mentioned trade centers will be defined. The causes of the lack of awareness about their significance and devastation of their spatial forms and utility will be examined by revealing the connections between architectural creativity and the wider social and cultural changes caused by the commercialization of taste.



Panel # 16

TERRITORY

Moderator: Carlos Rosa Jiménez
Universidad de Málaga

Brex City/Brex Cathrach: Current and Future Urbanisms of the United Kingdom/Republic of Ireland Border

Thomas Jefferies, Laura Coucill
Manchester Metropolitan University (Great Britain)

This paper presents an analysis of urban spatialities contextualised by and resulting from the political crisis produced by Brexit, which has brought focus on the territorial and spatial operation of the 499km long UK/Republic of Ireland border as a microcosm of the renegotiation of the relationship between the EU and UK.

The location of the UK/RoI border is the result of the internationalisation of former county boundaries. Its status reflects shifts in connectivity between the two sides of a border created in 1921 from what was historically a single territory. Separation produced between 1968-98 by a militarised, yet porous hard border, was radically redefined by the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, defining an open border and a situation of seamless interdependency between settlements on either side.

Occupation around the UK/RoI border reveals spatial utilisation, type, and patterns of movement highly particular to this place. Characterised by continuous loose or dispersed urbanism, actively embodying difference; between legal structures, tax regulations, building and urban codes, currency fluctuations and cultural values, united by freedom of movement. Unique building types and settlements where access and egress is only possible by passing through another state reflect a relationship with the border that objectively embodies the lived reality of territorial difference. This situation applies at scales from individual buildings to significant territorial areas, capable of accommodating large infrastructural elements or settlements.

Through a process of critically reviewing the current border condition, this paper proposes possible futures for this place. Brex City/Brex Cathrach directly addresses challenges, absolutes and ambiguities established by Brexit. Identifying latencies and potentialities through enquiry by design, the paper will demonstrate how the border is a unique place embodying duality, a range of possible futures, from seamless to frictionless space to hard border, mirroring the inbuilt paradoxes and tensions of Brexit.

Borders as a Urban Systems. A Blurry Line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica

*Luis Alonso Pérez Monge
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Spain)*

A border is an imaginary line defined by physical-political conditions as well as natural geographical conditions, some of which are perceived as conflict-ridden and problematic. Currently, borderlands are the subject of multidisciplinary interest. Studies related to architecture and the urban environment have not been the exception.

The intent of this project is to understand borders as an urban element, or a grouping thereof, which can be approached according to territorial, geographic and infrastructural characteristics. The Central American border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica have the relevant characteristics to be interpreted as a system of urban elements for their territorial, geographic, infrastructural, and social conditions. The scale that this border offers can be understood at an urban urban-territorial scale. For this, a cartographic drawing analysis of the border is carried out to examine urban and architectural theoretical concepts and criteria, to detect and understand operational logic with the aim of identifying guidelines and intervention strategies.

The border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has great potential due to its strategic location in the continent, near a vast amount of ecological resources and also for its geographical configuration in relation to water sources and logistics. However, it is an area with serious political-migratory, environmental, social and human development conflicts. Currently under study and in the future plans of investment and social growth for both countries is the intention to develop large infrastructure projects, mainly related to transportation, followed by connectivity and energy, technological and industrial, and developments of great social-commercial impact very close to the border. These projects could contain duplicate infrastructures, with incompatible management and logistical systems whose incongruities can cause region-wide failures. Through an urban reading of the border, a grouping of territorial operational logistics can be reinterpreted to suggest an intervention and integral urban-architectural solution.

American Microborders. Domestic Borders and the Making of the American Landscape

*Carlos Santamarina-Macho
University of Valladolid (Spain)*

It is well known that the idea of “frontier” as it was conceptualized by Frederic Jackson Turner at the beginning of the last century, is essential to understand the American social and cultural identity and its relationship with “the others”. But, at the same time, the idea of “border”, particularly the domestic ones, is the key to understand the way in which its territory and landscape has been shaped. This was already pointed out in the eighties by the cultural geographer John Brinckerhoff Jackson, who affirmed that the elements that divide the space, in all its different scales, from the house to the national administrative organization, turned out to be one of the most relevant factors in its formal and visual configuration.

The very origin of the United States as a nation is marked by the Jeffersonian process of land division, establishing a grid of precise internal borders whose footprint in the territory have remained to this day, as James Corner credited in “Taking Measures Across the American Landscape “. But throughout history there have been other stages in which the creation of domestic borders (or the dissolution of them) has been decisive for the configuration of the territory, from the formation of the first suburbs, on what John Sitalgoe called “Borderland”, to the most modern autonomous and fortified residential communities, going through events such as the alteration of the distribution of the native fauna due to the placement of wire fences, or the role played by the boundary fences of residential properties (and its absence) in shaping the character of postwar American neighborhood.

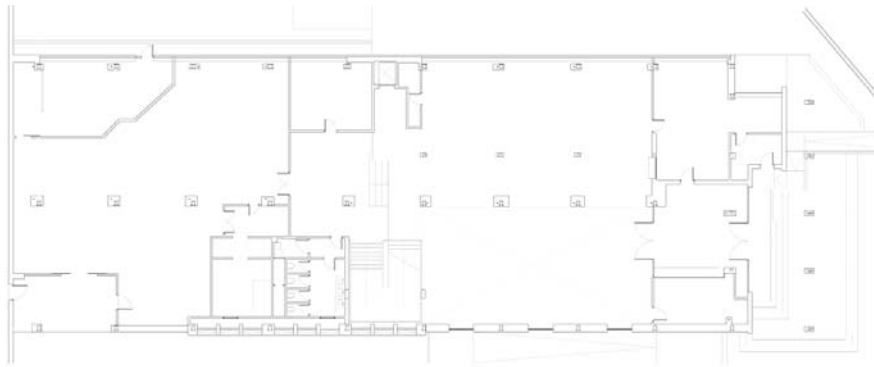
Taking the hypotheses on landscape by Jackson as starting point, this paper aims to go through some of these milestones, analyzing the influence that domestic borders have had on the shaping of the American territory.



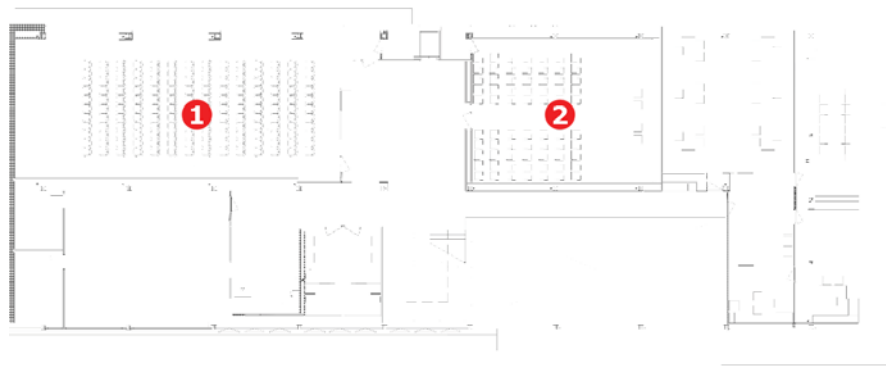
Don't get lost!



#urbanismatborders Up to date news during the conference. Share your thoughts and pictures!



ETS. Arquitectura - Ground Floor



ETS. Arquitectura - First Floor

1.- Auditorium

2.- Sala de Grados



- 1. Conference venue
ETS Arquitectura, Plaza El Ejido 2
- 2. Reception Dinner
Rectorado, Avenida de Cervantes 2
- 3. Cathedral
- 4. Centre Pompidou Málaga
- 5. Train Station María Zambrano
(train stop from/to the Airport, L1)
- 6. Train stop Malaga Centro
(train stop from/to the Airport, L1)



Enfia

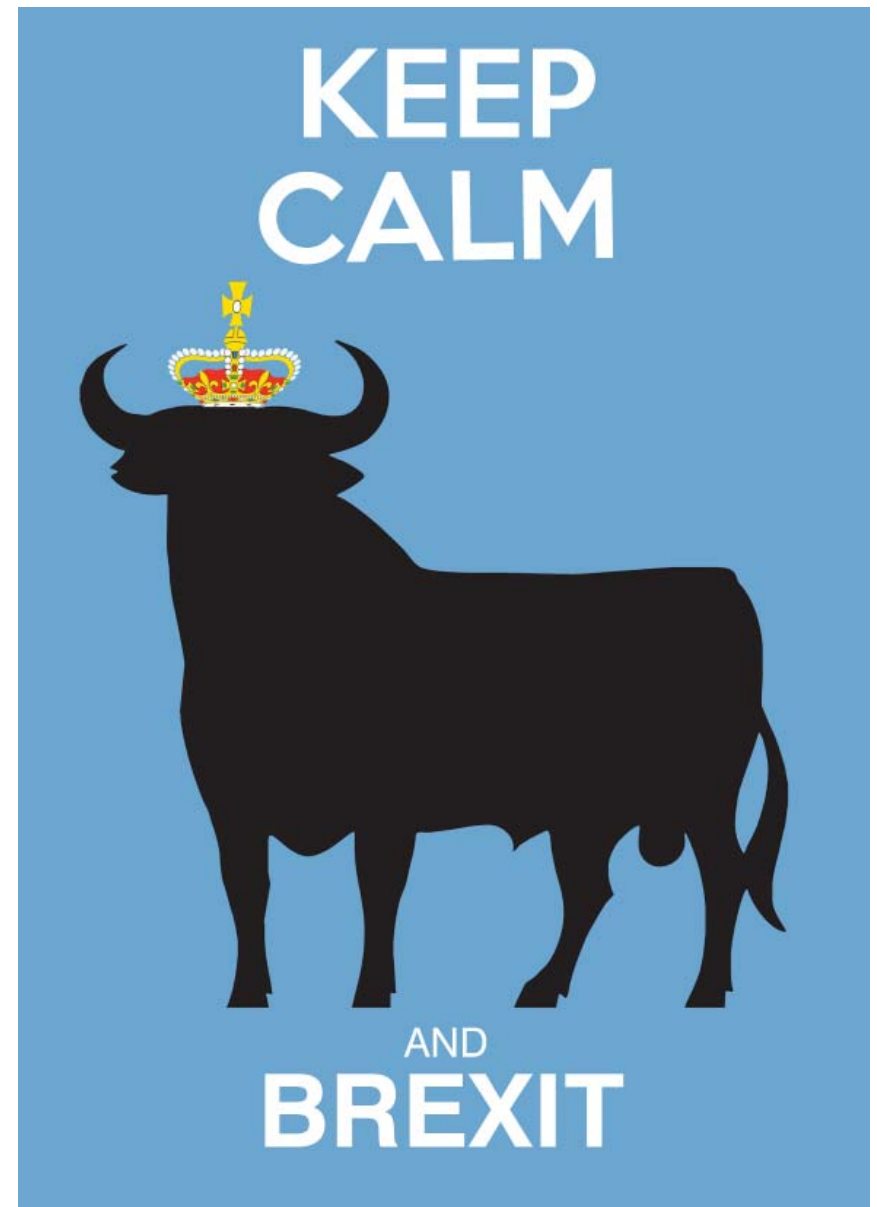
Visual artist

Borders without border

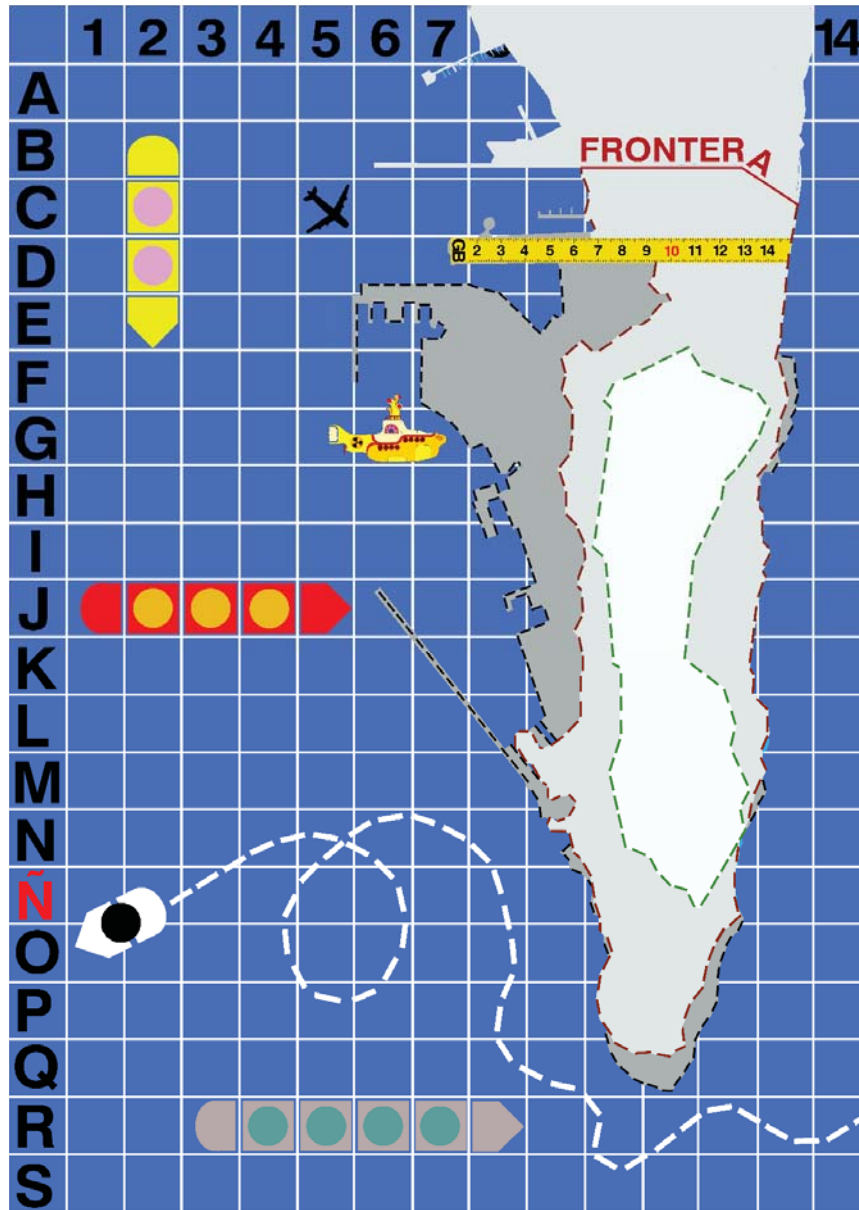
Enfia's work always plays with different layers of interpretation. Not always pleasant to the eye, she makes you think about arrogance and the injustices around us, or plays with humor to transmit a message, direct or subliminal, to our minds.

This series, created specifically for the 2nd Urbanism at Borders Conference, looks at some of the most compelling conflicts of our century. Historical research is mixed with contemporary social and political themes, that under a glossy format based on the use of graphic design recalls commercials which we will never see on TV or in the streets. Following the experience of pop art, the technique of collage and layering, the work expresses a funny criticism to the society through the use of elements of our daily life, often coming from the consumer society.

Only a second and careful reading will bring out the popular and ephemeral, the traditional and unconventional aspects of many different languages and cultures, which sound as a unique shout against our unsustainable way of life.



Welcome Brexit! (2019)



Battleship (2019)



United colors of barbed wire (2019)



Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité (2019)



One Donald (2019)



Jonathan Ruiz Jaramillo¹, Luis José García Pulido²

¹ Universidad de Málaga, ² CSIC

Defensive Architecture of the Province of Malaga

Understanding to appreciate, understanding to preserve, understanding to intervene.

The Nasrid kingdom of Granada encompassed the mountainous areas of the southeast of the Iberian Peninsula, where a natural border was established with the kingdom of Castile between 1232 and 1492. A network of defensive towers was established to the control of territory and visual communication with the main Nasrid urban settlements. Many of them still spread among the provinces of Granada, Malaga, Almeria, Jaen and Cádiz.

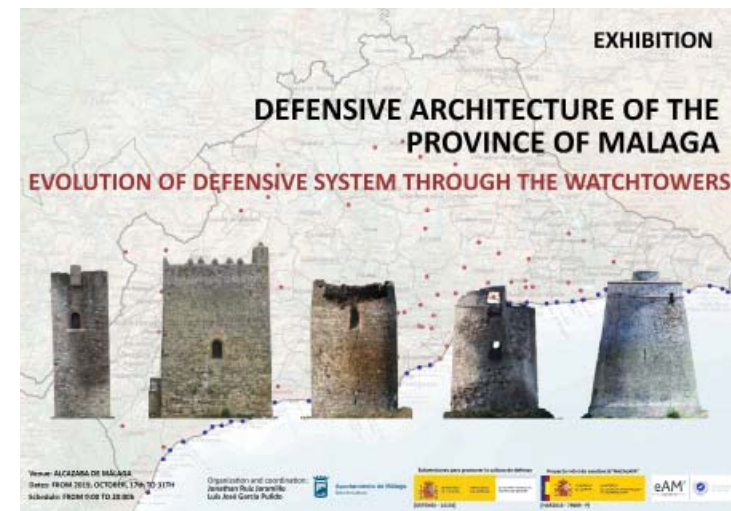
Even loosing many of them their defensive utility after the Castilian conquest, a large group of these continued to be used as elements of surveillance and control the frontiers, although they have to be adapted to new military strategies and techniques such as artillery. These constructions due to their historical location at border of kingdoms and civilizations, are in unique places, establishing themselves as referential landmarks. Their diverse typology and morphology constitute an invaluable testimony of the different ways of territorial articulation that have taken place throughout history, making them incomprehensible without consider this dimension. Therefore, these set of buildings constitute a group of incalculable heritage and landscape values. However, the circumstances that have imply the multiplicity of qualities on this heritage are those that, at the same time, have caused the main problems for its preservation. Indeed, its location, usually far from urban centres in poorly accessible areas, causes them to be affected by abandonment, forgetfulness, plundering ... Thus, they are subjected to pressing and progressive deterioration conducting many of them to a general state close to ruin.

This exhibition tries to disseminate the exhaustive knowledge acquired from this defensive heritage, reaching all levels of society. Attributes related to typological, morphological, constructive, material, landscape, ter-

ritorial and strategic levels constitute a set of cultural features that must be transferred to the society where they are inserted, crossing in this way the barrier of knowledge made available exclusively to qualified experts.

With this exhibition an updated knowledge is disseminated based on the works of scientific documentation developed through this important historical-cultural period, which defined the passage from the Middle to the Modern Ages. Thus, it is displayed a complete documentation based on this set of military constructions developed within the framework of the R&D project called "The watchtowers that defended the Nasrid kingdom of Granada. Analysis and scientific documentation (Nazalaya)". The work displayed brings to light the evolution of the watchtowers and defensive system from the beginning of Nasrid kingdom of Granada in the mid-13th to 18th century, many of them not so much known by the general public, due to its dispersion and difficulty of access.

Despite being all of them catalogued as Heritage of Cultural Interest and so implying a specific protection coming from the Spanish Heritage law, many of them have a precarious state of preservation deterioration that has taken place especially recently, highlighted by the analysis of photographs of the last three decades. This information, in addition to its own scientific interest, is a starting point to improve its safeguard, preserving them and ensuring their transfer to future generations.





Notes



Notes

