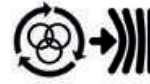




The city is produced by a variety of actors through a complex interaction of scales. Both top-down and bottom-up initiatives and everyday life practices negotiate the management of the space-making process. In order to get involved in the ethical dimension of a city's development, different actions and approaches can be taken.

Research questions of the track, among others:

- How should we approach planning in a world where what is spatially created is often a consequence of complex socio-political, and to a certain extent also technical, interactions?
- Can we create a just city through adaptive structures provided by smart city networks?
- When discussing justice in relation to services should we be thinking about the availability of those services in general or about the accessibility of certain groups to those services?



Thinking about what inclusion is and how it can be achieved cannot be separated from reflections on generational equity and discussions on sustainability and resilience. Going along with the discussions on urban political ecology, cities—rather as human-dominated ecosystems than places where the nature ends—are in turn the places where social-ecological production of urban inequality is spatialized.

Research questions of the track, among others:

- How could resilience strategies cope with the relative lack of financial and human resources?
- How does the discussion on inclusion fit into these debates on sustainability and resilience?
- In what ways can the concept of urban political ecology be operationalized to enable inclusion?
- How can the central question of 'who produces what kind of social-ecological configurations for whom' be addressed in the urban discipline?

PLANNING INCLUSIVE SPACES – AN INTER- AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACH



Planning inclusive spaces – An inter- and transdisciplinary approach

Planning, as a young discipline, is trying to create a unity of intellectual frameworks to understand and enhance the creation of cities. This discussion is particularly important when planning inclusive spaces. Inclusion is a multifaceted concept with its various spatial, social, and economic factors. The aim of the conference is therefore to bring different perspectives to the discussion by critically examining the knowledge upon which what we call planning is formed. We invite researchers and practitioners dealing with public space and inclusivity, health-promoting designs, governance and resilient urban strategies. Attention is paid to how these processes are interdisciplinary conceptualized and in which ways planning responses are promoting inclusivity. Understanding the ways by which inhabitants of the city—as critical participants—provide unprecedented and innovative urban paradigms is equally crucial to this notion of inclusive spaces.

We hope to offer the participants new insights by bridging the limitations of a single discipline; directing the debate towards an exploration of the countless opportunities but also challenges of inter- and transdisciplinary thinking.

Call for Abstracts:

Submit your abstract until October 14 to
aesop-ya2019@architektur.tu-darmstadt.de

Track 1: 'Public space' and the dilemma of inclusion



Through opening up a discussion on the relationship of public space to commonly inherent concepts, such as inclusion, accessibility, openness and safety, the aim of this track is to question the validity of the concept of public space from the perspective of inclusion in all its forms

Research questions of the track, among others:

- Under whose authority does public space production fall?
- Is the process of decision-making disputed between advocates of the right to the city and designers of inclusive cities?
- If spaces are to be claimed through the right to the city, how is the notion of public space affected?
- How can this space be socially produced? Which role does the actual public/private legal status play?
- How can adaptability and change over time be enabled in the process?

Track 2: Health promoting urban planning and design



Current urban living has brought with it both health benefits and risks to its dwellers. On one hand, thanks to a broad supply of basic goods and varied services, quality of life and life expectancy have been on the rise for the last centuries. On the other hand, environmental pollution—such as noise found in high-density settlements—and sedentary lifestyle promote obesity, diabetes, respiratory, heart and circulatory diseases, and take their toll on mental health.

Research questions of the track, among others:

- How does the built environment influence the way people move?
- How do people feel and what kind of emotions are evoked by different contexts?
- Which environmental and spatial parameters are experienced as stressful or relaxing?
- How to plan, design, develop, and maintain health-promoting cities?



More information:
bit.ly/DarmstadtAesopYA