



**WORLD  
TOWN  
PLANNING  
DAY** 4-6 NOVEMBER 2015

**HOUSING  
REGENERATION**  
STRENGTHENING  
COMMUNITIES

## **PROGRAM**

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# Welcome!

We are a self-organized committee of planning organizations and individuals with members who see value in collaborating across geography on topics of common interest to planners. We have no formal legal personality, but bind ourselves through enthusiasm, commitment and mutual work.

We feel that an international online conference in celebration of World Town Planning Day is an appropriate way to honor the spirit of this important annual occasion, while also building our knowledge of best practices and emerging issues within the planning profession. The celebration of the World Town Planning Day Online Conference aims to bind planners around the world and to convey the message that we have shared problems, and should find shared solutions as well.

All sessions are virtual and no travel is required to attend. We take advantage of the newest technologies available in order to minimize the environmental impact of this conference. Our steering committee has not even met physically once spending the past year organizing the conference through fortnightly teleconferences.

We feel that this year's theme is a complex one, but extremely important. On our way to Habitat III, we think that housing problems and solutions should be discussed on a global basis, and experiences should be shared. After all, adequate shelter in a correct environment (social and environmental) is, or should be, essential to human life and dignity, and human dignity is a concern that should be shared throughout all the world.

Now to practical details, during the conference, each day includes a plenary session and several panel presentations. This provides an opportunity to hear from multiple presenters and then have time afterwards to talk with one another about the presentations and what they might mean for our own respective planning work.

We trust you will enjoy the conference as much as we enjoy working together.

Happy World Town Planning Day

**WTPD Organising Committee 2015**

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# Supporting Organizations

The following organisations are supporters of this event and have provided particular support in the promotion and marketing of the event. This event would not be possible without this support.



*Creating our futures*

## ECTP-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners  
Conseil européen des urbanistes



# Conference Details

## Registration Fees

- Registration rates are based on the [World Bank Gross National Income \(WB-GNI\) Levels](#). See the list of registration rates by country at <http://tinyurl.com/3pkeuqy>. **Select the rate based on your country.** The Planning Committee and its members operate based on the core ethics of planning, which include a commitment to integrity. Our registration rates -- and our ability to cover the costs of hosting this event -- depend on your integrity.
- The categories are:
  - o Category A – Low-income Economies: \$20.00
  - o Category B – Low-middle-income Economies: \$30.00
  - o Category C – Upper-middle income Economies: \$40.00
  - o Category D – High-income Economies: \$50.00
  - o Student: \$10.00
  - o Group registration: \$100
- Full conference registration includes attendance at all conference events and access to all conference recordings following the event. We also offer By Day registration; you will have access to the recording of the day you register following the conference. Register at <http://www.planningtheworld.net/>.
- Rates listed are in US Dollars; see <http://www.xe.com/ucc/> to convert from another currency.
- Group registration includes the ability to broadcast the conference you have registered for in your organization's conference room so that you may include others. This registration additionally enables attendants to the conference in your conference room to individually obtain all the documents and materials of the conference.
- *If you plan to claim continuing education credits, see special details under **Continuing Education Credits** below.*
- All registrations must be made through the online registration site using a Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover credit card or through Paypal. No invoices or government purchase orders will be accepted.
- Cancellation requests must be sent to <mailto:planningtheworld@gmail.com> and received no later than Saturday, 2 November, 2015 (11:59pm New York time).

## How Does an Online Conference Work?

Never attended an online conference before? It's easy. There is no special computer equipment required, just reliable internet connection, headphones connected to your computer, and there may be a requirement to download additional software on your computer. Once you have registered, we will issue you with your personal login details and you are ready to enter to the conference any time throughout the presentations.

Participating in the conference is easy. You will need a high speed internet connection to participate in 'real time' in the conference events. You'll see the visuals via the internet on your computer in a virtual meeting room. To hear/speak, you'll either plug in a headset or listen through your computer speakers or you can call into a telephone line (long distance charges to the U.S. apply). Voice participation is limited to the moderator and the speakers. All assistants will have a special chat window where they can write their comments to the conference. Those comments will then be read aloud by the moderators and answered by the Speakers.

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For telephone audio, you can use a landline or cell phone; internet telephony services (such as Skype or Google Voice) also will work. For internet telephony, you will need to establish an account and pay for the per-minute charges (which generally are low) in order to connect to the telephone line.

You also can participate if you have dial-up internet. You'll call a telephone number to hear/speak and we'll provide you with PDFs of the presentations that you can follow off line.

## Conference Timing

The Conference will be undertaken at the following times. Refer to the program for specific times.

<b>New York</b>	- Start 7 am (07:00) on 4 November, end 3.00pm 5 November
<b>London</b>	Start 12pm (12:00) on 4 November, end 8pm 5 November
<b>Jo'burg</b>	Start 2pm (14:00) on 4 November, end 10pm on 5 November
<b>New Delhi</b>	Start 5.30 pm (17:30) on 4 November, end 1:30am 6 November
<b>Sydney</b>	Start 11 pm (23:00) on 4 November, end 7am (01:00) 6 November

## Organising Committee

The following individuals in particular have dedicated many hours of their time, on a voluntary basis, to pull this program together. It has been through their dedication to the cause, their commitment to regular international teleconferences (usually at odd times of the day and night), and collective grace and humor that such an event has been achieved. The entire production of this particular event, in itself, is a demonstration of the possibilities when passionate planners from around the world come together, share ideas, and are determined to see them come to life.

- Sonia Kirby, WTPD Online Conference Chair (Australia)
  - Laura Buhl, Technical and Logistics Manager (American Planning Association International Division)
  - Pablo Molina Alegre, Secretary (Asociación Española de Técnicos Urbanistas, Federación Iberoamericana de Urbanistas)
  - Regitze Hess, Program (IFHP)
  - Martin Lewis, (South African Council for Planners (SACPLAN))
  - Rachelle Alterman, Program (Israel)
  - Sou Souvanny, Program and Social Media (American Planning Association International Division)
  - Virna Bussadori (European Council of Spatial Planners)
  - Katherine Pollard, Social Media (RTPI)
  - Marion Frederiksen (RTPI)
  - Gitta Pap (American Association of Planners)
  - Sou Souvanny (American Association of Planners)
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# Program Overview

This Program is subject to change and is correct as of 18 October 2015.

- All times indicated are the start times of the sessions.
- Keynote Presentations: 40min presentation, 20min questions
- Session Speakers: 20min presentation, 10min questions
- Panel Sessions: 10-15min presentation from members, then open discussion.

All session times are shown in GMT. Click on the links in the Session time column to confirm the start times in your local time zone.

Session Start Time (GMT)	Session	Speaker	Title	Organisation
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 12:00:00</a>	<b>Conference Welcome</b>			
	Sonia Kirby - Chair, WTPD Online Conference 2015			
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 12:30:00</a>	<b>Opening Keynote Address</b>			
	Emeritus Professor Patsy Healey OBE			
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 13:30:00</a>	<b>Keynote Address</b>			
	<i>The Hidden Rooms Initiative; a collaborative and catalytic approach to urban regeneration</i>			
	Ali Grehan - Dublin City Architect			
	Technical Pause – 30min			
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 15:00:00</a>	<b>Session 1 - Housing and Sustainability</b>	Ireland: Sean O'Leary	Community Education and Regeneration for Sustainable Communities in Theory and Practice	Maynooth University/Irish Planning Institute
		South Africa: Zhan Goosen	Planning for Child Friendly Spaces in Our Communities	North West University
	Technical Pause – 30min			
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 16:30:00</a>	<b>Session 2 - Housing Delivery</b>	Spain: Silva Perez Bou	When Does Housing Regeneration Succeed - 3 Case Studies from Spain	Polytechnic University of Valencia (Spain).
		UK: Steven Wood		West Suffolk Councils
	Technical Pause – 30min			
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 18:00:00</a>	<b>Session 3 - Housing Delivery</b>	South Africa: Sisa Maboza	Problems with housing and service delivery in South Africa	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
		UK: Cliff Hague	Unintended Consequences of a Housing Project in Edinburgh	Freelance Consultant
	Technical Pause – 30min			

Session Start Time (GMT)	Session	Speaker	Title	Organisation
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 19:30:00</a>	<b>Session 4 - Regeneration with Changing Demographics</b>	France: Yankel Fijalow	The evolution of standards of comfort and housing policies in France 1950-2015	CRH/LAVUE
		UK: Patrick Steel	Housing Regeneration Scheme in Manchester	
		Vancouver : Keith Hall	Toward an Unaffordable Future: Urban Livability and Housing Affordability as Completing Goals in a Global Economy	MMM Group Limited
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Wednesday, 4 November 2015 at 21:30:00</a>	<b>What's Happening in Housing Regeneration Around the World?</b> <i>A series of presentations from Planning Associations around the world on the latest 'housing regeneration' and planning issues in their countries</i>			
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 00:30:00</a>	<b>Panel – The Future of Housing Regeneration - Policy, Form and Function</b>	Australia: Malcolm Holz - Tiny Houses		
		Australia: Dr Matthias Haeusler - 3D Printed Built Form		
		India: Anirbahn Choudry - Smart Urban Retrofit		
		Sri Lanka: Dr. Shervanthi Fernando - Housing regeneration in the future		
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 02:30:00</a>	<b>Session 5 - The Value of House and Home</b>	Hong Kong: Rita Yi Man Li	The Correlation between House Prices and The Value of the RMB and National Income	Sustainable Real Estate Research Center, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
		Australia: Carmel Sutcliffe	Phenomenology of home	University of South Australia
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 04:00:00</a>	<b>Keynote Address</b> Australia: Minister for Planning NSW, Rob Stokes Department of Planning, New South Wales			
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 05:30:00</a>	<b>Session 6 - Housing and Changing Demographics</b>	India: Megnha Mohandas	The Old and the New Housing in Mumbai	Selco Foundation
		Indonesia: Rhisa Suprpto	Spatial Analysis of Migrant Settlements in Pekalongan, Indonesia	Gajah Mada University
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 07:00:00</a>	<b>Keynote Address</b> India: Banashree Banerjee, Independent Urban Management Consultant			

Session Start Time (GMT)	Session	Speaker	Title	Organisation
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 08:30:00</a>	<b>Session 7 - Housing and Changing Demographics</b>	Argentina: Fernando Murillo	Migraplan: Unveiling migration and urbanization linkages reflected in housing production	University of Buenos Aires
		Kenya: Gianluca Crispi & Fernanda Lonardoni	Providing Adequate Housing - A UN Perspective	UN-Habitat
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 10:00:00</a>	<b>Panel – Innovation in Housing – Governance, Delivery, Legal Instruments</b>	UK: David Rudlin, URBED - Housing innovation in the UK - why it has proven so difficult UK: Pete Jefferys, Shelter UK Spain: Carles Sala, Secretary of Housing of the Catalan Government Singapore: Dr Chong Fook Loong, Housing and Development Board		
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 11:30:00</a>	<b>Session 8 - Local Solutions for Housing Regeneration</b>	France: Denis Caraire	The BIMBY process (Build In My Back Yard)	In Vivo
		India: Rojan Thomas & Ms. Khyati Shukla	Housing for Urban Migrants (HUM) Project in India	Selco Foundation
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 13:00:00</a>	<b>Session 9 - Housing and Placemaking</b>	Italy: Paulo Cottino	Housing Regeneration in Italy	Politecnico di Milano/ KCity Ltd
		South Africa: Pierre Voges	Local Economic Development in South Africa	Mandela Bay Development Agency, Port Elizabeth( Nelson Mandela Bay), South Africa
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 14:30:00</a>	<b>Session 10 - Housing and Health</b>	UK: Helen Pineo and USA: Ingrid Stromberg	Tools and Indices for Measuring 'Healthy Cities'	BRE

Session Start Time (GMT)	Session	Speaker	Title	Organisation
		UK: Victoria Pinoncely	Promoting Healthy Cities	Royal Town Planning Institute
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 16:00:00</a>	<b>Session 11 - Governance</b>	Ontario, Canada: Navroop Tehara	The Right of Return Policy in Housing for Canada	University of Waterloo
		UK: Alice Lungu	Squatter Upgrading in Zambia	Heriot-Watt University
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 17:30:00</a>	<b>Session 12 - Legal Instruments for Housing</b>	Spain:Lina Gast Matiz/ Bianca Calvo	New Legal Instruments for Housing in Spain	
		USA: Julia McKenna	Impediments to Provision of Affordable Housing in Oregon	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Technical Pause – 30min				
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 19:00:00</a>	<b>Closing Keynote Address</b>	Dr Antonio Azuela, Institute of Social Studies, National Autonomous University of Mexico (Mexico)		
<a href="#">Thursday, 5 November 2015 at 20:00:00</a>	<b>CLOSING ADDRESS</b>	Sonia Kirby - Chair, WTPD Online Conference 2015		

# Program Details

**Wednesday, November 4, 2015 (check your local time for correct date)**

**12.00 – 13:30 GMT.**

## **Opening Keynote Address – Patsy Healy**

**Moderator: Sonia Kirby, 2015 Conference Chair**

Patsy Healey is professor emeritus in the School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape at Newcastle University, UK, where she still holds a part-time appointment. She holds degrees in geography and in planning from University College London, University of Westminster and the London School of Economics. She is a specialist in planning theory and the practice of planning and urban regeneration policies. She has undertaken research on how planning strategies work out in practice and on partnership forms of neighbourhood regeneration experiences. In recent years, she has been developing approaches to collaborative planning practices, linked to an institutionalist analysis of urban socio-spatial dynamics and urban governance. She has undertaken empirical work in the UK, in other European countries and in Latin America.



## **Keynote Address – *The Hidden Rooms Initiative; a collaborative and catalytic approach to urban regeneration***

**Ali Grehan, Dublin City Architect**

**Moderator: Sonia Kirby, 2015 Conference Chair**

Dublin City Architect, Ali Grehan leads the team responsible for promoting design and providing architectural, urban and conservation services to Dublin City Council. Her career has spanned private practice in Dublin, London and Bilbao, as well as the Public Service. A particular focus has been on large-scale urban regeneration, housing and infrastructure projects. Prior to becoming City Architect, Ali was Chief Architect with Ballymun Regeneration Ltd; a regeneration project which encompassed the full spectrum of development required for a sustainable town for 30,000 people. She also worked with the RPA delivering Dublin's first LUAS Light Rail system which has changed the face of public transport in Dublin.



Ali devised and coordinated Dublin's bid for World Design Capital 2014, now continuing as the design promotion platform, PIVOT Dublin. She is an invited member of the Taipei World Design Capital 2016 International Advisory Committee and a council member of the International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP). She is an elected board member of the Royal Institute of Architects in Ireland (RIAI) since 2012 and also serves on the Board of the Irish Architectural Foundation (IAF). Ali has a deep belief in the relationships between people and place. She lives in Dublin city centre with her family.

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**15.00 GMT****Session 1: Housing and Sustainability**

Moderator: TBC

Community Education and Regeneration for Sustainable Communities in Theory and Practice*Sean O'Leary (Ireland)*

The primacy of “sustainable development” and the creation of “sustainable communities” and “sustainable settlements” are key tenants of planning and regeneration policy in Ireland and worldwide. However, the usefulness of these terms as applied at present and the understanding of them amongst communities living in areas undergoing regeneration, as well as across other actors and agencies involved in regeneration, is open to question. Equally, participation and social capital are considered of the utmost importance for “sustainability” (Cuthill, 2010; Selman, 2001) but are not always at the forefront of regeneration work. Building on quantitative research with residents and other stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of a regeneration master plan in the north west of Cork city, Ireland, the paper will explore how “sustainable development” is interpreted and applied in practice in regeneration in Ireland and internationally. It will explore how planning can interact with theories of critical citizenship, capacity building and participation in order to bring about a more concrete and shared vision for a “sustainable community” which addresses the experiences and aspirations of residents whilst also being considered implementable.

Planning for Child Friendly Spaces in Our Communities*Zahn Goosen (South Africa)*

The impact that urban green spaces in urban environments have on the sustainability and quality of life of the residents is phenomenal (Atiquil & Shah, 2011:601; UrbSpace, 2010; Levent et al, 2004:1). Child-friendly green spaces are also proven to have a positive impact on the urban environment, while catering for children’s needs and assist in their development and interaction with the natural environment (Atiquil & Shah, 2011:602; UrbSpace, 2010; McAllister, 2008:47). The importance and necessity of planning for child-friendly green spaces should thus also be reflected in policies and legislation, in order to ensure the success and sustainability of such spaces. The local realities within South Africa post various challenges in this regard. Green spaces within urban environments are decreasing because of growing populations and increasing urbanization (Parker, 2014; Prange, 2014). The planning of child-friendly spaces is not given priority within current spatial plans, despite the proven benefits of such. This paper aims to investigate the concept of child-friendly spaces, along with international best practices, in order to evaluate the current South African approach (and legislative support) of the planning of child-friendly spaces within urban green spaces.

**16.30 GMT****Session 2: Housing Delivery**

Moderator: TBC

When Does Housing Regeneration Succeed - 3 Case Studies from Spain*Silvia Pérez Bou (Spain)*

The primacy of “sustainable development” and the creation of “sustainable communities” and “sustainable settlements” are key tenants of planning and regeneration policy in Ireland and

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worldwide. However, the usefulness of these terms as applied at present and the understanding of them amongst communities living in areas undergoing regeneration, as well as across other actors and agencies involved in regeneration, is open to question. Equally, participation and social capital are considered of the utmost importance for “sustainability” (Cuthill, 2010; Selman, 2001) but are not always at the forefront of regeneration work. Building on quantitative research with residents and other stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of a regeneration master plan in the north west of Cork city, Ireland, the paper will explore how “sustainable development” is interpreted and applied in practice in regeneration in Ireland and internationally. It will explore how planning can interact with theories of critical citizenship, capacity building and participation in order to bring about a more concrete and shared vision for a “sustainable community” which addresses the experiences and aspirations of residents whilst also being considered implementable.

Delivery of development is as complex as the people it's for  
*Steven Wood (U.K.)*

We are all aware that housing delivery is one of the major challenges that we all face. The UK Government has altered the planning process to make delivery easier but at the same time reducing the public sectors ability to intervene. UK Local Authorities have a duty to have up to date Local Strategies and Plans which designate land use but importantly incorporating a five year deliverable supply of land to satisfy local housing need. Generally it is then left to the landowners and private developers to deliver the “planned growth”. Local Planning Authorities consistently fail to see the delivery of a year on year housing delivery trajectory which spans the full plan period of twenty years. Why and what measures can be put in place to improve Local Planning Authorities ability to influence the delivery of the housing and employment need identified through a rigorous evidenced based plan process. I will highlight the West Suffolk development environment and explore the tools at our disposal to help focus a market lead and private sector oligopoly that controls the location and pace of development .

**18.00 GMT**

### **Session 3: Housing Delivery**

**Moderator: TBC**

Problems with housing and service delivery in South Africa  
*Sisa Maboza (South Africa)*

The author will address two problems, which are related mainly to housing and service delivery in South Africa. The main one is the problem of fit between current forms of planning intervention and the context of the global South within which that intervention takes place. The problem is linked to and grounded in the application of theories, ideas and policies that have their roots in modernist and universalist thinking that has developed within the countries of the global North. The second problem is increasing poverty. In their attempt to address this problem, authorities in the countries of the global South have often borrowed solutions from the countries of the global North. Sometimes these solutions have resulted in the aggravation of the problem. The solutions should begin from understanding the plight of poor urban families that seek to survive in urban space, their values, their networks, their strategies, the good intentions of the state and its agents, and the struggles at the points of interface between the urban poor and intervention agents. This paper addresses some identified disparities with the aim of presenting possible solutions.

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Unintended Consequences of a Housing Project in Edinburgh*Cliff Hague(U.K.)*

Wester Hailes is a large social housing estate in Edinburgh, Scotland, a prosperous city. For a decade from 1988 it was the focus of a major housing regeneration project that involved, demolition, rebuild for sale and improvement of houses. Partnership was the underpinning idea in this £140M strategic, long-term initiative that sought an integrated approach to social, economic and physical regeneration.

Some of the aims were achieved:

- Demolition of 18 of the remaining 24 high rise blocks – 1600 houses demolished in total;
- Improvement of the Council-owned houses – 330 were rehabilitated, and 798 refurbished internally, though 1988 were left largely unchanged;
- Construction of 293 new houses for sale and 700 new houses in all;
- Creation of a new social landlord – the Wester Hailes Community Housing Association – to which 832 of the Council-owned properties were transferred;
- Environmental improvements to support the upgrading of the housing stock.
- A cinema was developed.

However, the private sector proved not to be a key partner, and commitment was inconsistent amongst public sector partners and not sustained after the end of the project. There was also some strong community opposition. In the longer term, the new private housing can be considered a success in terms of house prices, but deprivation levels remain high in the residual public sector housing.

Conclusions will be drawn about the challenges of delivering inclusive and integrated housing regeneration.

**19.30 GMT****Session 4: Regeneration with Changing Demographics**

Moderator: TBC

The evolution of standards of comfort and housing policies in France 1950-2015*Yankel Fijalow (France)*

This communication will study in parallel the evolution of housing standards policies in France from 1950 to today and the current needs of the inhabitants. The first part of the paper will show that in the 1950s, aid policies aimed sanitary equipment apartments and the promotion of social housing while current measures promote private property and energy-efficient housing. Thus these policies have led to very strong inequalities in the quality of housing according to housing areas (built before 1948, social sector, new construction) and to localities (center of large cities, suburbs and peri urbanized district). The second part of the communication will be based on a recent survey (2015) on a sample of one thousand owners of their housing occupants. It will show how they integrate new sustainable housing standards promoted by the State, what are the ways to reduce persistent inequalities and yet what other needs of owners express particularly in environmental terms. Regarding the latter, examples of different neighborhoods and villages will be shown. By studying these elements our communication will respond to the issue of the session: How do we Develop policies address the needs That Expressed by the housing demand?

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Housing Regeneration Scheme in Manchester

*Patrick Steele (U.K.)*

Presenting a paper detailing a large, multi million pound, housing regeneration scheme in Manchester. The master plan is designed to redress the current bias towards apartment living in central Manchester. The scheme proposes a mix of 2-4 bed houses for the local community. Existing housing stock in the area will be retained, and investors are discouraged from buying. The scheme is very new with only a dozen houses sold so far. This paper will review the scheme in the light of existing residents' views on participation and the potential impact on gentrification. Contrasts will be made with previous schemes and experiences in Manchester.

Toward an Unaffordable Future: Urban Livability and Housing Affordability as Completing Goals in a Global Economy

*Keith Hall (Canada)*

Vancouver may be winning the competition on urban form, but affordable housing is a rare commodity in this growing region. As the American economy fizzled in the wake of the global financial crisis, home prices soared throughout Canada and Australasia. Those who has purchased homes in the 1990s or earlier at affordable prices are sitting on virtual gold mines today, while home ownership for future generations may prove to be a financial impossibility.

Critics have blamed local planning systems, lack of a capital gains tax, and increasing foreign investment in housing as playing a role in exacerbating local housing prices. The real answer may be a more complex mix of factors creating tensions between supply, demand, and market prices. Nonetheless, for the 20-somethings entering today's job market in the cities they find most attractive, salaries just aren't cutting it when it comes to finding a home.

How well are we meeting the housing expectations for the generation entering the job market today? Are we providing the right kind of housing in the right place at the right time? What are the obstacles and opportunities for planners to change the way we think about the future of urban housing?

**21.30 GMT**

**Special Panel: What is happening in Housing Regeneration around the World**

**Moderator: Richard Summers (U.K.)**

*A series of presentations from Planning Associations around the world on the latest 'housing regeneration' and planning issues in their countries.*

**Thursday, November 5, 2015 (check your local time for correct date)**

**00.30 GMT**

**Panel – The Future of Housing Regeneration - Policy, Form and Function**

- Australia: Malcolm Holz - Tiny Houses
  - Australia: Dr Matthias Haeusler - 3D Printed Built Form
  - India: Anirbahn Choudry - Smart Urban Retrofit
  - Sri Lanka: Dr. Shervanthi Fernando - Housing regeneration in view of the future: smart ways and means to strengthen communities in developing countries
-

**02.30 GMT****Session 5: The Value of House and Home**

Moderator: TBC

The Correlation between House Prices and The Value of the RMB and National Income*Rita Yi Man (Hong Kong)*

Hong Kong is one of the cities with the highest property prices. The sky rocking property price in Hong Kong is a main concern among many Hong Kong residents. In the recent years, the continuous increase in RMB is considered to be the major cause of rising in food prices and many other goods in Hong Kong. In this research, we aims to examine whether there is a direct correlation between the increase in property price, the appreciation of RMB and Hong Kong national income. Specifically, we use the Northern District in Hong Kong which is closest to mainland China to study the issue. By using 2600 housing transactions from 2009 to 2014, we find that higher exchange rate of RMB against HKD and property value of Shenzhen have significant impact on property value. Nevertheless, GDP in Hong Kong is not correlated with property price. It implies that the increase in Hong Kong property market is not caused by the rising in national income of Hong Kong residents but changes in mainland situations have stronger effect.

Phenomenology of home*Carmel Sutcliffe (Australia)*

Phenomenology of home Home, as a unique and profound life center, is far from being experientially homogenous. Yet, as a dwelling place that orients and roots being and everyday life, senses of homeness are often unnoticed or taken-for-granted. At the same time, its lived qualities may be ineffable, revealing the depths of person-place intertwinement and its sacredness. A phenomenological study of home allows the intimacies and significance of home-places to be seen anew. Phenomenology is the exploration and description of human experience in its own terms. It embraces an attitude of wonder and letting-go of pre-conceptions in order to illuminate upon essential qualities of the lived world. From this perspective, home can uncover depths of our place attachment and by returning to its lived meaning we might rediscover its importance. This study is part of a doctoral thesis on the phenomenology of ghettoised space and place for Bulgarian Roma in the quarter of Fakulteta. The presentation will touch on individual ways of being and relating to the world via the geography of home.

**04.00 GMT****Keynote Address – Honorable Minister Rob Stokes**

Moderator: Sonia Kirby, 2015 Conference Chair

Rob Stokes is the NSW Minister for Planning. Prior to this appointment he has served as the Minister for the Environment, Minister for Heritage, Minister for the Central Coast and Assistant Minister for Planning as well as the Parliamentary Secretary for Renewable Energy and Energy Innovation. Rob was awarded a PHD in Law in 2008. He was previously a lawyer and academic in environment and planning law. Rob holds a life-long interest in environmental protection and planning, heritage and sustainability. Elected to the NSW Parliament as the Member for Pittwater in 2007 and re-elected in 2011 and 2015, Rob represents the interests of approximately 65,000 residents in a range of suburbs across 175km<sup>2</sup> of outer metropolitan Sydney.



**5.30 GMT****Session 6: Housing and Changing Demographics**

Moderator:TBC

The Old and the New Housing in Mumbai*Megha Mohandas (India)*

The chawls of Mumbai were constructed during the industrial revolution, when Mumbai was turning into the cotton capital of the British Empire. Chawls are basically single roomed tenements placed in buildings of four floors with common corridors and a central courtyard. These were built to accommodate the large number of migrant workers flowing into the city to work in the cotton mills. With the closing of the cotton mills, a large number of these workers became unemployed. Also, many families started migrating to the cities, and families of 4-5 people started residing in these tenements of 5m x 3m.

The chawls are situated in the island city of Mumbai, due to the proximity to the cotton mills. Soaring real estate rates in Mumbai have made these chawl communities extremely vulnerable to private developers who buy out these chawls to demolish and build structures for the new emerging middle class (apartments, malls etc). The result is that these communities have to move to the suburbs which not only increases the travel distance to work, but they are unable to adjust to the highly privatized lives in apartment buildings after having lived a highly social life in chawls.

This paper starts with an analysis of spaces of two distinct types of chawls, with respect to social character and scale of spaces. It then compares these spaces with the new worker housing that was built by the government, for workers of the closed mills. Ultimately, a hierarchy of spaces and scales is identified and established, and this forms a base work for a modular design of chawls, with bigger carpet areas per tenement. The design revolves around the pre established hierarchy, and modularity of spaces helps minimize the effect of forced gentrification in this typology of housing.

Spatial Analysis of Migrant Settlements in Pekalongan, Indonesia*Rhisa Suprpto (Indonesia)*

In Indonesia, urban areas are growing rapidly especially in the small towns that have a major economic centers. The town of Pekalongan, Central Java is a garment industrial center who focus in the production of the Indonesian batik. Pekalongan is attracting a high percentage of the rural population looking for job opportunities. The rural migrant population have little financial resources and settled in low price land, which are no adequate for housing because of lack infrastructure and flooding. This lack of settlement planning makes some urban areas grow detrimental to the quality of life. The study did spatial analysis of Pekalongan using typology models based on the findings about density it was recommended that government promote vertical housing development, so housing occurred in land appropriated for settlements to improve the quality of life and avoid safety hazards like flooding.

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**07.00 GMT****Keynote address – Banashree Banjaree**

Moderator: TBC

Banashree Banerjee is an urban planner based in New Delhi, India. She works as an independent consultant and also teaches at the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Rotterdam. In a career spanning three decades, the focus of her work has been on inclusive approaches to urban planning and management. This includes supporting local government in India, Egypt and Bangladesh for participatory planning, slum improvement through partnerships, and making city land available for the poor, as well as inputs into policy. Banashree has several publications to her credit and has undertaken assignments such as Panelist at the World Urban Forum 2010, Rio De Janeiro, Chairperson of the International Jury for the UN-HABITAT best Practices Awards in 2008; working group member of the Global Commission for Legal Empowerment of the Poor in 2007 and member of the International Expert Group on Land and Housing of UN-HABITAT.

**8.30 GMT****Session 7: Housing and Changing**

Moderator: TBC

Migraplan: Unveiling migration and urbanization linkages reflected in housing production  
*Fernando Murillo (Argentina)*

The presentation focus on showing how migration and urbanization are closely interlinked in the current globalization trends. These inter-linkages are expressed in powerful terms in popular habitat production emerging completing neighbourhoods adapting their housing stock to satisfy the needs and affordability of migrant communities. These communities with powerful social networks play real estate roles, far beyond the possibilities of native poor populations. This explains the rise of new neighbourhood patterns and profound transformation of urban areas in cities worldwide. Positive consequences can be acknowledged in terms of housing facilities construction for an unsatisfied demand. But unfortunately it has also negative consequences as tensions and rivalries with native population competing for scarce housing resources.

Migraplan is an initiative of several universities in Latin America and Africa working together to investigate and understand better how migration is shaping new urbanization trends, opportunities and challenges. Studies carried out in Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia, involving the cities of Buenos Aires, Salta, Jujuy, El Alto, la Paz, Cochabamba, Bogota, Suacha and Medellín, provide a basis for comparing how different migration and forced displacement patterns results in different urbanization process. Traditional planning tends to ignore the origin of migration trends, as what really matters is just the number of people to be settle. But a major finding of Migraplan is that in fact there is a pattern of migration shaping 3 different types of cities: 1) Where migration is originated, characterized by poor infrastructure, and basic economic activities, but recipients of remittances, 2) Cities where migrants are on “their way”, that although have also poor housing and infrastructure conditions, have already some economic activities related to trade but with social problems,

3) Cities of migrant final destination, where they establish to remain and generate income, transforming completing neighbourhoods, creating housing facilities for low income groups, including slum proliferation. The presentation contributes evidence of this trend providing recommendations on how to deal from a planning perspective with such dynamic and complex process with a legal framework based on human rights.

Providing Adequate Housing - A UN Perspective  
Gianluca Crispi & Fernanda Lonardonni (Kenya)

Access to adequate housing is a global challenge growing fast with urbanization. Particularly challenging is the proliferation of slums and informal settlements, manifested in cities as the result of inefficient policies, legislation and a chronic lack of adequate and affordable housing. By setting standards unrealistic for the local conditions, the legal and financial regimes ruling housing provision, have reproduced instead than mitigating the informal process. Property rights, and especially land titling programmes remain too narrow and the encouragement of owner-occupation to the detriment of other types of housing tenure has contributed to reinforce housing as a commodity across various scales. The poorest and vulnerable households are the most affected as they have been untouched by the housing market and limitedly benefited from housing policies and regulations. The solution to the housing challenge cannot depart from addressing the legal and financial constraints to affordable housing provision and from the need of urban legal tools to facilitate neighborhood regeneration. This presentation will draw on the experience of UN-Habitat work in several countries and outline some of the initiatives taken by national and local authorities to facilitate, through innovative and more inclusive legal and finance mechanisms, neighborhood regeneration and the upgrading of informal settlements. In particular, we will look at the Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PILaR) that UN-Habitat has recently piloted in Medellin (Colombia) as an urban legal tool that can promote spatial and financial inclusion in housing.

**10.00 GMT**

**Panel: Innovation in Housing**

Moderator: Pablo Molina

- UK: David Rudlin, URBED - Housing innovation in the UK - why it has proven so difficult
- UK: Pete Jefferys, Shelter UK
- Spain: Carles Sala, Secretary of Housing of the Catalan Government
- Singapore: Dr Chong Fook Loong, Housing and Development Board

This panel will discuss some of the most recent innovations in housing, in legal instruments relating to the provision of housing and technical issues related to housing delivery, and compare and contrast systems from around the world.

**11.30 GMT**

**Session 8: Local Solutions for Housing**

Moderator: TBC

The BIMBY process (Build In My Back Yard)  
*Denis Caraire (France)*

As housing land becomes scarce, the « BIMBY » process (Build In My Back Yard) asks a very simple question to the inhabitants and also to policy makers and planners: what if we could build new houses in our gardens, rather than turning fields, forests and meadows into

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housing land? Residential suburbs built in the last few decades are now quite close to the amenities, on already developed land. Being low-density areas, they may contribute again to the production of new housing units without consuming natural and agricultural land. This potential of already developed land may be mobilized on inhabitants' initiative. Owners may seize the opportunity to transform their housing condition as their life circumstances evolve (children departing, adaptation to ageing, divorce, need for money...) A public policy aiming to trigger, support and follow the projects of private owners, but also changes in planning laws, practices and professional methods may facilitate, orchestrate, enhance individual initiatives and citizen projects, making them part of a global project endorsed by the local community. The "BIMBY" process plans housing land production and regeneration on "citizen first" and "zero urban sprawl" principles. As a collaborative process developing since 2013 on an open source model, BIMBY lays the groundwork for a new kind of housing and cities production chain, a shorter one, a local one, supplying affordable housing on a participative way.

Housing for Urban Migrants (HUM) Project in India  
*Rojan Thomas & Ms. Khyati Shukla (India)*

McKinsey Report (2010) states that 35% of all urban households and 94% of all households in the bottom two income segments, cannot afford a house at market price. At the same time, our cities rely heavily on this low income population group in the building and running of our cities. Further, master plans do not account for the transitional phases of envisioned cities- resulting in the formation of informal blue tarpaulin temporary communities. While slum rehabilitation is a topic that is well discussed, the needs and aspirations of this income group have been completely ignored in the government driven project. User considerations, mainly flexibility, incremental nature, mobility and community spaces are dealt in a very haphazard manner. The H.U.M (Housing for Urban Migrants) Project aims to fill this gap and deals with immediate relief in these temporary slums.

This paper talks about how simple technological and material innovations can be incorporated into the existing typology to create better temporary living spaces and address the critical housing needs of the communities- safety from rodents, security, ample lighting and ventilation. Using local materials and expertise, the H.U.M project looks at creating a "Do It Yourself" housing solution for both existing and new households. The paper will also bring out some of the social and cultural challenges that have been our main learnings during community interactions and implementation of the project.

Today blue tent homes have become an integral part of the urban landscape. Their existence is slowly becoming a socially acceptable occurrence, one that we are unconsciously pushing to permanence. The poor living conditions coupled with lack of opportunity has also created a cycle of poverty, giving rise to frustration and crime. The HUM project aims to provide these communities with immediate access to dignified living conditions.

**13.00 GMT**

**Session 9: Housing and Placemaking**

**Moderator: TBC**

Housing Regeneration in Italy  
*Paolo Cottino (Italy)*

Housing regeneration in Italy: between hardware and software of the city In the last 10 years in Italy housing policy debate has been strongly influenced by the use of the term "social housing", which helped to renew strategies coping with the problem of providing

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affordable homes. It is not only a matter of passing from a tradition of Public Housing and housing built and owned by inhabitants cooperatives, to a new trend of rental housing policies based on public-private partnership. A wider reconsideration of the “housing issue” is ongoing and its understanding is related to the above mentioned term. On the one hand the use of the English gerund (-ing) leads to go beyond the mere consideration of the home “product” and tends rather to consider the “process” aspects. On the other hand the use of the adjective “social”, unlike the adjective “popular” (which used to describe a certain typology of structure in relation to the population to which it is intended for), should orient designers to create conditions to integrate different needs and to generate mixed relationships. In other words, the discourse leads to re-include the “housing issue” within a broader discussion on conditions for urban re-generation. According with the innovation in urban planning approaches, urban regeneration has to be understood as a practice of “place making”, instead of just a matter of “city building” (which almost exclusively emphasizes the material construction of the space). Taking the form of an urban regeneration initiative, social housing projects should be reconsidered as opportunities to connect (and re-connect) each other in a more effective way the multiple constitutive elements of the urban realm: elements that may be considered to be the hardware (physical assets, unused buildings, environmental resources, infrastructural elements...) and the software (available competencies, networks, resources, functions, ...) could be combined creating new community assets.

#### Local Economic Development in South Africa

*Pierre Voges (South Africa)*

Despite the urgent need for local economic development in South Africa, Local Economic Development (LED) as area of professional endeavour/activity has largely failed to live up to this need. In this article, an alternative method for approaching urban planning, by focussing on the ‘bottom-up’ approach and urban renewal was explored. The urban renewal work of the Mandela Bay Development Agency (MBDA) in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality is used as a case study of a ‘successful example of an LED-initiative’. By taking into account the needs of the customer (or local community), a respect for difference, a conscious drive to ensure participation of and benefit for all affected parties, keeping the eye on the ball, a desire to learn and innovate and a pragmatic action-orientation, the MBDA achieved success in its local economic development initiatives. The value of this article lies in the experience of lessons learned, also in the overall understanding of urban planning and the necessity for urban planning to respond to the local economy of a particular city.

### **14.30 GMT**

#### **Session 10: Housing and Health**

**Moderator: TBC**

#### Tools and Indices for Measuring 'Healthy Cities'

*Helen Pineo (UK)*

Hundreds of data sets are available within cities about the local population, city services, environmental issues and much more. This information can be represented spatially and used as a tool to evaluate the built environment’s impact on community health and wellbeing. Planners and public health professionals have often struggled to find a common language to share knowledge and effectively co-create planning policy that supports positive health outcomes. Even amongst professionals, there is a lack of understanding about how the design of urban spaces should respond to public health concerns like heart disease and stroke. For community members and politicians the role of cities in promoting health can be

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even less clear. This research evaluates the multiple tools and indices that seek to measure 'healthy cities' and outlines the key evidence-based relationships between the built environment and health that can be spatially mapped to inform design decisions and planning policy. A similar software tool in use by practicing urban designers and architects is trialled on several projects and the impact is evaluated. Recommendations are made as to how this emerging software tool could be used to help communities and local politicians understand the relationship between health and the urban environment.

### Promoting Healthy Cities

*Victoria Pinoncely (UK)*

Planning and public health share the common mission to improve human wellbeing. The rise of health challenges such as non communicable diseases (NCDs) in addition to communicable diseases in both developed and developing contexts has increasing social, economic and individual costs. However, most health issues have a preventable component to them and the environment in which we live, work and spend leisure time has an enormous impact on our physical and mental health and wellbeing. This paper, based on the RTP's Promoting Healthy Cities report, will be a review of the international literature on the links between the built environment and health. The presentation during the WTPD online conference will focus on the links between housing and health in given the theme of the conference, in both developed and developing countries, as there is a strong association between poor housing and health vulnerability. Health issues are not always acknowledged in housing requirements, even though the quality, design and context of housing can have significant effects on health and wellbeing. The full paper will outline the impact of the built environment on health outcomes, through urban form, street scale urban design, provision of public and green spaces, housing, transport, and access to amenities. The paper will inform decision-makers that influence urban form and built environment professionals and offer them an evidence base on how to influence health positively, as well as grassroots organisations and citizen-led initiatives.

## **16.00 GMT**

### **Session 11: Governance**

**Moderator: TBC**

### The Right of Return Policy in Housing for Canada

*Navroop Tehara (Canada)*

The creation of public housing projects through the North American Urban Renewal period had a tremendous impact on lower income households. The development of public housing projects resulted in many residents being forcefully moved out of their communities. The displacement faced by households resulted in the abrupt loss of social networks. Some 50 years later, the housing projects developed in the period of Urban Renewal are being demolished as part of a large-scale public housing redevelopment initiative in the United States, called HOPE VI. The fear of displacement, and loss of community, has negatively framed attitudes towards redevelopment among social housing tenants. Tenants have been sceptical of the proposed benefits of redevelopment because of issues of displacement and loss of their community due to gentrification. Scepticism and fear of displacement from the community has prompted tenants and housing activists to call for a legal Right of Return. The Right of Return is an important policy that has been designed to ensure that social housing residents impacted by the redevelopment of their community have legal right to return to their home once redevelopment has been completed. Previous research on public housing redevelopment has noted that very few tenants have been able to return to their

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community despite being given a Right of Return. In Canada, a large scale public housing redevelopment plan of Canada's oldest and largest public housing community was initiated in 2005. The redevelopment has placed an emphasis on giving tenants a legal Right of Return. Qualitative research has evaluated the effectiveness of Right of Return policy in Regent Park as implemented in the first two of five phases. Those results may have application for subsequent phases in that Toronto redevelopment, and for other Canadian public housing redevelopment initiatives.

Squatter Upgrading in Zambia  
*Alice Lungo (UK)*

Housing in squatter settlements leaves much to be desired. It mainly consists of structures built with mudbricks and roofed with a mixture of roofing materials. However, it is not so much the composition of housing that is of the main concern. Rather, it is the lack of basic infrastructure and services, in addition to absence of tenure security that compounds the housing poverty of many of the urban population in Zambia. A review of literature shows that Brazil and Indonesia have succeeded through squatter upgrading, to introduce basic infrastructure and improve the living conditions of squatters. For squatter upgrading programmes to achieve the successes they have, it appears that both Brazil and Indonesia adopted an institutional approach – involvement of many institutions or stakeholders in the upgrading processes. This research responds to the Zambian government's intention to upgrade squatter settlements as it pursues the vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2030. It research seeks to determine if an effective institutional framework exists and if it is adequate to initiate and support squatter settlements upgrading. As an exploratory qualitative inquiry, this research adopted a case study approach in which two towns located in different regions of the country were chosen. Using convenience sampling we further selected two squatter settlements from each of the towns as case study settlements. Using a combination of a variety of research data collection methods - literature review, documents analysis, in-depth interviews and observations, we collected for our research that aimed to examine the adequacy of the institutional framework to initiate and support squatter settlements upgrading. Findings from data gathered from four target groups - local governments, squatter residents, non-governmental organisations and financial institutions, show that there is a lack of national plan and funding; local councils lack financial capacities; lack of stakeholder involvement; poor relations between councils and ministry; weak regulatory frameworks; and general lack of political will. As such the existing institutional framework is not adequate for initiating and supporting squatter upgrading.

**17.30 GMT**

**Session 12: Legal Instruments for Housing**

Moderator: TBC

New Legal Instruments for Housing in Spain  
*Lina Gast Matiz / Bianca Calvo (Spain)*

It is estimated that 28 170 families lost their homes in 2013 in Spain, followed by another 19 565 in 2014. It is understood that this is largely because they could not afford to repay their mortgages to the banks. These numbers contrast with an astonishing 13.7% of the housing stock in the country laying vacant in 2010, at the time that families began losing their homes. The situation was even more alarming considering an unemployment rate that picked to 25.77% in 2012. Urgent solutions were needed and civil society took the lead. In March 2012 the law Dación en Pago was approved after the pressure of civil society groups. The new law forced banks to fully discharge all mortgage debt once those who could not afford to pay. Therefore the homeowners would hand back the keys of the house to the lender/banks

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without being expected to continue to pay off the loan. This first achievement was a ray of hope and a starting point for the push of innovative solutions to unlock the vacant housing stock. This article explores some initiatives regarding the transformation of vacant houses into flats that are intended for social rent, where tenants pay only 30% of their income. In some cases the initiatives were driven by organized civil society groups, in other cases a social use of the empty houses has been a priority of the local government. Based on the analysis of these initiatives the article examines the changes in public policies regarding social housing and social rental accommodation in the city. It also aims to question the impact of these policies on the lives of the most vulnerable population in Spain.

### Impediments to Provision of Affordable Housing in Oregon

*Julia McKenna (USA)*

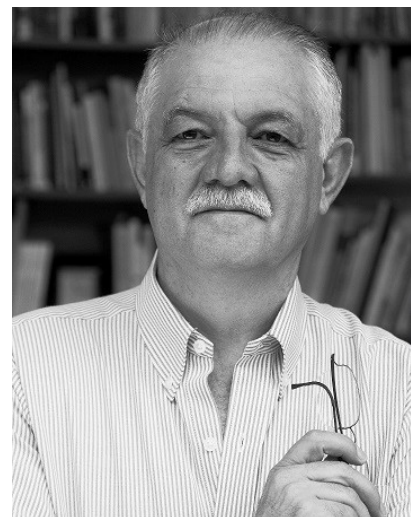
Goal 10 of Oregon's Statewide Planning Program concerns providing housing and states "plans shall encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density." The tools that have been developed for provision of Goal 10 have focused on regulatory measures to increase housing supply, as well as types of housing. However, the housing market responds to many more inputs and externalities other than a local government's development code such as governmental incentives and disincentives, non-governmental actions to promote affordable housing, national and local economic trends, and development costs. The Statewide Planning Program's response to the chronic shortage of affordable housing in Oregon that meets the needs and income levels of the state's residents and households requires ongoing assessment, new information, and innovative ideas to be effective. The presentation will catalogue both regulatory and non-regulatory impediments to provision of affordable housing and identify existing tools and innovative ideas to address shortages of affordable housing. While the research is most concerned with Oregon, the information is applicable to affordable housing concerns within the U.S. and internationally.

### **19.00 GMT**

#### **Closing Keynote – Dr Antonio Azuela**

**Moderator: Sonia Kirby, 2013 Conference Chair**

Antonio Azuela, a fellow of the Institute for Social Research at Mexico's National University, holds law degrees from the Universidad Iberoamericana (Mexico) and the University of Warwick (England), as well as a Ph.D. in sociology from Mexico's National University (UNAM). Since the late 1970s, he has been engaged in research and teaching on urban and environmental law from a sociolegal perspective. His book *Visionarios y pragmáticos: Una aproximación sociológica al derecho ambiental (Visionaries and Pragmatists: A Sociological Approach to Environmental Law)*, Mexico: UNAM, 2006, is a sociological reconstruction of his experience as General Attorney for the Environment in the Mexican Federal Government, from 1994 to 2000. He has recently edited the book *Expropiación y conflicto social en cinco metrópolis latinoamericanas (Expropriations and Social Conflict in Five Latin American Metropolises)*, published by UNAM and the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy in 2013.



This session will also include the official 'Closing Statement' from the Conference Chair, Sonia Kirby.

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