

Public and private innovations for sustainable farmland management on the urban fringe in France

Coline Perrin

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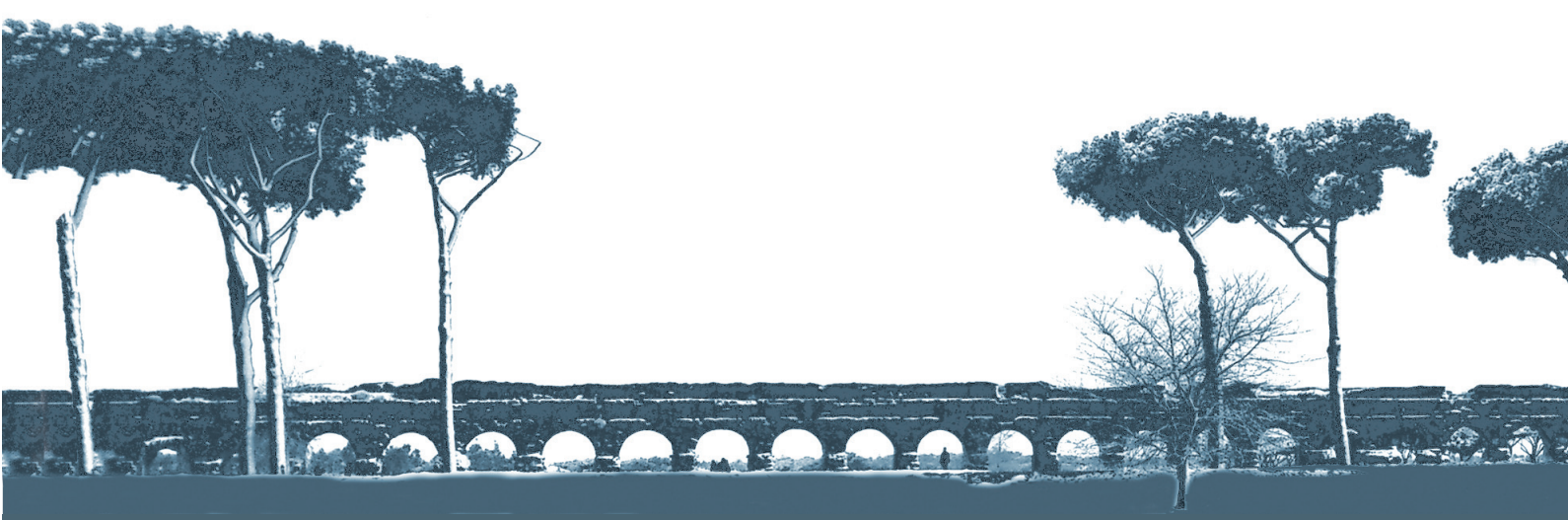
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EUGEO
ROME
2013
5-7 Sept

Congress Programme and Abstracts

IV EUGEO Congress
Rome, 5-7 September 2013

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Scientific Committee:
Sergio Conti, Gino De Vecchis, Franco Farinelli, Henk Ottens, Franco Salvatori, Lidia Scarpelli.

Organizing Committee:
Filippo Celata, Sandra Leonardi, Marco Maggioli, Filippo Randelli, Alessandro Ricci, Andrea Riggio, Claudia Robiglio, Massimiliano Tabusi (coordinator).

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1. Schedule

Sept 4th, Main Congress Venue
15.00: Eugeo General Assembly (for Eugeo Members Delegates)

Sept 5th, Main Congress Venue
08.30: Registration
10.30 - 12.10: Parallel sessions, first slot
12.10 - 13.10: Lunch break
13.10 - 14.50: Parallel sessions, second slot
14.50 - 15.10: Break
15.10 - 16.50: Parallel sessions, third slot
16.50: Bus transfer to Campidoglio (from Piazzale Aldo Moro: see 2.4 map)

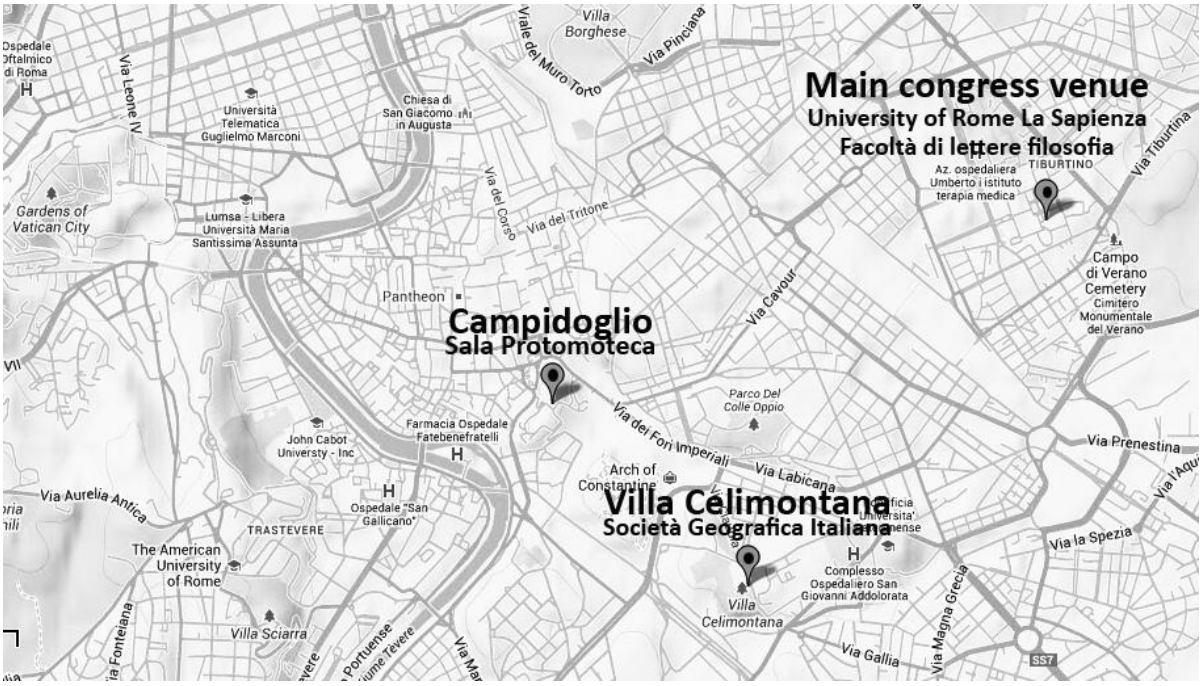
Sept 5th, Campidoglio
17:30 - 18:10: Opening Ceremony
18:10 - 19.30: First Plenary
19.30: Welcome Cocktail

Sept 6th, Main Congress Venue
08.30 - 10.10: Parallel sessions, fourth slot
10.10 - 10.30: Break
10.30 - 12.10: Parallel sessions, fifth slot
12.10 - 13.10: Lunch break
13.10 - 14.30: Second Plenary (Aula Magna Rettorato: see 2.4 map)
14.30 - 14.50: Break
14.50 - 16.30: Parallel sessions, sixth slot
16.30 - 16.50: Break
16.50 - 18.10: Third Plenary (Aula Magna Rettorato: see 2.4 map)
18.10: Bus transfer to Villa Celimontana (from Piazzale Aldo Moro: see 2.4 map)

Sept 6th, Villa Celimontana
18.40 - 20.00: Concert and Visit of Società Geografica Italiana
20.00: Social Dinner

Sept 7th, Main Congress Venue
08.30 - 10.10: Parallel sessions, seventh slot
10.10 - 10.30: Break
10.30 - 12.10: Parallel sessions, eighth slot
12.10 - 13.10: Lunch break
13.10 - 14.30: Fourth Plenary (G1, Aula 1)
14.30 - 14.50: Break
14.50 - 16.30: Parallel sessions, ninth slot
16.30 - 16.50: Break
16.50 - 18.30: Parallel sessions, tenth slot
18.30 - 19.00: Closing ceremony

2. Meeting venues



2.1. Main Congress Venue

University of Rome La Sapienza, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia (and Aula Magna).
Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Rome (Città Universitaria, Piazzale della Minerva)

2.1.1. How to reach to the Main Congress Venue

From Fiumicino International Airport to Termini Railway Station
"Leonardo Express" Train, Trenitalia: every half hour from 6.30 to 23.30

From Ciampino Airport to Termini Railway Station
"Terravision" Bus Service: every half hour from 8.15 to 23.40

From Termini Railway Station to the Main Congress Venue
Walking distance: 1,6 km approx., or:
METRO (from 5.30 to 23.30 - memo: on Friday and Saturday subway is working during the night until 01.20): Metro, B, from "Termini" to "Policlinico" (2 stops). Walk South-East along "Viale Regina Margherita" (500 mt). Enter the campus and follow the signs.
BUS: Bus Atac 310 (Direction: Vescovio), from "Termini" (Piazza dei Cinquecento) to "Università/Regina Elena" (5 stops).

2.2. Campidoglio

Sala Protomoteca

Piazza del Campidoglio 55, 00186 Roma

From the Main Congress Venue to Campidoglio
A Bus service will be freely available to Congress registered participants.

From Campidoglio to University of Rome La Sapienza
METRO (memo: on Thursday subway is active until 23.30): "B" Subway, from "Colosseo" (Via dei Fori Imperiali) to "Policlinico" (4 stops). Walk South-East along "Viale Regina Margherita" (500 mt). Enter the campus and follow the signs.
BUS: Bus Atac 492 (Direction: Stazione Tiburtina), from "Ara Coeli/Piazza Venezia" (Via del Teatro di Marcello) to "Marrucini" (16 stops).

2.3. Villa Celimontana

Società Geografica Italiana
Piazza della Navicella 12, 00184 Roma

From the Main Congress Venue to Villa Celimontana
A Bus service will be freely available to Congress registered participants.

From Villa Celimontana to University of Rome La Sapienza
METRO (memo: on Friday and Saturday subway is working during the night until 01.20; the other days until 23.30): "B" Subway, from "Colosseo" (Via dei Fori Imperiali) to "Policlinico" (4 stops). Walk South-East along "Viale Regina Margherita" (500 mt). Enter the campus and follow the signs.
BUS: Bus Atac 714 (Direction: Termini), from "Largo Amba Aradam" to "Termini" (7 stops); Bus Atac 310 (Direction: Vescovio), from "Termini" to "Università/Scienze" (4 stops).

2.4. Map of Sapienza Università di Roma, Città universitaria



2.5. Polo Museale Sapienza

Sapienza University of Rome has a rich scientific and cultural heritage which is preserved and administered by 20 museums. An integral part of the academic structure of the University, the museums not only further learning and in-depth study of their related disciplines and are useful to research, but also have for years actively promoted educational activities for pupils from the first years of middle school onwards and the spread of scientific knowledge to as wide a public as possible. The founding charter of the Polo Museale-Sapienza sets down the aim of unifying the cultural contribution of university museums and of making broadly available knowledge of art, archaeology, history and allied scientific disciplines, thereby integrating the humanities and science so as to enhance popular awareness and appreciation of its heritage.
For more, please visit http://www.musei.uniroma1.it/indexen.asp

2.5.1. Museum of Classical Art



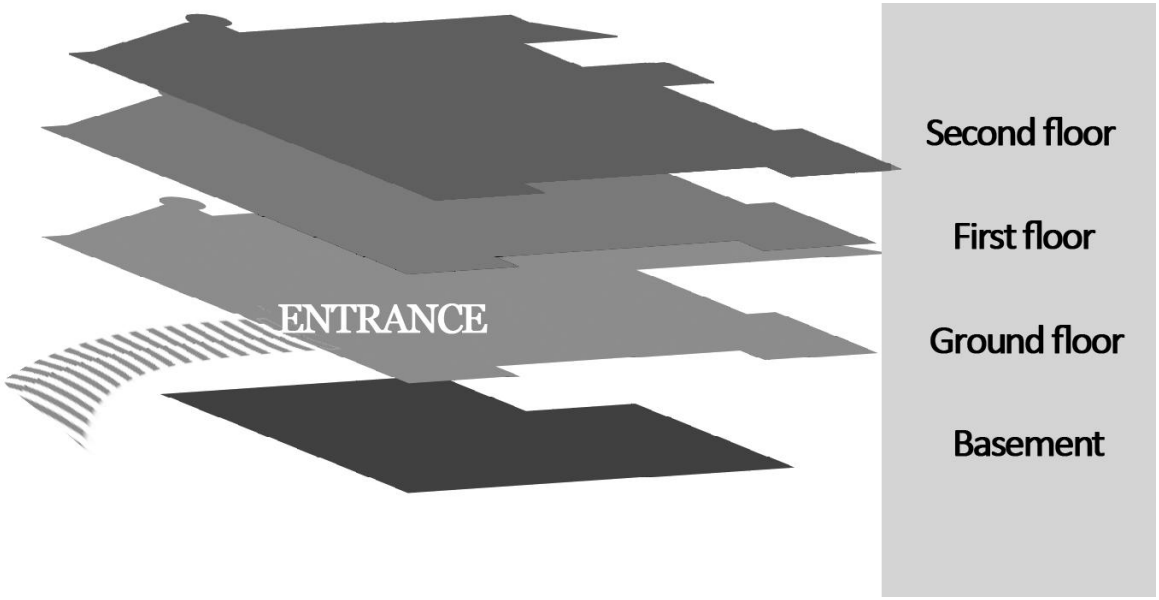
For the first two days of Congress, Rome EUGEO 2013 is hosted in the magnificent Museum of Classical Art, located in the basement floor. This Museum was founded (with the name of Museum of Casts) in 1892 by Emanuel Löwy, the first scholar in Italy to be appointed professor of Archaeology and History of Art when he accepted the chair at the University of Rome. Inspired by the established collections of artistic casts at German universities, Löwy wanted to create a collection of plaster casts of Greek statues (using original artefacts and Roman copies) as an effective tool for education. At first established in some rooms of a building in the Testaccio district of Rome, in 1925 the Museum moved to the "St. Michael's Institute" in Trastevere before transferring to its current location on the "città universitaria" in 1935. Between 1995 and 2000 the Museum underwent large-scale restoration and reorganisation. With its magnificent collection of around one thousand two hundred casts displayed chronologically in fifty-six rooms the Museum of Classical Art provides a vast documentary source for the study of Greek sculpture from the Archaic to the Hellenistic periods. In many cases comparison may be made between several different casts of original artefacts which are now lost. The Museum also preserves many recostrunctions of ancient sculptures made by Italian and foreign scholars as well as a collection of casts from gemstones. The Odeion of the Museum is used for university lectures and also conventions and conferences, while The Atrium hosts archaeological exhibitions.
Director: prof. Maria Grazia Picozzi
website: http://www.musei.uniroma1.it/arteclassica/index.html

2.6. Main congress venue: building maps and rooms

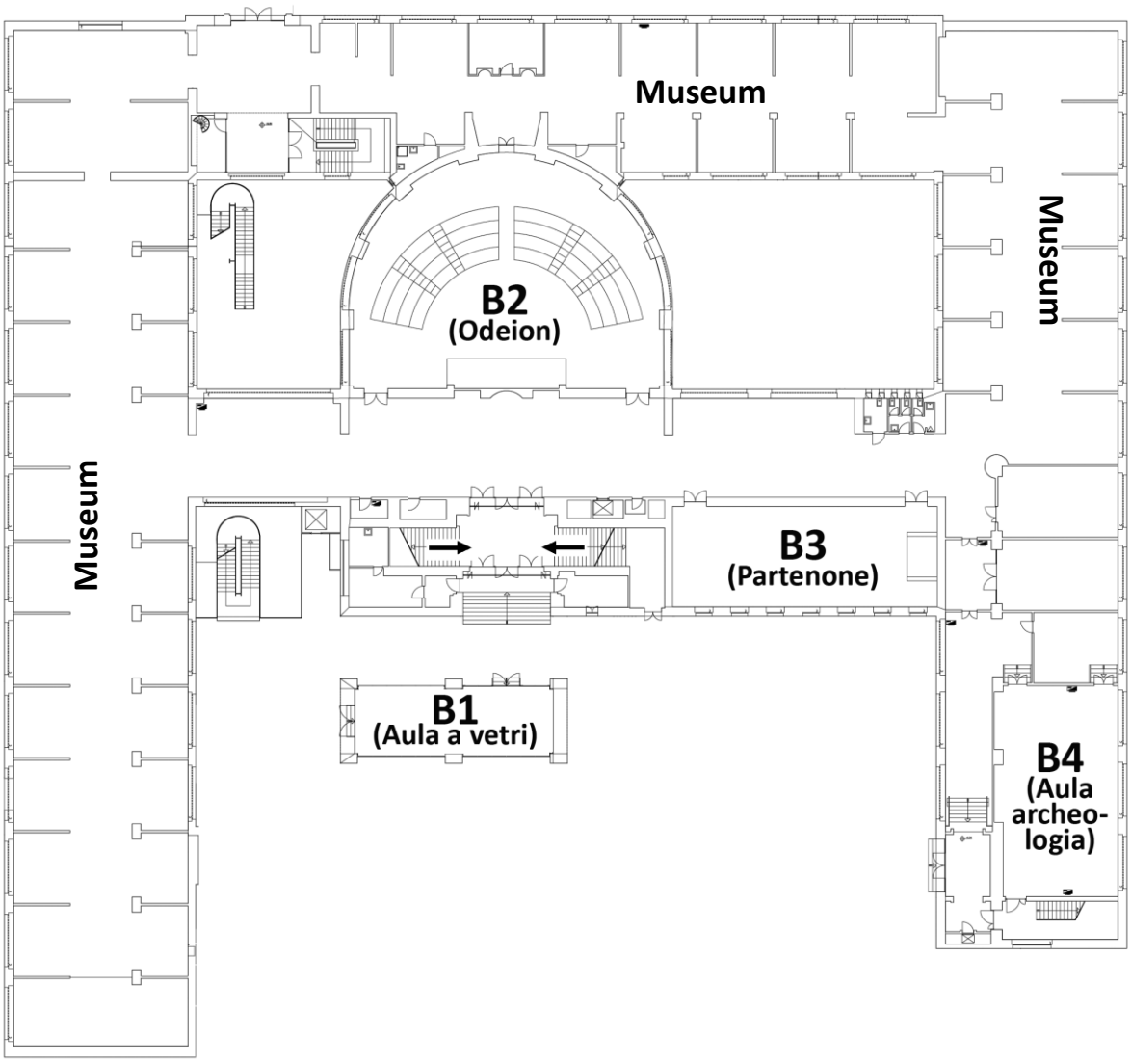
2.6.1. Rooms

Name		Location	Events
Sala Protomoteca		Campidoglio, Piazza del Campidoglio	Opening ceremony, Plenary 1
Aula Magna		University La Sapienza, Rettorato building	Plenary 2, 3
B1	Aula a Vetri	Basement	Sessions S03, S20
B2	Aula Odeion	Basement	Sessions S02
B3	Aula Partenone	Basement	Sessions S07, S34
B4	Aula Archeologia	Basement	Sessions S05, S23
G1	Aula I	Ground Floor	Plenary 4, Sessions S11, S21, S26
G2	Aula II	Ground Floor	Sessions P01, P03, S29, S32
G3	Aula III	Ground Floor	Sessions P02, S22, S24
G4	Aula IV	Ground Floor	Sessions S01, S08, S10, s15
G5	Aula V	Ground Floor	Sessions S09, S13, S35
F1	Aula Geografia	First Floor, Geography Department	Sessions S18, S27, S28, S37
S1	Aula A	Second Floor	Sessions S04, S19, S16, S33
S2	Aula grande	Second Floor, History Department	Sessions S06, S17, S25, S30, S38
S3	Aula piccola	Second Floor, History Department	Sessions S12, S14, S31

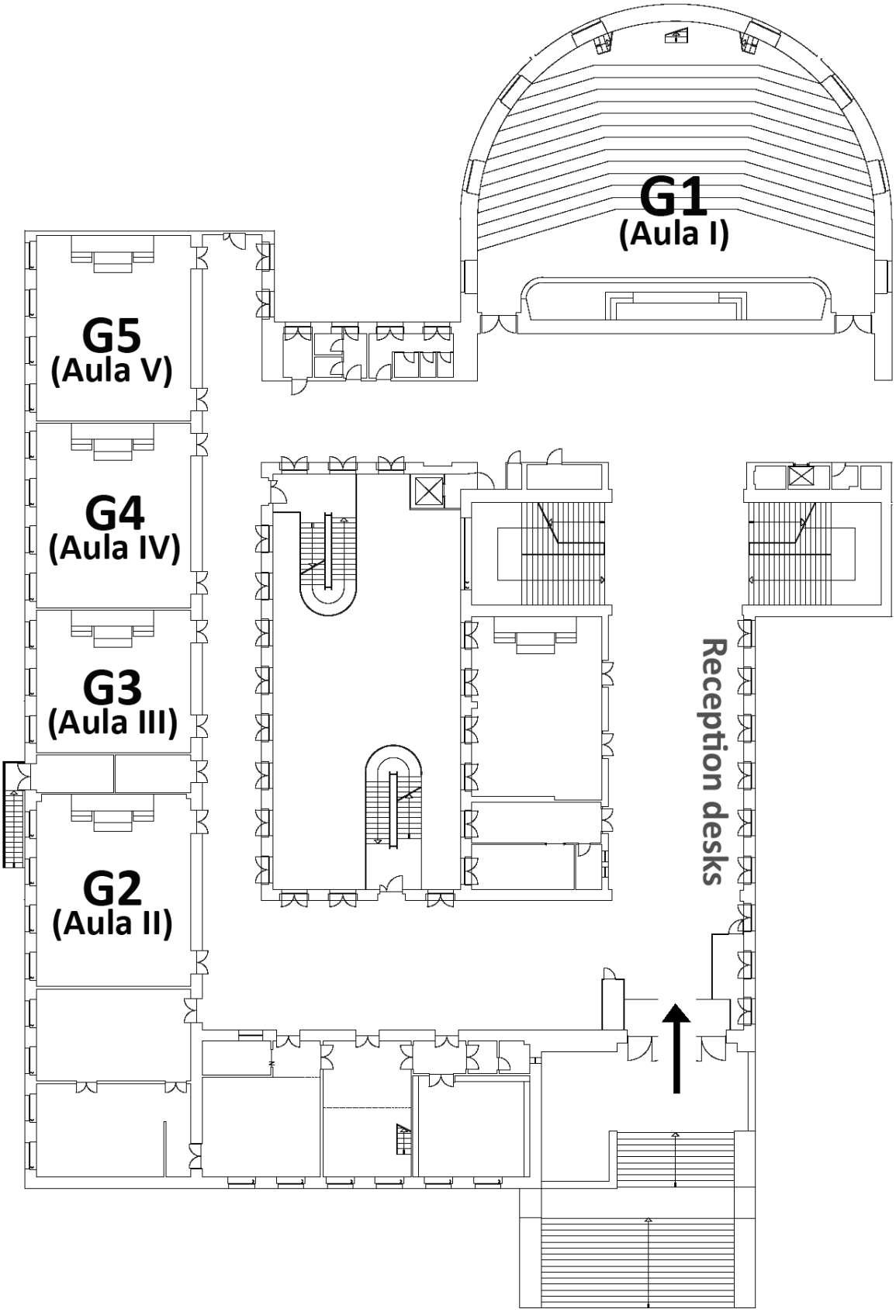
2.6.2. Floor scheme



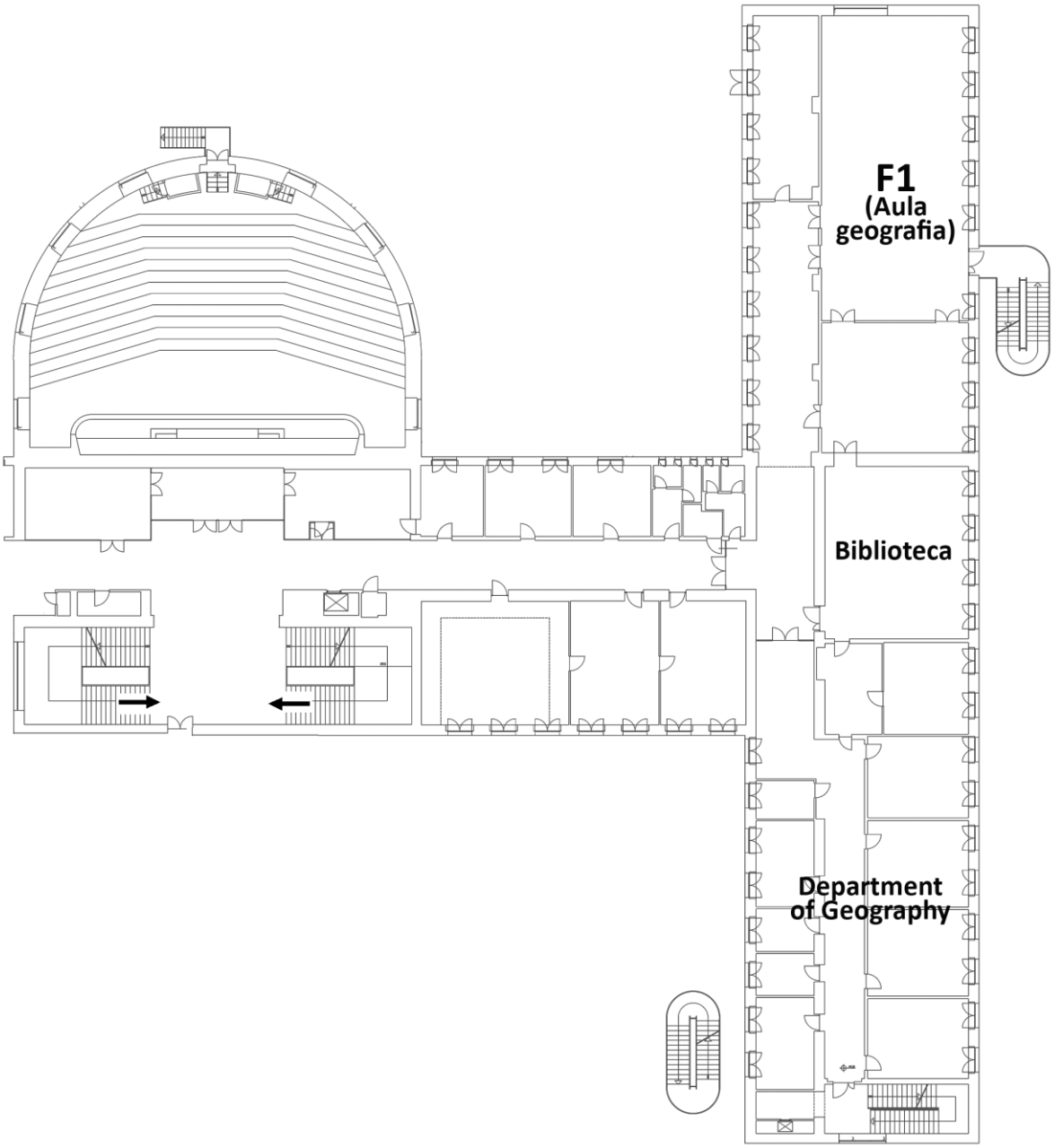
2.6.3. Basement map



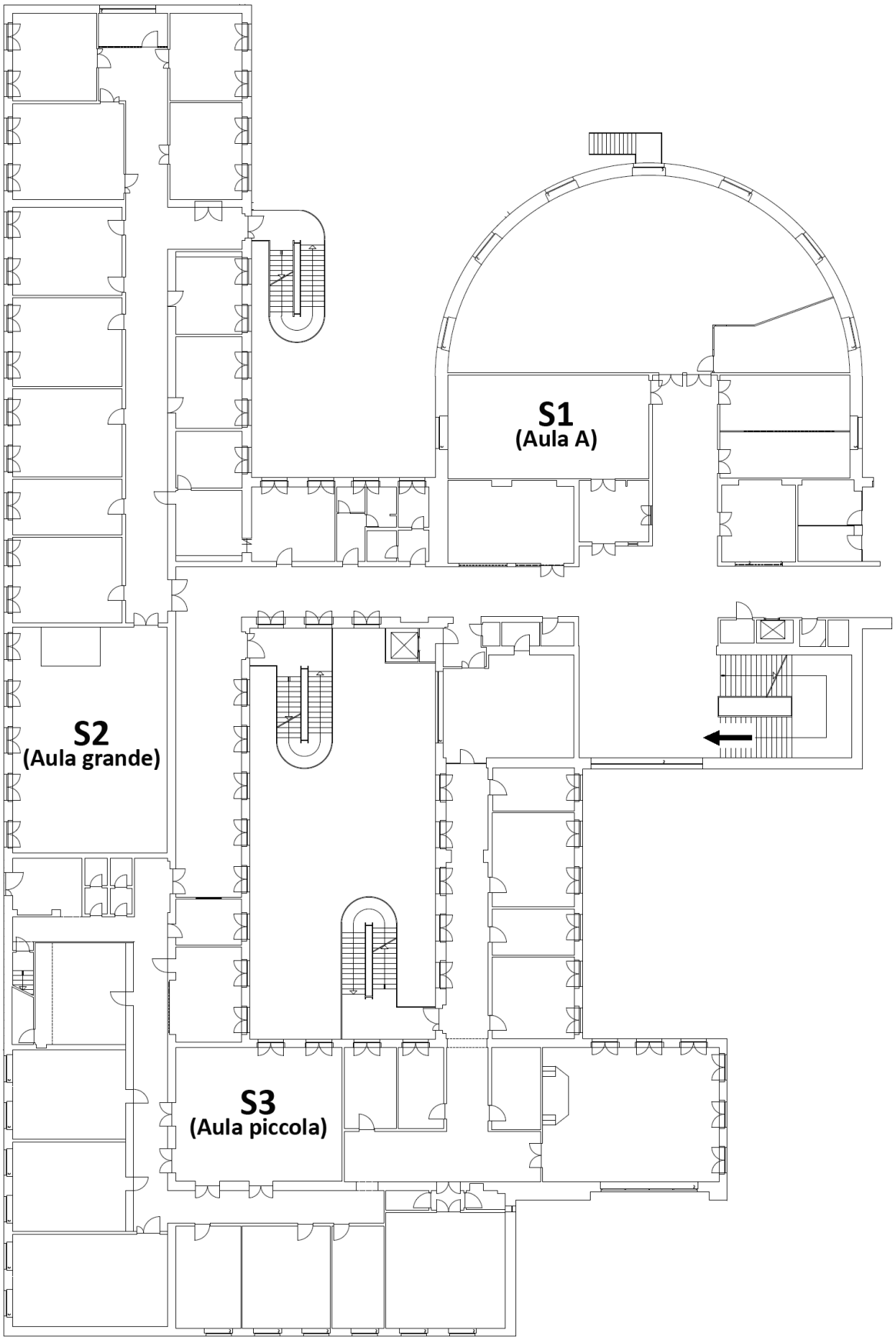
2.6.4. Ground floor map



2.6.5. First floor map



2.6.6. Second floor map



3. Services

Registration: reception desks will be at the ground floor, from Sept. 5th at 8.30.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Registrants will receive **a badge, which is needed to attend to any Eugeo 2013 event and for accessing to any of the Congress services**. When at the Congress, please wear your delegate badge at all times. **Delegate not wearing a badge will not be admitted** to the building and will not be able to attend any sessions or events. Please note that badges are not transferable or exchangeable.

Congress assistants: all staff and Congress assistants can be identified by a special badge or a red EUGEO 2013 Congress T-shirt. Please do not hesitate to ask them for assistance at any time. An information desk is available in the Main Congress Venue (First floor) during the Congress.

Internet connection: a Wi-Fi network named "sapienza" is available to Congress registered participants at the Main Congress Venue only (University of Rome La Sapienza). A personal temporary account for accessing the Wi-Fi "sapienza" is provided with the individual badge and can be used throughout the whole "città universitaria" of Sapienza.

Twitter and Facebook: post comment and debate in Twitter including @eugeo2013 and #eugeo2013. Focus your tweet on a specific Session adding #[session number] (i.e. #s01) at @eugeo2013. Follow the comment stream in the specific Session page in the www.eugeo2013.com website. Join the Facebook "eugeo 2013" group.

Tea-Coffee breaks: Tea and coffee will be available to Congress registered participants (Sept. 5th, during 14.50-15.10 break; Sept. 6th and 7th, during 10.10-10.30 break and 16.30-16.50 break) for Congress Registered participants in four different distribution points in the Main Congress Venue.

Light lunch: a light lunch is available to Congress registered participants during the three Congress days (from 12.10 to 13.10), in the same coffee breaks points.

Bus service: a bus service will be freely available to Congress registered participants for the transfer to Campidoglio (Sept 5th, 16.50) and to Villa Celimontana (Sept 6th, 18.10). Pick up will be at Piazzale Aldo Moro, in front of the main University entrance.

Concert and Social dinner: A Concert and a social dinner will be offered to Congress registered participants in Villa Celimontana, near the Società Geografica Italiana (Sept. 6th). The Villa will remain exceptionally opened in the evening to the congress members, for the occasion.

Key-note speeches online streaming: online streaming of the key-note speeches is provided. Please refer to the Congress website (www.eugeo2013.com).

Meeting rooms are available for research groups meetings. Please send your request to info@eugeo2013.com and ask the reception desks.

Local public transport: plan your travel in Rome using ATAC (the Mobility Agency in the Municipality of Rome) website: http://infopoint.atac.roma.it/ (different languages may be chosen).

Medical emergencies: a first aid service is open 24 hours at the Hospital "Policlinico Umberto I", located just beside the Città Universitaria. Address: Viale Del Policlinico, 155, 00161 Roma. Telephone: +39 06 44340455. Emergency calls: 118.

We strongly encourage you to keep your personal possessions with you. Congress Organizers are not responsible for any personal or valuable objects left unattended.

4. Events

4.1. Plenaries

Opening ceremony (Sept. 5th, 17:30)

Venue: Campidoglio, room: Sala Protomoteca
Chair: Henk Ottens, EUGEO President, Royal Dutch Geographical Society (KNAG) President; **Welcome address from the four Italian EUGEO Members:** Franco Salvatori, former President of Società Geografica Italiana, Università di Roma Tor Vergata
Greetings from: **Massimo Bray**, Italian Minister for Culture and Tourism; **Luigi Frati**, Rector of the University of Rome La Sapienza; **Ignazio Marino**, Major of Roma Capitale.

Plenary 1 (Sept. 5th, 18.10)

Venue: Campidoglio, room: Sala Protomoteca
Chair: Sergio Conti, President of Società Geografica Italiana, Università di Torino
Keynote speeches:
Vladimir Kolossov, President of the International Geographical Union; Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia): ***Sovereignty, "Stateness" and Contested Borders in the Contemporary Geopolitical Context***
Anne Buttimer, Former President of the International Geographical Union; University College Dublin (Ireland): ***Changing Practices of Geography and Challenges of Century XXI***

Plenary 2 (Sept. 6th, 13.10-14.30)

Venue: University of Rome La Sapienza, room: Aula Magna (Rettorato building)
Chair: Gino De Vecchis, President of Associazione Italiana Insegnanti di Geografia, Sapienza Università di Roma
Greetings from: **Roberto Nicolai**, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Sapienza Università di Roma
Keynote speeches:
Ron Boschma, CIRCLE, Lund University, Sweden; Utrecht University, the Netherlands: ***Empirical research in Evolutionary Economic Geography***
Petros Petsimeris, University Paris I (France): ***Urban transformations in Europe and the Urban Transformation of Europe***

Plenary 3 (Sept. 6th, 16.50-18.10)

Venue: University of Rome La Sapienza, room: Aula Magna (Rettorato building)
Chair: Franco Farinelli, President of Associazione dei Geografi Italiani, Università di Bologna
Keynote speeches:
Armando Montanari, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy): ***International comparative research: experiences and outlooks for European geography***
Ad De Roo, Action Leader "European and Global Freshwater Resources", Water Resources Unit (H01), European Commission, Joint Research Centre: ***Changing Water Futures in Europe: which role can geographers play?***

Plenary 4 (Sept. 7th, 13.10-14.30)

Venue: University of Rome La Sapienza, room: G1 (Aula I)
Chair: Lidia Scarpelli, President of Società di Studi Geografici, Sapienza Università di Roma
Greetings from: Paolo di Giovine, Director of the Department Scienze Documentarie, Linguistico-Filologiche e Geografiche, Sapienza Università di Roma
Keynote speeches:
Peter Mehlbye, Director of the Coordination Unit for the ESPON Programme, European Commission: ***The European territory: New evidence, dynamics and prospects***
Gyula Horváth , Hungarian Academy of Sciences, RCERS, Institute of Regional Studies (Hungary): ***The regional structure and decentralization of science in Central and Eastern Europe***

Closing ceremony (Sept. 7th, 18.30-19.00)

Chair: Henk Ottens, EUGEO President, Royal Dutch Geographical Society (KNAG) President

4.2. Paper sessions

Session code:	S01
Session title:	**Alternative food networks: the biopolitics of quality and embeddedness**
Organizer(s):	**Paolo Giaccaria**, University of Turin (Italy) **Egidio Dansero**, University of Turin (Italy) **Annalisa Colombino**, University of Graz (Austria)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **G4**	Parallel sessions **9-10**

Session abstract:

Over the last twenty years, alternative food networks (AFNs) have firmly stood at the forefront of the debate in the geographies of rural spaces and of food. AFNs have been perceived as alternative to the modes of production, distribution and consumption of the conventional, capitalistic, globalized food networks. The academic literature on AFNs is now a wide, complex set of theoretical, methodological and empirical analyses within human geography. Yet, we believe that some core assumptions are common to most of the studies in the new geographies of food. The main common assumption concerns the close relationship between embeddedness and quality: being embedded in local (horizontal and vertical) relationships produces quality, and quality, vice versa, strengthens the local embeddedness of AFNs. Simultaneously, this association appears to be largely taken for granted and almost tautological. Moreover, the emphasis on quality-and-embeddedness is also problematic as it entails a clear biopolitical dimension. Despite being connoted as 'alternative' to dominant practices in food production and supply, AFNs often involve an apparatus of biopolitical dispositives: concepts like breed registry, DNA, genetics, race, and certification are commonly used in defining the quality of food in AFNs, both in animal and vegetable production. The social, economic, cultural, and scientific construction of quality and embeddedness is often turned into a narrative of 'blood and soil' that is eminently biopolitical.

For this panel, we invite contributions on the following issues:

- the construction of quality in AFNs;
- variety of embeddedness in AFNs;
- science, technique and AFNs;
- regressive AFNs: the biopolitics of breed and purity;
- AFNs and animal ethics

Session code:	S02
Session title:	**Beyond fortress Europe? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the EU external frontiers**
Organizer(s):	**Filippo Celata**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy) **Raffaella Coletti**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy) **James W. Scott**, University of Eastern Finland (Finland)

Number of slots: **6**	Room: **B2**	Parallel sessions **1-6**

Session abstract:

The geometries of European integration are becoming increasingly complex. The rescaling and re-territorialization of States, selective enlargement and the transformation of border management has induced scholars to propose new spatial imaginaries in which European frontiers are reconceptualised as mobile, networked, selective, fuzzy, etc. The European Union, in this frame, is often equated to a "Fortress EUrope" where the softening of internal borders is paralleled by the strengthening and militarization of its external frontiers. Bordering and crossbordering processes goes indeed hand in hand both inside the EU - where new divisions emerge within and between members states – and across the EU external frontiers. European policies toward non-EU neighbouring countries are particularly controversial in this regard, as they are based upon a mixed strategy of openness/closure, inclusion/exclusion, cooperation/control.

The session wish to engage participants into a wide reaching discussion about the contribution that critical border studies can offer to understand the spatialities of European integration, the construction of the EU

external frontiers, the transformation of borderscapes and border regions, bordering and crossbordering processes between EU members and non-EU countries.

We invite proposals which deal with (but are not limited to) the following themes:

- Spatial imaginaries of European integration: “fortress Europe” vs. “wider Europe”, “concentric circles” of integration, neo-medieval and post-Westphalian Europe, etc.
- Critical analysis of narratives focusing on Europeaness, cultural bordering or crossbordering, “othering” and “ordering” processes across the EU/non-EU divide.
- Rebordering processes within the EU: distinctions between centre and periphery, the “old” and the “new” Europe, the East and the West, etc., and how those distinctions impact upon the variable geometries of European integration and enlargement.
- EU external policies and their differentiated impact in non-EU countries, with a focus on Europeanization, policy transfers, mobile policies and transnational governance.
- Cross-border cooperation along the EU external frontiers: territorial cooperation initiatives with pre-accession and neighbouring countries, Euroregions, European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation, etc.
- Regionalization processes across the EU external borders: macro-regional and meso-regional strategies, bordering and crossbordering processes in the Euro-Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Danubian basin, the Black Sea, etc.

Session code:	S03
Session title:	**Breaking down boundaries: geographers for a new geography of Europe**
Organizer(s):	**Andrea Natalini**, AGAT (Italy) **Nicola Franceschi**, AGAT (Italy)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **B1**	Parallel sessions **4-6**

Session abstract:

The ongoing process of territorial integration promoted by EU policies is changing the face of geography in Europe: it is aimed at gradually deleting ancient political and cultural borders and reducing social and economic disparities between the different regions in the continent. Different tools have been created to foster this process, which is an ambitious challenge for the political future of the EU and represents a matter of a great geographical interest. The EU pays particular attention to the development of cooperation tools and building of networks among its member States: from environmental management to spatial planning; from energetic supply to health and education, culture, and tourism. The European Commission employs a consistent amount of its budget in programs intended to create and reinforce transnational partnerships and cross-border cooperation at different levels, from lower administration to enterprises, associations, NGOs and the citizens themselves. What contribution are the geographers giving to this process, either as professionals or researchers? Are the Geographical Societies in Europe actively taking part in the process? This paper session aims at exploring the role that geographers are playing in the process of European territorial integration and their interpretation of it. Researchers, policy-makers and professionals who are active in this field will present the results of their studies and best practices, in order to facilitate the reflection on this strategic issue and to exchange experiences, case-studies, methodologies and points of view.

Session code:	S04

Session title:	**Cartography, geography, geographic information. Representation, visualization, analysis**
Organizer(s):	**Giuseppe Borruso**, University of Trieste (Italy) **Andrea Favretto**, University of Trieste (Italy) **Maria Giovanna Riitano**, University of Salerno (Italy) **Giuseppe Scanu**, University of Sassari (Italy)

Number of slots: **4**	Room: **S1**	Parallel sessions **5-8**

Session abstract:

This session represents an opportunity to examine the link between cartography and geography, considering in particular the revolutions intervened with the advent of Geographic Information technologies (GIS, Remote Sensing and Global Navigation Satellite Systems) and, more recently, with the development of 'Web 2.0' and its geographical implications (Neogeography, Volunteered Geographic Information, etc.).

Geography and Cartography have been always tightly coupled together, in particular as cartography allows the representation of geographical entities and processes. To-date cartography is enhanced and integrated by Geographical Information instruments, now widely used and manageable by researchers and scholars. Some of the issues related to geographical data are being solved, thanks to the recent initiatives from the public sector (Open Data, Spatial Data Infrastructures), the private one (i.e. Google Earth) and the so-called Volunteered Geographic Information (i.e., Wikimapia, OpenStreetMap), possible through the wide diffusion of electronic devices containing geo-referenced information. Such availability of data and software allows scholars and researchers to cope with many issues concerning geographical analysis and representation. However, such availability raises also new challenges and open new issues in geographical analysis. The sessions therefore represents an opportunity for scholars to exchange ideas and experiences on issues related to geographical analysis and reasoning on the cartographic representation and visualizations that can originate from that.

Session code:	S05
Session title:	**Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"**
Organizer(s):	**Benedetta Castiglioni**, University of Padua (Italy)

Slots: **3 + 1** (with S18)	Room: **B4**	Parallel sessions **1-4**

Session abstract:

Alongside a large amount of studies on landscape change, new approaches to research on landscape have been developed in the last years throughout Europe, in order to find appropriate interpretative keys for understanding the change itself and to steer the development of effective tools for its management. In particular, a "social" and "democratic" approach to landscape - lived in, more than looked at - is giving increasing importance to people's wellbeing in a wide sense, to people's role in the processes of assigning values and meanings, to the direct participation of the population in building landscape policies. The entry in force of the European Landscape Convention and the initiatives linked to its implementation are stimulating the debate, involving scholars as well as external experts and policy-makers.

The session aims to get deeper into these issues, through the exchange of views among researches carried out in different countries, focusing in particular on the following questions:

- can the landscape assume the role of mediator, as a tool for bringing out different points of view, different glances, on territorial questions?
- what is the specific contribution of geography in this strongly interdisciplinary field?

The ultimate purpose of the session is to point out potential new roles for research on landscape in Europe. Papers presenting study cases and theoretical reflexions are both welcome.

Session code:	S06

Session title:	**Common Agriculture Policy role and value in a changing world Food-Agriculture-Environment as key factors in order to get through the current global economic crisis**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Gemma Grillotti**, Università Medcampus di Roma (Italy) **Ana Firmino**, New University of Lisbon (Portugal)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **S2**	Parallel sessions **1-3**

Session abstract:

EU farm policy - known as the common agriculture policy - holds a great value on a worldwide scale having carried out a fundamental role in the proposal of a new model of integrated and sustainable [territorial] development, pursued through: interventions aimed at regional systems, improvement of the rural landscape and protection of high quality food processing products.
The role and value of the Common Agriculture Policy are actually considered in danger, since the agricultural sector is increasingly facing new challenges such as comparing and contrasting food crops and no food crops, so that the old dilemma between quality/quantity of the agrarian production appears again. What kind of, and how many results, the incentives of the common agriculture policy achieved, concerning "the agricultural best practices"? Diffusion of renewable Energy, how many outcomes achieved in agricultural areas? Climate changes, environmental damages due to excessive agricultural production, rural areas abandonment, increasing demand for quality label food processing production, the current economic crisis, need a completely new approach to the primary sector. Will the next Reform (2014 – 2018) be able to satisfy at the same time the requirements of sustainability and food safe? The failure of trust in financial investments is inducing people all over the world to revalue real estate: farmland, countryside houses, traditional rural buildings, activities in holiday accommodation capacity, and wine and food promotion.

Session code:	S07
Session title:	**Comparative urban geography of post-socialist cities**
Organizer(s):	**Zoltán Kovács**, University of Szeged, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary) **Isolde Brade**, Leibniz-Institut für Länderkunde (Germany)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **B3**	Parallel sessions **4-6**

Session abstract:

Post-socialist urban development is neither uniform nor unilinear, but there are local variations of similar urban transformations depending on historical pathways and socio-economic as well as political framework conditions. Over the last two decades the number of case studies focusing on post-socialist urban transformation has been growing steadily, however, very few of these studies had a comparative perspective. This session invites papers from the former state socialist countries focusing on one of following topics from a comparative perspective:

- local government reforms and new ways of governance in post-socialism;
- socio-spatial transformation of post-socialist cities;
- residential mobility and evolving new patterns of segregation in post-socialist cities;
- convergence or divergence between East and West;
- upgrading of inner-city neighbourhoods, and the mechanisms of gentrification;
- transformation of large housing estates;
- suburbanisation and urban sprawl in post-socialist cities;
- changing role of planning and planning control in post-socialist cities.

Session code:	S08

Session title:	**Convergence, regional disparities and social cohesion in Europe: how did the financial crises change geography**
Organizer(s):	**Barbara Martini**, Università di Roma Tor Vergata (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **G4**	Parallel sessions **7-8**

Session abstract:

For a long period of time, economic theory has tried to explain the problem of regional disparities, focusing its attention on the determinants of growth, human capital, on the infrastructures of a given region, (Solow, 1956, Romer, 1986, Lucas, 1988; Aschauer, 1989; Quah, 1990; Barro & Sala i Martin 1991; Temple, 1999). This approach, however, has not been able to explain regional disparities and to identify the most suitable policies to enable a process of convergence in European Regions. As a result, regional disparities are exacerbated, especially after the financial crisis that still persists.

One of the reasons for the failure of economic models is that the analysis has always been conducted in a-spatial way focusing on Gross Domestic Product as an indicator of growth.

Probably is important find a new approach in which the concept of growth should be replaced by the concept of development that consider four dimensions: economic, social, environmental and institutional. In this context, the role of geography, with the concepts of territory, territorial, social capital and milieu is particularly relevant.

The a-spatial analysis, conducted by economists should be overcome by an approach that takes the territory as base of observation for generate a cohesive and sustainable development. This type of approach, bottom-up, may activate, in the territories of the Union, a process of convergence. The questions to which the session seeks to address are the following:

What are the policies to achieve growth rates of homogeneous and reduce differences and regional disparities? The financial crisis has exacerbated these differences?

How geography can contribute to answer these questions?

Session code:	S09
Session title:	**Crisis and new geographies of finance in European regions between social inclusion and resilience of the territories**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Giuseppina Lucia**, University of Turin (Italy)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **G5**	Parallel sessions **4-6**

Session abstract:

The most recent geographical studies are characterized by noteworthy and high quality research that concerns the interrelationship between the financial economy, the real economy and geographical space. The crisis in 2007-2008 in particular has further awoken interest among geographers who now pay greater attention to the original function of the financial sector as a motor for regional development and to the possibility to counteract the growing autonomy of finance from the real economy. However, there are many themes as yet unexplored in this field that have emerged in the light of the recent crisis, such as the increase in social inequalities, connected with the problems of the exclusion of families and businesses from access to credit, the impacts on welfare programmes and the labour market, the impacts on the measures drawn up by the European Union to tackle these problems and to face up to the new geopolitical equilibria that are emerging on the global scene.

Following these considerations, we propose, within the scope of the programme of the IV EUGEO Congress, a session aimed at widening the themes of interest in financial geography with special attention paid to: i. effects deriving from the crisis on local contexts; ii. the role of finance in the process of social inclusion/exclusion; iii. problems of resource redistribution for harmonious development in the European Union and the reorganization of the financial system in the light of the objectives of Europe 2020.

Session code:	S10

Session title:	**Economic recession: interpretations, performances and reifications in the tourism domain**
Organizer(s):	**Chiara Rabbiosi**, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna (Italy) **Valeria Pecorelli**, University of Milan Bicocca (Italy)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **G4**	Parallel sessions **5-6**

Session abstract:

One of the most visible phenomena brought about by late capitalism consists in the increasingly pivotal role of tourism in the economic and cultural life of places. The global demand for tourism has also increased. Assuming that tourism is one of the most sensitive crisis sectors on the short and medium term, we are interested in understanding how current global economic recession and tourism intersect and influence each other.

We would particularly like to question how topics related to economic recession are interpreted, performed, and reified by a variety of actors in the European tourism domain:

- How do political and economic élites, policy-makers, intermediaries of any kind, tourists, etc. react to major, global, economical changes? E.g.: changes in the geography of holidays, in the length of journeys; changes in the partnerships between public and private actors; changes in the awareness of the potentiality of the tourism domain as a sphere to attract exogenous economical/cultural/social resources; the repositioning of tour operators towards new tourist targets.
- Is it possible to identify new or renewed themes in the tourism domain that become the object of material and discursive mobilization in order to answer problematic conditions brought about by the economic recession? E.g.: the promotion of innovative tourist destinations, itineraries, events, etc. as an answer to the need for sustainability; but also the promotion of luxury destinations that may attract consumerist élites.
- How do the possible changing attitude of political and economic élites, policy-makers, intermediaries of any kind, tourists, etc. influence the economic and cultural, social and spatial life of tourism destinations at micro-scale? E.g.: in terms of “power relations”, “participative democracy”, “transition to a low carbon society”, “social innovation”, “socio-spatial segregation” just to quote but a few debated themes.
- How are lock-ins dismantled or reproduced in tourism?

We particularly welcome papers that focus on fostering the renewal or the “invention” of tourism destinations, tourism sites within cities, tourism itineraries, products, policies and even of particular categories of tourists as an answer to economic recession.

Priority will be given to the presentation of those case studies embedded in theoretical accounts or exploring emerging trends in tourism with the help of analytical categories.

Session code:	S11
Session title:	**ESPON evidence in changing Europe**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Prezioso**, University of Rome Tor Vergata and ESPON Italian Contact Point (Italy) **Géza Salamin**, Ministry for National Economy, State Secretariate of Planning Co-ordination, Department for Territorial Development Planning, ESPON Hungarian Monitoring Committee (Hungary)

Number of slots: **4**	Room: **G1**	Parallel sessions **7-10**

Session abstract:

Taking inspiration from geographical and economic research results from ESPON Programme 2013 applied researches, the session analyzes and discusses the so defined “territorial evidence” in policy planning processes. In this regard, experiences on the planning process of Territorial Agenda 2020 (Hu Presidency), transnational planning cooperation and also national level documents are included (e.g. National Spatial Development Concept, NSRF 2013, and preparation for 2014-2020 programming period).

The aim of the session is to highlight a common critical thinking (by concepts, methods, tools, procedures, experiences, etc.) to adopt measures in order to develop and to not invalidate the development efforts implemented by European Union states and regions during the 2007-2013 period. Different and "sustainable" approaches and solutions from several spatial approaches and baseline scenarios could represent the geography contribution to re-addressing the competitive e cohesive future of territorial development in Europe.

Papers' discussions in the session will be also directed to that part of the European and Italian Geography that apply tools to asses social, environmental and economic trends in a strongly territorialized key to give place-based evidence to so called regional potential territorial capitals.
Geographical contribution to European public policies regarding the 2007-2013 programming that mainly focused on boosting competitiveness in the global market is welcome, too. Selected papers will be discussed in the session to investigate preventive measures able to face present structural crisis, as in the case of Italy.

Session code:	S12
Session title:	**Ethics and geographical knowledge: Which researches for which legitimacies? / *Éthiques et savoirs géographiques : Quelles recherches pour quelles légitimités ?***
Organizer(s):	**Isabelle Dumont**, University of Roma Tre (Italy) **Ludovic Jeanne**, Ecole de Management de Normandie (France)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **S3**	Parallel sessions **1-2**

Session abstract:

The objective of this section is to propose a reflection on the relationship between ethics and geographical knowledge (his build up and his spreading). This raises three main questions:

- Is there a "good" geographical knowledge?
- Are there "good" contexts to produce and spread it?
- Are there "good" means of distributing it?

These three questions open the door to a broad inquiry crossing all orientations of the discipline and going beyond the limits of scientific community, in order to hold the dialogue with "civil" society, political actors and institutional officials.
Actually, the three questions implicitly require the existence of a referee and an arbitration or even more referees and more arbitrations. Regardless of whether absolute or relative is the nature of the referee and the arbitration, it is necessary to review the basis which the criteria of 'good' geographical knowledge and "good" means of spreading are built upon: universality, utility (for whom and in relation to what?), critical or heuristics value, etc..? What (s) legitimacy (s) is it all about?
The topicality of this reflection makes it an unavoidable subject because it inevitably raises the problem of scientific, institutional, political and economic acknowledgement of the geographical knowledge, as well as it also raises the question of who produce this knowledge, who spread it , who uses it and with which objectives.In order to push further the discussion, this section will combine case studies and theoretical reflections.

Session code:	S13
Session title:	**Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Question of the National**
Organizer(s):	**Marco Antonsich**, Loughborough University (UK)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **G5**	Parallel sessions **7-8**

Session abstract:

As demographic projections shows the increasing ethno-cultural and racial transformation of contemporary societies, one of the most urgent question is how we can live together in/with/through diversity. Scholars from various disciplines have investigated this question both in normative and empirical terms. Normatively, the most debated answers have come from liberalism, republicanism, multiculturalism and cosmopolitanism – all stressing what the principles and values for a just, equal, and inclusive society should be. Empirically, there has been a proliferation of studies which have focused on both transnational ties and everyday negotiation of diversity, by-passing the national scale, often regarded as the principal site of oppression and exclusion of any type of diversity.
Although both normative and empirical scholarships have contributed to a richer understanding of questions of unity and diversity, little has been said on the ways in which the national continues to play a major role in bringing diverse people together. The national continues indeed to appear as a fixated politico-institutional framework in liberal and republican discourses, as an identity marker to be re-written in accordance to multiculturalist

prescriptions, as a terrain of contestation for cosmopolitan projects or as an explicitly silenced dimension of studies celebrating everyday life politics and conviviality.
The purpose of the proposed session is to reflect on how the national – understood here as both a discursive resource activated in processes of identity-formation and a socio-spatial context framing and being framed by mundane/daily practices – is re-signified in order to face the ethno-cultural transformation of contemporary societies. We welcome empirically-informed papers which explore the re-making of the national both from institutional perspectives (governmental policies, party documents, school curricula, etc.) and lay discourses and practices (happenings, everyday encounters and talks, habits, routines, etc.).

Session code:	S14
Session title:	**Geographies of TransformAction: spaces, processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation in contemporary activism**
Organizer(s):	Network Geografi-A: **Margherita Ciervo**, University of Foggia (Italy) **Arturo Di Bella**, University of Catania (Italy) **Daniela Festa**, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense (France) **Valeria Pecorelli**, University of Milan-Bicocca (Italy) **Massimiliano Tabusi**, Università per Stranieri di Siena (Italy)

Number of slots: **3** | Room: **S3** | Parallel sessions **4-6**

Session abstract:

This session calls for papers that, through the lens of critical and active geography, focus on self-organized resistance and innovation practices performed by civil society and social movements at the present time.
New social movements, which seem capable to influence increasingly the contemporary powerscape of actors, integrate the critique to neoliberism with protest, constructive actions, and alternative territorial development models, adopting multiple tools and performing different repertoires (Ranciere, 1990; Castoriadis, 1998; Routledge, 2003; Amin, Thrift, 2005; Vanolo, Rossi, 2010).
Through the autonomous re-appropriation of tangible spaces (e.g.: territories, dismissed buildings, public places, empty areas, artistic labs etc.) and intangible spaces (e.g.: participation, citizenship, democracy, communication etc.), social movements and collective practices define new and immediate cooperative modalities of imaginaries, active engagement and innovative forms of government.
Despite possible destabilizing factors (Chatterton, 2005; Holloway, 2010), such as assimilation and cooptation by the established system (political parties, trade unions, elite etc.) and by hegemonic practices (Harvey, 2012), social movements remain key-actors in the reinvention of the contemporary political process.
The objectives of the session are summarized as follows:

- questioning contemporary social movements role in the spatial requalification and democratic regeneration of territorial systems at different scale levels;
- analysing types of repossessed spaces, articulated practices and alternative participated models of government as well as achieved results, limits, contradictions;
- identifying innovative potentials of civic activism practices in changing power and government relations;
- discussing responsibilities of critical geography in investigating, supporting and nurturing the work and the practice of social movements;
- collaborating at the 'Manifesto for Geography of TrasformAction'.

Session code:	S15
Session title:	**Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires**
Organizer(s):	**Fournier Mauricette**, Université Blaise Pascal, CERAMAC, Clermont-Ferrand (France) **Marengo Marina**, Università degli Studi di Siena (Italy)

Rosemberg Muriel, Géographie-Cités, UMR 8504 / CNRS & Univ. Paris 1-Paris 7 (France)

Number of slots: **4** | Room: **G4** | Parallel sessions **1-4**

Session abstract:

Nous proposons de réfléchir collectivement dans cette session à un champ de recherches ouvert depuis une petite quarantaine d'années, qui tend à se développer depuis les années 90, en Europe comme en d'autres régions du monde : la géographie et la littérature. Ce champ de recherches entre en résonnance avec l'intérêt contemporain des études littéraires qui redécouvrent l'espace dans les œuvres et/ou s'attachent à en produire une cartographie. Il intègre la réflexion critique des sciences sociales et leur questionnement sur les savoirs "hors les murs", en l'occurrence sur les savoirs de l'espace produits hors de la géographie académique. Les dimensions heuristique et pédagogique des travaux géolittéraires, soulignées par maints auteurs, leur dimension épistémologique également, en particulier la réflexion sur les écritures du géographique, font de cette thématique de recherches un champ prometteur.

La conférence européenne des sociétés de géographie apparaît comme le lieu et le moment pertinents pour donner une visibilité à un champ encore peu structuré et pour nouer des liens d'où pourra naître une mise en réseau des chercheurs intéressés à construire un champ géolittéraire. Cette session intitulée « Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires » sera centrées sur les thèmes du voyage (en Europe ou en ville) ou du territoire (envisagé comme espace vécu ou comme espace à développer et valoriser) Les contributions attendues, qu'elles s'inscrivent dans une perspective épistémologique ou aménagiste, viseront à montrer, du point de vue de la discipline, l'intérêt d'une lecture géographique du monde avec la littérature et d'une traduction cartographique du littéraire et du point de vue d'une géographie applicable, l'intérêt, pour les acteurs des territoires, de la valorisation des patrimoines littéraires.

Session code: S16

Session title: **Geography education's challenges in response to changing geographies**

Organizer(s): **Gino De Vecchis**, AIIG (Italy)
Karl Donert, EUROGEO
Joop van der Schee, IGU-CGE

Number of slots: **3** | Room: **S1** | Parallel sessions **1-3**

Session abstract:

Our World is changing together with our perception of space and time. We can't understand the local without referring to the global nor we can't plan the future avoiding the discussion concerning yesterday's policies and their effects on the present days. Our World is evolving and growing in complexity because of the infinite new interactions between scales, place and people. To identify the ongoing processes of change is demanding and crucial today more than ever. There is a need for people and students to understand their local environments within the bigger picture of a global changing system.

The first aim of geographical education is to promote this understanding by empowering geographical thinking and doing. Two of the main challenges in this direction are set to provide students a solid and wide spatial perspective that can be flexibly implemented or to improve geography's potentials through the use of innovative teaching strategies and technologies in both formal and non-formal education either in or out from the class.

Innovative papers on substantial, original, and unpublished research on the main challenges of the geography educations are welcome.

The session is organized and will be moderated by the Italian Association of Geography's Teachers (AIIG) together with the Commission of Geographical Education of the International Geographical Union (IGU-CGE) and with the European Association of Geographers (EUROGEO).

Participants will be invite to submit their contributes to the new international magazine J-Reading, journal of Research and Didactics in Geography or to the European Journal of Geography**.**

Session code: S17

Session title:	**Interdependencies between policies, energy consumption, and global environmental change: a geographic perspective**
Organizer(s):	**Federico Martellozzo**, Labex Futurs Urbains - Ecole des Ponts ParisTech (France)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **S2**	Parallel sessions **4**

Session abstract:

The sustenance of global population is strongly based on energy consumption. Energy is used to sustain our lifestyle from heating houses to charge smart-phones and computers; therefore, energy resources depletion is proportional to the improvements of human lifestyles. Nowadays, fossil fuels usage accounts for almost 4 fifths of global energy needs. Nevertheless, fossil fuels consumption is the primary source of Co2, the main greenhouse gas, which has a huge influence on the global environmental change. The relationship between the quantity of energy used and the resultant carbon dioxide emissions has been extensively described in literature. Consequently, many policies that aim to mitigate climate change focus either on a reduction of energy consumption to satisfy human needs, or on reducing our dependency on fossil fuels. On the other hand, the quantitative and qualitative profile of human energy requirements is still a matter of debate. While environment preservation is the main focus, there is also the emerging need to ensure that fuel-poor household can access enough energy to satisfy primary necessities.

This session aims to examine the interdependencies between policies, landcover and landscape planning, fuel vulnerability, and climate change at different scales

Session code:	S18
Session title:	**Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions and changes through time**
Organizer(s):	**Fabio Parascandolo**, University of Cagliari (Italy) **Marcello Tanca**, University of Cagliari (Italy)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **F1**	Parallel sessions **7-9**

Session abstract:

Thinking of landscapes as 'commons' involves a wide range of epistemological, representational, ecological and political problems. The European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000) defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors", and this is crucial both in reference to people's perception of landscape and for the role of nature-society interactions. The new paradigm of the commons, which has recently emerged in the social sciences, following the work of the 2009 Nobel prize winner Elinor Ostrom, is useful in overcoming rigid dichotomies such as those between public and private, and to overcome the aporias of the separation between 'economy', 'law', and 'politics'. Therefore, thinking of the landscape as a 'commons' entails interpreting it not through categories like 'merchandise' or 'public good', but as something that is necessarily collective and indivisible. In fact, through landscapes, it is possible to identify an array of concrete democratic practices that involve participatory processes and knowledge sharing.

Geography, as a scientific endeavour or area of knowledge that sits between the physical and the social, between ecology and society, has always paid attention to landscapes and their important theoretical and practical implications. A confrontation of many voices with other disciplines and among European and non-European researchers will enable us to investigate the deep and dramatic changes in social practices and representations and, with it, a better grasp of societies and landscapes (welfare, ecological sustainability, social cohesion, local cultures, unbridled planning and building etc.).

Session code:	S19
Session title:	**Just in time geographies. The challenge of big data and citizen science in spatial analysis and geographical thinking**
Organizer(s):	**Mark Graham**, University of Oxford (UK) **Cristina Capineri**, Università di Siena (Italy) **Michela Teobaldi**, Università di Siena (Italy)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **S1**	Parallel sessions **4**

Session abstract:

This session aims to address this important moment by focusing on the growing production and availability of geographic information generated by non-professional users and supported by technologies generally known as Web 2.0. The magnitude of the phenomenon requires attention to the potential applications of geolocalised and georeferenced information that "volunteer geographers," "citizen scientists" or common users produce through Web 2.0. Such user generated content, termed volunteered geographic information (VGI), differ from conventionally produced geographic information in several aspects: the source of the information, the technologies for acquiring it, the methods and techniques for working with it and the social processes that mediate its creation and impact.

Session code:	S20
Session title:	**Multiple geographical perspectives on hazards and disasters**
Organizer(s):	**Lina Calandra**, University of L'Aquila (Italy) **Giuseppe Forino**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy) **Andrea Porru**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **B1**	Parallel sessions **2-3**

Session abstract:

Geographical research is experiencing a renewal of interest in disaster studies, due to the increasing number of events in these last years and to the underlying multiscale political and socio-economic factors. In times of crisis, the necessity to analyze a constantly changing world, the increasing concern for ecological issues and for the impact of disasters upon a growing population, the pervasive role of mass media and the rise of global neoliberalism, contribute to create a new consciousness of the "risk society" (Beck, 1992), in which risk is embedded in everyday life. Crisis as disasters are not "out there", in "another" and unknown place: they are at our doors and are constantly active in reshaping relations among politics, institutions, natural and built environments, communities and space.

The aim of the session is to reflect upon the multiple significance of disasters and upon their spatial geographicalness. Several approaches and concepts - resilience, vulnerability, disaster management – are putting on the floor new discourse, new fields of research and new paradigms.

Session code:	S21
Session title:	**New geo-graphies of exile. Displacements, re-placements and literary reconstructions of belonging**
Organizer(s):	**Elena dell'Agnese**, University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy) **Michael J. Shapiro**, University of Hawai'i at Manoa (USA)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **G1**	Parallel sessions **6**

Session abstract:

"…writers in my position, exiles or emigrants or expatriates, are haunted by some sense of loss, some urge to reclaim, to look back…but, .. physical alienation …almost inevitably means that we will not be capable of reclaiming precisely the thing that was lost; that we will, in short create fictions" . With these words, the exiled writer Salman Rushdie introduces his collection of essays entitled "Imaginary Homelands". Indeed, experiencing exile, that is being banished from a place considered as "Home", often suggests to a writer the literary re-invention of that place.

The positionality of the displaced writer is influenced not only by the feeling of difference, but also by questions of gender, time, nation; and by his/her capacity of overcoming the "frontier" between Here and There, of re-placing him/herself and of re-inventing new geo-graphies of emotions. Beyond the rhetoric of displacement, the experience of exile can invite the displaced writer into a new aesthetic experience and reframe his/her sensible world. Other people's bread can be salty, as objectively remembered by Dante (since in Florence, bread is salt-free), but one can also learn how to appreciate its different taste.

Session code:	S22
Session title:	**New spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions**
Organizer(s):	**Sebastian Lentz**, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography and Leipzig University (Germany) **Maria Paradiso**, University of Sannio (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **G3**	Parallel sessions **8-9**

Session abstract:

In 2011 the 'Arab Spring' has awoken hopes for a new period in Europe's relations to its southern neighbours. It did not take long until first parallels to the events in Eastern Europe in the end of the 1990s were drawn. One amongst many other results was a new space-making beyond the EU's borders. In such, visions which e.g. the Mediterranean Sea was made a kind of continental sea. Similar processes were to be observed for the last two decades in various political and societal scales at the Eastern and South-Eastern border of the EU e.g. with the Black Sea co-operation contracts. And EU Neighbourhood Policy seems to aim at comparable spatial constructions anyway. But, such space-making visions of new macro-structured relations are not only a privilege of states and large enterprises.

Therefore we invite presentations which deal with the production of such macro visions of spaces and region-building beyond the borders of EU-rope "from below". We welcome contributions which focus on the actors (individuals, civil corporate organizations, NGO's, media) in fields like migration and virtual/corporal mobility, arts, religion, transnational civil societies. We especially want to encourage lectures focussing unconventional concepts of e.g. spaces of affects and emotions, and reflections on reconciliatory practices.

Session code:	S23
Session title:	**"Old" and "new" economic geography: Perspectives for city growth and development**
Organizer(s):	**Alessandra Faggian**, The Ohio State University (USA) **Mark D. Partridge**, The Ohio State University (USA) **Roberta Gemmiti**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **B4**	Parallel sessions **5-6**

Session abstract:

Cities and large agglomerations are now more than ever the main focus of a discussion about the logic of the global economic development and its spatial configuration. Economic literature, in the different subjects of economic geography 'proper', new economic geography, new urban economics, regional science increasingly looks to urban growth and development as an empirical evidence of how economy works: how firms choose where to locate, how knowledge interact with growth, how innovation is produced and diffused.

Since economic development, wealth, innovation and technology are an 'endogenous output', so financial capital and human resources are bound to locate where physical and human resources ensure them the best performance.

According to the most, cities are the main beneficiaries of this choice. Their role in economic development is explained through that forces that Rodriguez Pose and Crescenzi (2008) called the "tectonics forces": proximity, human and physical capital, innovation capabilities, backward and forward linkages, specialization versus diversification forces, institutional thickness, social capital, face-to-face contact and the buzz phenomena.

This session is open to all those who want to contribute to the explanation of the complex system of forces that link economy, space, territory at the intra-urban and interurban geographical scales. The aim of the papers must be the exchange of theory and models form of the geographical economics and economic geography, and the improvement of the frameworks for the field of cities.

Some of the possible topics are the following:

1) Factors and forces:
   - People or firms?
   - Home market effects and global/local interactions;
   - Urban amenities;
   - Creative fields, face-to-face contacts;

- Contexts, social forces and local interaction.

2) Problems and solutions:
   - Urban social choice;
   - Urban choice behaviour;
   - Centre/suburbs pattern of development.

Session code:	S24
Session title:	**Planning 'outer' relations: strategical partnership, neighbourhood policy and their local impact**
Organizer(s):	**Judith Miggelbrink**, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (Germany)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **G3**	Parallel sessions **7**

Session abstract:

During the last decades the European Union has increasingly put effort on building relationships to other states. This has taken place in the name of European security interests. Numerous programmes and projects have been established that aim at strategically influencing various contexts 'outside' the territory of the Union in which the Union seeks to perform (e.g., migration policy, poverty alleviation). Thereby, not only new relations between the inner and the outer sphere of the Union have been built, but programmes and projects have an impact on people and local circumstances.

Presentations are welcome that

- focus on the increasing extraterritorial engagement of the European Union and analyse geopolitical discourses on various regional, domestic and transnational scales
- take a closer look at various 'old' and 'new' actors (politicians, authorities, administration, citizens, transnational intermediary organizations) that are involved in implementing projects and programmes developed and financed by the European Union in neighbouring countries
- compare different strategies of planning and implementing new relationships (e.g., strategies for Eastern Europe, strategies for countries of the South)
- analyse strategies, concepts and problems of 'extraterritorial engagement' from a theoretical or conceptual perspective.

Session code:	S25
Session title:	**Postmodern Cartographies: epistemological and methodological issues in mapping power and social change**
Organizers:	**Edoardo Boria**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **S2**	Parallel sessions **5-6**

Session abstract:

There is no doubt that maps represent for the geographer a highly distinctive element of his professional profile. They have however recently undergone a deep epistemological rethinking, rising many questions that are still unanswered. The criticism by postmodernist currents has outlined how maps are inextricably at the center of power relations, thus undermining their presumed objectivity.

The present economical crisis and the deep social malaise call the geographer to answer for the new territorialisation processes, confirming at the same time a fundamental need, intrinsic to the geographical knowledge: to create convincing representations of the world we live in.

The challenges of our time thus require a new epistemological and methodological consideration of maps, which should be able to join the review of traditional concepts inherited by modernity with the unchanged cognitive needs of geography, also through a re-reading of the history of the way of thinking of the discipline. With this prospective, the session invites to present propositions on the following subjects:

- cartography and power
- mapping the State and its relations
- mapping borders in contemporary politics
- mapping new territorialisation processes
- counter-cartography projects and radical cartography
- participatory mapping
- cartographies of inequalities
- mapping the European Union project
- mapping the Arab Spring and democratization processes
- cartography and ethics
- cartography and identity
- cartography and history of geographical thought
- post-Harleyan developments in cartography
- epistemological and methodological issues in mapping and mapmaking

Session code:	S26
Session title:	**Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**
Organizer(s):	**Armando Montanari**, Rome University Sapienza (Italy)

Number of slots: **5**	Room: **G1**	Parallel sessions **1-5**

Session abstract:

Global changes, climatic, economic, and financial, help to change the mode, the characteristics and dimensions of mobility of people, goods and information. The session is aimed at those who have done research on these issues: those who have addressed the issue of the consequences of global change on mobility and those who, vice versa, analysed how mobility is contributing to global change. The concept of human mobility is familiar to the geographical discipline which has developed it for more than a decade of research and original concepts. In recent years, an intense and persistent economic crisis has changed some established parameters and has provided the inspiration for new research areas. The issues that will be considered are those developed by the IGU Commission Globility which was established in the year 2000. Topics that have been incorporated and further developed by numerous geographical magazines that have devoted attention to the deepening of the theme. This information includes the magazine "Mobilities" arrived at 7 years of publication, and special issues of journals as BELGEO, International Review of Sociology and Migracijske etnicke to which geographers, sociologists and economists they offered their contribution.

Session code:	S27
Session title:	**Rural development policy and local identities in the European Union**
Organizer(s):	**Tiziana Banini**, Rome University Sapienza (Italy) **Fabio Pollice**, University of Salento (Italy)

Number of slots: **4**	Room: **F1**	Parallel sessions **3-6**

Session abstract:

Rural areas are an essential reality in the EU: their specific ecosystems, landscapes and cultures are a highly valuable treasure, which could be lost if the trends of social, economic and demographic marginalization characterizing many of them are not properly faced. The rural development policy for the period 2007-13 (Reg. 1698/2005) gave particular relevance to the "Leader approach" developed in the previous period 2000-2006, or to the "development and implementation of highly individual projects designed and executed by local partnerships to address specific local problems". For the next programming period (2014-2020) decision makers should be provided with a framework of the actual situation resulting from such interventions, in order to overcome the problems that emerged in the previous phases and to propose innovative strategies and solutions. The main aim of this session is to compare experiences of local rural development in the European Union, in order to evaluate the UE policy effects, or rather their effectiveness in promoting the enhancement of local identities. The attention will be focused particularly on problematic areas, on the assumption that the strengthening of territorial peculiarities and people's awareness can be an effective tool for local and regional development. Expected contributions: critical reflections on the experiences of local identity enhancement induced by European policies (eg: LEADER), also with reference to some negative outcomes (territorial identity mystification, branding identities, invented communities, etc.); identification of new pathways for the development of local identities relying on concrete experiences, also pursued outside the EU programming.

Session code:	S28
Session title:	**Social capital in Europe: a geographical perspective. The social and economic networks of trust for territorial development**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Felice Arezzo**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy) **Isabella Santini**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **F1**	Parallel sessions **1-2**

Session abstract:

According to the most widely accepted definition suggested by the World Bank Social Capital Initiative Program research group (Grootaert and van Bastelaer, 2001 and 2002) social capital includes the institutions, the relationships, the attitudes and values that govern interactions among people and contribute to economic and social development. This definition encompasses economic, social and political aspects [Coleman (1988, 1990); Putnam et al. (1993); Olson (1982) and North (1990)] and implies that socio-economic and institutional relationships (that is the social and economic networks of trust) can foster economic development and improve both the quality of the territorial context where households live and the welfare of the whole population. There is growing theoretical and empirical evidence that social capital contributes significantly to development outcomes and its role as a major determinant of economic growth increases its implications in social and economic policy. In this context, development is in its widest sense (growth, equity, environment conditions, health and poverty status).

This session is open to all those who want to present original contributions to social capital literature providing new insights on the role of social capital in socio-economic development at territorial level. The papers can be either theoretical and applied and should focus on European countries. Paper dealing with cross-country comparisons are particularly appreciated.

Session code:	S29
Session title:	**Spatialities: topography and/versus topology in contemporary spatial thinking**
Organizer(s):	**Dario Gentili**, Università di Roma Tre (Italy) **Paolo Giaccaria**, Università di Torino (Italy) **Claudio Minca**, Wageningen University (Netherlands)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **G2**	Parallel sessions **5-6**

Session abstract:

The cartographic and calculative rationalities that stand behind the spatial understanding of modernity are well established in the history of the geographical thought. Recent works by Gunnar Olsson, Stuart Elden and Franco Farinelli have critically deconstructed the complex topographical genealogies of modern Western spatiality. An intense debate is consequently taking place in geography around the rethinking and refoundation of the very basic categories of the discipline: territory, boundaries, borders, scale, network, place. More radically, some authors have praised for a more thorough demise of modern spatial jargons altogether, advocating 'flat ontologies' (see the debate initiated by Sallie Marston, John Paul Jones III and Keith Woodward) and, recently, a deep 'topological twist' in our understanding of contemporary spatiality (see for instance the recent special issue of *Dialogues in Human Geography*).

Twentieth century philosophy played a major role in the rethinking of spatial categories, in order to conceive the (political but not only) contemporary processes of subjectification in spatial terms, while challenging the traditional primacy of time

The present session aims at contributing to the ongoing debate by providing an opportunity for further interdisciplinary discussion on the use of spatial concepts in contemporary geography, philosophy and, more broadly, social and cultural studies. Contributions on the following themes are welcomed:

- Histories and genealogies of spatiality.
- Philosophies and policies of the space.
- Reshaping concepts: scale, space, place, network, territory, region.
- Urban spaces and new spaces of citizenship.
- The topography/topology debate in different disciplinary traditions.

- Biopolitics and spatiality.
- Case studies highlighting the emergence of new spatialities.

Session code:	S30
Session title:	**Sustainable Land Management: Smart Governance for changing geographies of land use**
Organizer(s):	**Christian Straußß**, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research ZALF (Germany) **Annegret Repp**, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research ZALF (Germany)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **S2**	Parallel sessions **7**

Session abstract:

The session is structured around the overarching topic of "Sustainable Land Management", as initiated by the German funding measure of the same name. Its transdisciplinary approach suggests a framework to discuss governance strategies suitable to cope more adequately with competing land use demands and resulting land use conflicts, facing current challenges like economic and social changes of values, migration and demographic impacts or transformations of energy systems.

Land use is influenced by a high variety of institutionalised activities. However, relevant policy fields within the multi-level governance framework – regional, agricultural and environmental policies, in particular – differ with regard to levels of activity, involved actors, topics, targets, instruments and governance modes. Although comprehensive planning and management instruments have been created over the last few years, an overall integrative system does not exist yet.

Sustainable land management thus seeks to advance the realisation of an integrated approach combining sectoral policies and practical needs, thereby paving the way for institutional innovations regarding governance modes and instruments. Methods consist in enhancing the knowledge about interfaces between diverse policies and in discussion processes with civil society groups, strengthening the intersectoral and comprehensive dimension of land use governance.

The session is subdivided into

- an overview of objectives, meanings and activities related to Sustainable Land Management,
- an external reflection on its comprehensive and transdisciplinary approach and
- perspectives on concrete and transferable examples by selected papers.

The session strives to foster a European discussion on the integrative consideration of land use conflicts and governance options.

Session code:	S31
Session title:	**The Air, the Water, the Earthquake: perceived "threats" from the environment and the shaping of landscape**
Organizer(s):	**Gianluca Casagrande**, Università Europea di Roma (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **S3**	Parallel sessions **7-8**

Session abstract:

Landscape develops within the material setting of local environment and it therefore acquires many of the latter's typical features. Through time and generations, human groups perceive environmental "givens" as part of the deep nature of places. "Domesticated" as landscape can be, the underlying nature of its material context can create dangers. Disasters may occur due to purely natural factors, or they can be triggered by human presence and actions. In any case, perceived threats from the environment become a socially and culturally shared experience; a part of the worldview. This obviously plays a role in how material components of landscape are shaped and how the immaterial ones are felt. Through past ages to this day, ancestral fears are associated to forces of nature such as storms, floods, earthquakes, considered either as periodical or exceptional phenomena; but as science and technology progress, it turns out that the effects of natural forces are significantly conditioned by anthropic factors. Depending on situations and actions, human presence can either cause or avert a disaster.

In various circumstances, human groups succeeded or failed in properly handling critical conditions generated by the environment: the outcome had obviously several possible explanations within the scope of geography. Among them, however, geosocial and geocultural aspects are certainly to be included.

This session welcomes contributions focused:

- on how "threats-from-the-environment", either due to nature alone or integrated with anthropic activities, are perceived by involved communities.
- on how such perception proves effective or not in protecting inhabitants from disasters by diversely affecting reification, symbolization or structuration of landscape.

Particular attention will be given to papers offering both theoretical interpretations and case-study discussions.

Session code:	S32
Session title:	**The European city: is there still a distinctive European model of urban governance?**
Organizer(s):	**Ugo Rossi**, Università di Torino (Italy) **Alberto Vanolo**, Università di Torino (Italy)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **G2**	Parallel sessions **7-9**

Session abstract:

A decade ago, French political scientist Patrick Le Galès published the highly influential book entitled "European Cities. Social Conflicts and Governance" (2002, Oxford UP; in French: "Le retour des villes européennes. Sociétés urbaines, mondialisation, gouvernment et gouvernance", 2003, PUF), in which he identified a distinctive European model of urban governance, based on the aggregation of, and the compromise between, conflicting interests and their crystallization within territorialialized governance structures. The influence of this book has transgressed established disciplinary boundaries, attracting interest from scholars belonging to a variety of social science disciplines concerned with urban as well as European integration issues, including human geography.

Ten years later, one cannot fail to notice how European cities have been experiencing dramatic changes since Le Galès wrote his path breaking book. In particular, over the last five years European cities have been increasingly grappling with the consequences of the turbulences of global markets, the crisis of the 'eurozone' and the related exacerbation of the North-South dualism. With varying intensities, municipal governments as well as urban economies across Europe have indeed been affected by the economic downturn and the austerity measures being imposed at national and supranational levels.

In response to the global economic crisis as well as to pre-existing climate change challenges, cities understood as 'collective actors', according to Le Galès' approach, and particularly their politico-economic elites have increasingly committed themselves to the pursuit of governance strategies aimed at enhancing the economic and environmental resilience of urban societies. These strategies entail the adoption of economic development goals largely originating from 'elsewhere' and most typically from the extraterritorial global space of policy circulation, such as the reduction of carbon emissions, the eco-restructuring of the built environment, the embrace of smart and creative growth pathways. The governmental rationality and the related governance structures of European cities have been adapting to these changing economic-political conditions, particularly leading to the deterritorialization of urban policy formation and the strategic repositioning of actors, pro-growth coalitions and discourses of urban economic development.

This session interrogates to what extent these recent changes question the distinctive European model of urban governance identified by Patrick Le Galès. In order to do this, paper submissions are invited touching on these issues (but not limited to these):

- The relationship between the restructuring of urban economies and governance structures across Europe in the wake of the global economic crisis;
- The changing governance structures and strategies in Europe in relation to evolving urbanization patterns;
- Emerging spatialities of urban governance across Europe: city-regions, intermunicipal cooperation, cross-border conurbations;
- The globalization and neoliberalization of urban governance across Europe: policy mobilities and hegemonic models;
- The environmentalization of urban governance: the incorporation of carbon emissions reduction targets, sustainable housing and smart growth planning principles into local policy agendas and the governance implications;

- Authoritarian vs. participatory governance: urban social movements, social conflicts and the negotiation of governance processes.

Session code:	S33
Session title:	**Trends in historical geography. Applied research and methods for spatial and landscape planning**
Organizer(s):	**Elena Dai Prà**, University of Trento (Italy)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **S1**	Parallel sessions **9-10**

Session abstract:

Landscape interpretation and analysis in a Geo-historical perspective, that is a multitemporal research on landscape patterns and landscape changes, represent an essential requirement in order to implement a sustainable spatial planning.

The proposed session will be focused on methodological samples concerning researches (also in progress) of applied historical geography, intended as a project-tool for geolocating, mapping and analysing the cultural features of present-day landscapes, but also for land-use, landscape and urban planning and, generally speaking, for territorial governance.

The main topics and case-studies of such a vision of historical geography include, but not limited to: requalification of built-up, marginal and fringe areas; rural landscapes protection and development; forest, agroforest, croplands and, in general, natural vegetated surfaces management; boundary areas pressing challenges.

Session code:	S34
Session title:	**Which future(s) for agriculture in urbanising areas? Geography of innovation and innovations in geography**
Organizer(s):	**Abrantes Patricia**, Centro Estudos Geograficos, Lisbon University (Portugal) **Clément Camille**, UMR Innovation (France) **Duvernoy Isabelle**, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR 1248 Agir (France) **Perrin Coline**, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR Innovation (France) **Salvati Luca**, Consiglio per la Ricerca e la sperimentazione in Agricoltura (Italy)

Number of slots: **3**	Room: **B3**	Parallel sessions **1-3**

Session abstract:

This session will examine the renewal of the role of agriculture in the urban and periurban areas of various countries, in a fast urbanising society. Geography can help to understand, map and model the relations between cities and agriculture. Landscape mosaics reveal new spatial configurations that reflect various combinations between urban and agricultural land uses. Actors and stakeholders build new territorial strategies bridging the gap between rural and urban, agriculture and food, private initiatives and public policies.

This session will focus on the major trends and weak signals which enhance or prevent a (re)territorialisation of the relations between agriculture, cities and countryside. Various scientific approaches highlight these renewed linkages:

- Urban sprawl and farmland on the urban fringe: spatial patterns and protection tools.
- New agricultural systems in urban areas
- Community initiatives on nature, agriculture and food within the cities
- Local food strategies and urban policies

Presentations include case studies, international comparisons and multi-scale approaches on innovations related to the reconnection between cities and agriculture. These innovations may: i) facilitate the coexistence between urban and rural activities, and foster spatial justice ii) stimulate the exchange of goods and services, for the benefit of farmers and city dwellers iii) build on local capacities iv) strengthen democratic processes and governance.

This session will also focus on the role of the geographers who support the innovations that they observe or offer. Discussions are expected on the commitment of researchers, their expertise and their own initiatives in interdisciplinary action research.

Session code:	S35
Session title:	**Repenser les migrations méditerranéennes face à la crise économique**
Organizer(s):	**Fabio Amato**, Università degli Studi di Napoli "l'Orientale" (Italy) **Camille Schmoll**, Université Paris 7 Diderot - Géographie-cités - Ecole Française de Rome (France)

Number of slots: **2**	Room: **G5**	Parallel sessions **9-10**

Session abstract:

L'organisation de ce panel vise à consolider des relations de recherche sur les mobilités et les migrations dans l'espace euro-méditerranéen, thème sur lequel les coordinateurs ont écrit dans les dernières années plusieurs contributions à échelle locale ou sur le plan macro-régional. La littérature, abondante, sur le modèle migratoire sud-européen a permis de mettre en évidence un ensemble de points communs entre les pays sud-européens. Ces pays ont connu une émigration de masse jusqu'aux années 1970 du dernier siècle puis sont devenus des lieux d'accueil. Ce retournement migratoire est intervenu dans le cadre du tournant post-fordiste, générant des opportunités pour les migrants, notamment dans le secteur tertiaire (Reyneri 2000 ; Pugliese 2011). Ces travaux ont mis en évidence des mécanismes de segmentation sexuée et ethnique au sein du marché du travail.

Le modèle migratoire sud-européen peut toutefois être réinterrogé autour des points suivants :

- ce modèle s'est construit sur l'idée du passage d'une phase historique d'émigration et à une phase historique d'immigration. La complexité du phénomène migratoire actuel – qui voit cohabiter émigration et immigration - amène à revisiter cette question.
- ce modèle occulte souvent la dimension spatiale des transformations (dynamiques de ségrégation, transformations du paysage)
- Le modèle sud-européen se base essentiellement sur des données et analyses effectuées à échelle nationale et constitue de ce point de vue une illustration de ce qu'Andrea Wimmers et Nina Glick-Schiller qualifie de « nationalisme méthodologique » (2002) : il occulte la diversité des situations locales et ne tient pas non plus compte de la dimension transnationale des réseaux sociaux et pratiques spatiales. Il occulte également les politiques migratoires développés à échelle supra-nationale, dans leur capacité à produire de la mobilité et de l'immobilité, telle que, par exemple, la politique d'asile européenne, dont les conséquences locales seront objet de ce panel.
- Il convient également de prendre en compte les effets de la crise économique mondiale qui a démarré en 2008, notamment du point de vue du ralentissement des flux migratoires et du départ de nouveaux émigrants européens.

En synthèse, la session accueillera des contributions ciblés sur l'espace euro-méditerranéen sur

- les migrations à la fois du point de vue géopolitique
- des transformations récentes des espaces urbains
- des relations interethniques et de genre.

La session aura lieu en français et anglais

Session code:	S37
Session title:	**Symbolic landscapes**
Organizer(s):	**Organizing committee**

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **F1**	Parallel sessions **10**

Session code:	S38
Session title:	**Repenser les migrations méditerranéennes face à la crise économique**
Organizer(s):	**Organizing committee**

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **S2**	Parallel sessions **8**

4.3. Thematic Panels

Session code:	P01
Session title:	**Changing Geographies and Policy Challenges in European Territorial Cooperation and EU Macro regional strategies**
Organizer(s):	**Silvia Grandi**, Emilia-Romagna Regional Authority and University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy)

*Number of slots: **1***	Room: **G2**	Parallel sessions **4**

Session abstract:

European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) is a laboratory of European integration where EU territorial cohesion is acting within the EU regional policy since 1990. This policy is also highly connected with the EU Enlargement, EU Neighbour Policy and EU Macro Regional Strategies (Baltic, Danube, Adriatic) with complex administrative, political and spatial implications.
This is a field where geography really matters and in 2013 the new European Territorial Cooperation spaces are decided within the preparation of the 2014-2020 Operational Programmes. These will consolidate or create new spaces and themes of cooperation; activities will contribute to the flow of ideas and knowledge but - as well - they can highlights frontiers, boundaries, limits, polarisations and inequalities.
This panel session aims at collecting institutional and academic perspective regarding European territorial cooperation models, the role of regions and the reasons and the potential inner effects of the changing geography in the next programming period of ETC.

Session code:	P02
Session title:	**Geographical problems of toponymy**
Organizer(s):	**Cosimo Palagiano**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **G3**	Parallel sessions **10**

Session abstract:

The aim of this session is to consider the function of the geographical names in Europe, from their ethnic and cultural point of view. In addition special attention will be paid to the historical and cartographical presence in ancient maps. The relationship between the geographical names and political and strategical events is investigated.

Session code:	P03
Session title:	**The European Union between the U.S. and China: Towards a Tripolar World-System or a Sino-centric World-System?**
Organizer(s):	**Fabio Massimo Parenti**, International Institute “Lorenzo de’ Medici” (Italy)

Number of slots: **1**	Room: **G2**	Parallel sessions **10**

Session abstract:

The Panel aims to discuss the EU’s role in the ongoing transformation of the international World-System, focusing on the European policies and strategies within the North-Atlantic Space, specifically with the U.S., and towards China. Different forms of cooperative and competitive relations should be taken into consideration in order to both clarify the current role of the EU in the definition of a new World-System and foresee possible and auspiciously developments within the ‘coopetition’ between the ‘West’ and the ‘East’. Combining Geographical and International Relations perspectives, the Panel will try to debate the above issue starting from the following questions:

- Is a Tripolar World-System the most likely configuration of the next Geography of Power at the global scale?
- Should the EU accelerate its strategic alliance with the PRC, downsizing at the same time that with the U.S.?
- Should the U.S. and the EU redefine their foreign policies to adapt to a Sino-centric World System?

4.4. City Tours

City tours **should be booked in advance**, following website (www.eugeo2013.com) instruction. For **all tours to be realized a minimum number of partcipants is needed**.

4.4.1. Walking Tour: EUR, Garbatella, Eataly



Sept 8th, 9.30

The walking tour provides for a stroll to visit the two districts of Rome: EUR (Esposizione Universale di Roma: Rome Universal Exposition) and Garbatella.

EUR was designed in the Thirties of the Twentieth century for the Universal Exposition, never held. The complex houses a few examples of monumental architecture, living with modern buildings built in the following decades. Garbatella was founded in the twenties on the hills that dominate the Basilica of St. Paul (San Paolo fuori le mura). It is very particular. Garbatella is traditionally divided into lots, occupied by buildings surrounding courtyards and gardens, especially in the past, they were meeting places for the population: washing and drying areas, shops and cellars, chairs and walls. The architecture of the neighborhood was initially inspired by the model of the English Garden City.

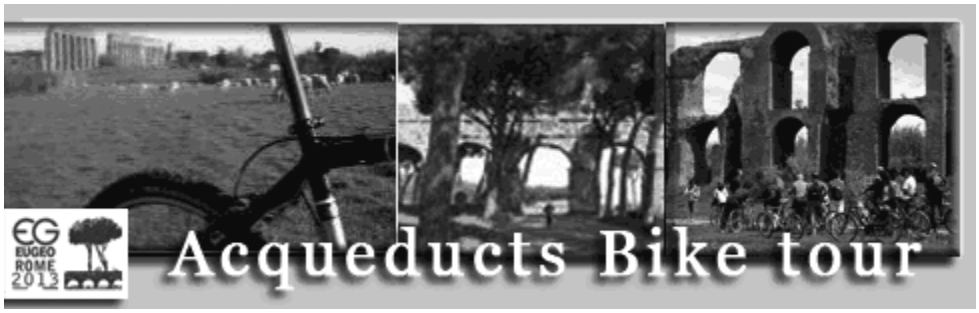
The walking tour will finish at the Eataly building.

Meeting point: Sunday September 8th, 9.30, outside "Eur Palasport", B Metro stop

Duration: 3h30min approx; slow walking

Price: this tour is for free (3€ required for transport tickets)

4.4.2. Bike tour: From Tor Fiscale to the Acqueducts Park



Sept 8th, 10.00

Tor Fiscale Park, Rome's south-east side, offers the chance to enjoy a very attractive and still unspoilt nature, thanks to its historical and landscaping heritage. Riding on the cycle path along the ancient aqueducts, getting across some rural farmhouse recently refurbished, with gardens of every kind you will easily catch sight of the majestic of Torre del Fiscale, which with its 30m, undisputedly control the whole scenery.

Aqueducts Park, an extensive archaeological naturalistic area in a distinctive landscape, proper of original roman countryside that once linked Colli Albani with city gates; six of eleven aqueducts that once served ancient Rome still stand here. Famous artists, poets and travelers felt in love with this amazing and unique natural environment.

Meeting point: Sunday, September 8th, 10.00, (more detailed information will be sent via emai)

Duration: 3h approx; distance: 12 km

Price: € 22

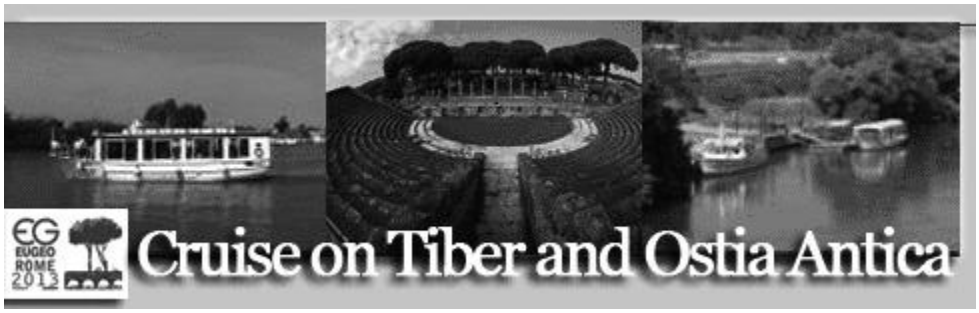
What is included: Bike rental, helmet, snack, english speaking guide.

Maximum number of partecipants: 40

Minimum number of partecipants: 10

Organized with the collaboration of **GAZEBIKE**

4.4.3. Ostia Antica and the Tiber



Sept 8th, 10.00

Visit to the most important national archaeological sites, Ostia Antica and then guided tours on the Tiber along the landscape of Natural Reserve of the Roman Coast on one side and the river landscape on the other, arriving to Marconi's bridge.

Itinerary: guided tour in Ostia Antica, an important archeological site and then by boat on the Tiber to Marconi Bridge to see through a different perspective the landscape of the drainage, the salt flats history and the element of culture of the area will take you on a particular journey.

Meeting point: Sunday September 8th, 10.00, Ostia Antica main entrance

Duration: 6h approx

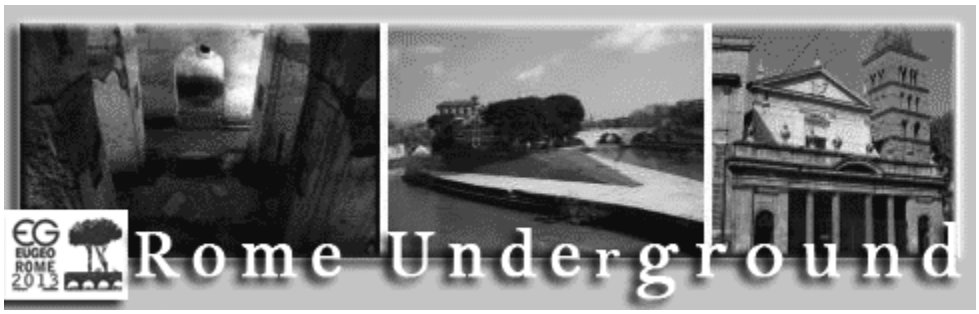
Price: € 30

What is included: Boat journey from Ostia Antica to Marconi's bridge (near to Rome center), booking fee for the ruins of Ostia Antica, English guide.

Minimum number of participants: 50

Organized with the collaboration of **CEA (Centro di Educazione Ambientale)**

4.4.4. Rome Underground: St. Crisogono in Trastevere



Sept 8th, 10.00

The universally known monuments of Rome, like the Colosseum and the Pantheon, are considered spectacular works of art for their magnificence and craftsmanship, but they do not do justice to the immensity of the city, in its more than 2800 year-old history.

Before to go to Trastevere's stunning medieval basilica of St. Crisogono, the group will get down to the stairs from Garibaldi' bridge to arrive on Tiber river, at the real height of ancient Rome. There, the participants will know why were formed underground and will be told the legends on the formation of the Tiberina Island.

St. Crisogono: One of the most ancient titulus. Trastevere's stunning medieval basilica rises from a church converted from a private residence where Christian cults were observed. It was probably built in the 4th century under Pope Sylvester I, rebuilt in the 12th century and again by Giovanni Battista Soria, funded by Scipione Borghese, in the early 17th century. The underground of St. Crisogono contains the ruins of one of the most ancient tituli born in Trastevere district. The fine paintings are from the 8th to the 11th century and several sarcophagi have been preserved here, some beautifully decorated. But what does a titulus mean? In the beginning the Church did not have juridical power so the first Christians held their meetings inside private homes that were put at disposal of the believers. These ecclesia domesticae (the homes) had a sign outside the door with the name of the owner; such a sign was called a titulus.

Meeting point: Sunday September 8th, 10.00, Via Gioacchino Belli (under the statue)

Duration: 1h30min approx
Price: if 10-20 participants, € 21 per person; if 20 or more participants, € 13.
What is included: Booking fee, English guide and ticket
Maximum number of partecipants: 20
Minimum number of partecipants: 10
Organized with the collaboration of **Roma Sotterranea**

4.4.5. Eataly's Eatinerario



Sept 4th, in the afternoon

Itinerant lunch tasting around Eataly: three options to do a taste experience.
Meeting point: EATALY, Piazzale XXI Ottobre 1942
Organized by **Eataly**

Option A. Wine Tasting: tasting of 5 wines with an expert sommelier

Duration: 1h 30min approx
Price: € 44

Option B. A small gastronomic journey to help you discover the best of Italian food and product

The tour includes a brief introduction about Eataly company and different tastes.It begins on the ground floor with a taste of the Italian 'piadina", a flat bread sandwich made by the Maioli brothers from Cervia, then to bakery to see wood-fired ovens and have a taste of Italian pizza and focaccia made with organic ground stone organic flour of Mulino Marino. On the first floor visitors reach the Friggitoria with a dish of fried fish, squid, shrimps and other delicious products to share. Do not miss a taste of Italian fabulous buffalo mozzarella made fresh every day by Roberto Battaglia from Caserta on the second floor of Eataly. A taste of a vegetarian dish at the vegetable restaurant with a glass of Alta Langa sparkling wine to digest everything, and last but not least, the guests can enjoy the delicious cakes Golosotti from patissier Luca Montersino and drink a coffee at Vergnano coffee bar.
Duration: 1h 30min approx
Price: € 55
The guided tour is in English

Otpion C. Cooking course about Italian pasta in the kitchen Dominici.

Course on fresh pasta and stuffed pasta.
At the end of the course participants will taste the dishes cooked in the kitchen.
Duration: 2h 30min approx
Price: € 110
What is included: Certificate of participation, recipes, hat, apron.

5. Programme

Sept 5th, Main Congress Venue

	Parallel sessions 1 (10.30-12.10)	**Parallel sessions 2** (13.10-14-50)	**Parallel sessions 3** (15.10-16.50)
G1	**S26** 1 - Recent development in global changes and human mobilities	**S26** 2	**S26** 3
G4	**S15** 1 - Geography and literature: from the review of the world to territories development	**S15** 2	**S15** 3
F1	**S28** 1 - Social capital in Europe: a geographical perspective	**S28** 2	**S27** 1 - Rural development and local identities in the European Union
S1	**S16** 1 - Geography education's challenges in response to changing geographies	**S16** 2	**S16** 3
S2	**S06** 1 - Common Agriculture Policy role and value in a changing world	**S06** 2	**S06** 3
S3	**S12** 1 Ethics and geographical knowledge: which research for which legitimacies?	**S12** 2	
B1		**S20** 1 - Multiple geographical perspectives on hazards and disasters	**S20** 2
B2	**S02** 1 - Beyond Fortress Europe? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the EU external frontiers	**S02** 2	**S02** 3
B3	**S34** 1 - Which future(s) for agriculture in urbanising areas?	**S34** 2	**S34** 3
B4	**S05** 1 - Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"	**S05** 2	**S05** 3

Sept 5th, Campidoglio

Plenary 1 (18.10-19.30), Sala Protomoteca

Sept 6th, Main Congress Venue

	Parallel sessions 4 (8.30-10.10)	**Parallel sessions 5** (10.30-12.10)	**Parallel sessions 6** (14.50-16.30)
G1	**S26** 4 - Recent development in global changes and human mobilities	S26 5	**S21** - New geo-graphies of exile
G2	**P01** - Changing geographies and policy challenges in European territorial cooperation	**S29** 1 - Spatialities: topography and/versus topology in contemporary spatial thinking	**S29** 2
G4	**S15** 4 - Geography and literature..	**S10** 1 - Economic recession: interpretations, performances, and reifications in the tourism	**S10** 2
G5	**S09** 1 - Crisis and new geographies of finance in European regions	**S09** 2	**S09** 3
F1	**S27** 2 - Rural development..	**S27** 3	**S27** 4
S1	**S19** - Just in time geographies. Big data and citizen science in spatial analysis and geographical	**S04** 1 - Cartography, geography, geographic information	**S04** 2
S2	**S17** – Inter-dependencies between policies, energy consumption, and global environmental change	**S25** 1 - Postmodern cartographies	**S25** 2
S3	**S14** 1 - Geographies of TransformAction: spaces, processes, practices	**S14** 2	**S14** 3
B1	**S03** 1 - Breaking down boundaries: geographers for a new geography of Europe	**S03** 2	**S03** 3
B2	**S02** 4 -Beyond "Fortress Europe"..	**S02** 5	**S02** 6
B3	**S07** 1 - Comparative urban geography of post-socialist cities	**S07** 2	**S07** 3
B4	**S05** 4 - Changes in landscape studies..	**S23** 1 - "Old" and "new" economic geography	**S23** 2

Plenary 2 (13.10-14.30), Room: "Aula Magna", Rettorato building

Plenary 3 (16.50-18.10), Room: "Aula Magna", Rettorato building

Sept 7th, Main Congress Venue

	Parallel sessions 7 (8.30-10.10)	Parallel sessions 8 (10.30-12.10)	Parallel sessions 9 (14.50-16.30)	Parallel sessions 10 (16.50-18.30)
G1	**S11** 1 - ESPON evidence in a changing Europe	**S11** 2	**S11** 3	**S11** 4
G2	**S32** 1 - The European city: is there still a distinctive European model	**S32** 2	**S32** 3	**P03** - The European Union between the US and China
G3	**S24** Planning 'outer' relations: strategical partnership, neighbourhood policy and their local impact	**S22** 1 - New spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions	**S22** 2	**P02** - Geographical problems of toponymy
G4	**S08** 1 - Convergence, regional disparities and social cohesion in Europe	**S08** 2	**S01** 1 - Alternative food networks: the biopolitics of quality and embeddedness	**S01** 2
G5	**S13** 1 - Ethno-cultural diversity and the question of the national	**S13** 2	**S35** - Repenser les migrations méditerranéens face à la crise économique	**S35** 2
F1	**S18** 1 - Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions	**S18** 2	**S18** 3	**S37** Symbolic landscapes
S1	**S04** 3 - Cartography, geography, geographic information	**S04** 4	**S33** 1 - Trends in historical geography	**S33** 2
S2	**S30** 1 - Sustainable land management: smart governance for changing geographies of land use	**S38** - Land use and sustainability		
S3	**S31** 1 - The Air, the Water, the Earthquake: perceived "threats" from the environment	**S31** 2		

Plenary 4 (13.30-14.50), Room: G1 (Aula I)

Closing ceremony (18.30-19.00), Room: G1 (Aula I)

6. Sessions

Sept 5th, Main Congress Venue

Registration (from 8.30)

Parallel sessions, first slot (10.30 - 12.10)

Room: G1 (Aula I), ground flour

S26 **Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**

Slot 1: Human mobility perceptions

Chair: **Armando Montanari**

Presentations:

1. Does internal migration affect the mental health of migrants? An analysis of depression and anxiety using the British Households Panel Survey, 1991-2008 [Nicolò Marchesini]
2. At personal crossroads: perceptions, experiences and everyday strategies of a group of young postgraduate students in Barcelona (Spain) [Anna Ortiz, Cristobal Mendoza]
3. Residential preferences of the foreign retired immigrants: the case of the Canary Islands (Spain) [Josefina Domínguez-Mujica, Ramon Díaz Hernández, Juan Parreño-Castellano]
4. Population Mobility as Society Structure Effecting Process: case of Latvia [Zenija Kruzmetra]
5. Climate extremes and migration in South Asia: the local experts' knowledge and perception [Robert Stojanov, Barbora Duží]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S15 **Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires / Geography and literature: from world's review to territories development**

Slot 1: Lectures sociales et critiques

Chairs: **Bertrand Levy**, **Muriel Rosemberg**

Presentations:

1. L'espace bruxellois au XIXe siècle: une approche littéraire [Laurence Brogniez, Tatiana Debroux, Christophe Loir, Jean-Michel Decroly]
2. Italie Title: " Cacadou " ou la colonisation en cage d'osier: de l'Orient à Saint-Malo et retour dans la saga Ces Messieurs de Saint-Malo de Bernard Simiot [Marengo Marina]
3. Les territoires de la ville en lutte dans les romans du " printemps érable ". Une réflexion sur la contribution de la géographie littéraire à la géographie critique [Pierre-Mathieu Le Bel]
4. France Title: Les Chroniques d'Alexandre Vialatte: une géographie du monde au prisme de l'Auvergne [Bordessoule Eric, Michel Lompech]
5. L'imaginaire géographique et sa littérature, Pour une épistémocritique du développement territorial [Canova Nicolas]

Room: B2 (Odeion), Basement

S02 **Beyond "Fortress EUrope"? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the European Union external frontiers**

Slot 1: Reconceptualising post-Westpahlian borders

Chair: **Filippo Celata**

Presentations:

1. Border Ethics and the Liberal Dilemma. A Critical View from EU-Europe [James W. Scott]
2. Trends in Bordering: The United States and Europe Compared [Matthew Longo]
3. Polarising imaginaries, separated arenas of discourse: EU external borders as a field of diverging political interests [Hans-Joachim Bürkner]
4. Reconceptualizing Europe: Crossbordering and state ordering at the EU's external frontiers [Jussi Laine]

Room: B3 (Partenone), Basement

S34 **Which future(s) for agriculture in urbanising areas? Geography of innovation and innovations in geography**

Slot 1: Qualitative analysis of agri-urban issues

Chair: **Perrin Coline**

Discussant: **Salvati Luca**

Presentations:

1. Agricultural land use/cover changes and spatial patterns in the Lisbon metropolitan region [Fontes Inês, Rocha Jorge, Abrantes Patricia, Paul Yann]
2. The other side of the fringe: Peri-urban agriculture and urban expansion in Athens, Greece [Salvati Luca, Di Bartolomei Rosanna]
3. Urban rurality or rural urbanity: the antinomies of Agro romano [Lelo Keti]
4. The Horta de València (Spain): a cultural landscape to be protected [Membrado Joan Carles]

Room: B4 (Aula Archeologia), Basement

S05 **Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"**

Slot 1

Chair: **Benedetta Castiglioni**

Discussant: **Kenneth Olwig**

Presentations:

1. Le paysage en temps de crise [Yves Luginbühl]
2. Landscape at time of crisis: societal and psychological dimensions of new geographies of home [Theano S. Terkenly]
3. The landscape as expression of the cultures co-habiting in it and as tool for the territories' knowledge and transformation [Cristina Mattiucci]
4. Médiation paysagère et projets énergétiques [Serge Briffaud, Viviana Ferrario]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S28 **Social capital in Europe: a geographical perspective. The social and economic networks of trust for territorial development**

Slot 1

Chair and Discussant: **Isabella Santini**

Presentations:

1. Enhancing social inclusion through Information and Communication Technologies and knowledge sharing --- experiences from an Italian region [Stina Heikkilä]
2. Cultural Regionalism, Regional Policy and Territorial Development in Transformation Romania [Oana-Ramona Ilovan]
3. Territorial Socio-Economic Evolution and Changes to increase Social Capital: the Italian case of Genoa [Alessandro Leto]
4. Social capital and health: analysing links in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Portugal [Helena Nogueira, Ana Lourenço]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S16 **Geography education's challenges in response to changing geographies**

Slot 1

Chair: **Cristiano Pesaresi**

Presentations:

1. A New Paradigm in Learning Geography: Building Competences, from Theory to Practice [Maria Eliza Dulama]
2. Assessing Competences Characteristic of Geography, from Theory to Efficient Tools [Maria Eliza Dulama]
3. Citizenship and Geography education in Europe: from structures to practices [Stefano Malatesta, Jesus Granados]
4. The geography education for a global citizenship [Igor Sasha]
5. Field Training of Young Geographers in European countries: Twenty Years of Experience [Marina Arshinova, Marina Korshunova]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S06 **Common Agriculture Policy role and value in a changing world. Food-agriculture-environment as key factors in order to get through the current global economic crisi**

Slot 1

Chair: **Ana Firmino**, **Maria Gemma Grillotti**

Discussant: **Andrea Sonnino**

Presentations:

1. The incoherence between agriculture and water policies in Andalusia: a Societal Metabolism perspective [Violeta Cabello]
2. Territorial identity and rurality [Maria Fiori]
3. The Relationship between Food – Agriculture – Environment compared with the new Common Agriculture Policy [Maria Gemma Grillotti]
4. The Controversial Common Agricultural Policy: how to get through the current global economic crisis? [Ana Firmino

Poster presentation: Environmental study to obtain quality wines [Ramón Bienes, Andrés García-Díaz, Manuel Rodríguez-Rastrero Gumuzzio, Blanca Sastre]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S12 **Ethics and geographical knowledge: Which researches for which legitimacies?**
Slot 1
Chair: **Isabelle Dumont**, **Ludovic Jeanne**
Discussant: **Claudio Minca**

Presentations:

1. Une bonne géographie? Le retour à une géographie critique et sensible [Josep Vicent Boira]
2. Ethique et adaptation au changement climatique [Vicent Berdoulay, Olivier Soubeyran]
3. Tertium non datur. The "third mission" as a tool for public legitimacy: a geographical viewpoint [Mauro Varotto]

Parallel sessions, second slot (13.10 - 14.50)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S26 **Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**
Slot 2: Analysis methods
Chair: **Gabor Michalko**

Presentations:

1. Modeling of secondary trips: to understand the global evolutions of daily mobility [Lionel Kieffer]
2. Human mobility and coastal areas: a research methodology [Barbara Staniscia, Armando Montanari]
3. Global change and migration: an overview [Etienne Piguet]
4. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Self Organised Map (SOM), contribution to mobility analysis [Luca Deravignone]
5. Mobilités en action dans les réseaux du "made in Italy" [Angela Alaimo, Alessandra Scroccaro]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S15 Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires
Geography and literature: from world's review to territories development
Slot 2: Cartographies littéraires
Chairs: **Mauricette Fournier**, **Marina Marengo**

Presentations:

1. Voyage dans le Marseille de Total Kheops (J.-C. Izzo). Essai de cartographie sensible [Rosemberg Muriel, Troin Florence]
2. Mapping European travel in literature: A way to identify geographies of change [Tuffery Christophe, Ljungberg Christina]
3. Travel literature: analysis of a spaces located on the margins of the Europe, Iceland [Reneteaud Gaelle]
4. Le Saint-Pétersbourg de Dostoïevski: de l'œuvre au patrimoine [Gal Maria]

Room: B1 (Aula a vetri), Basement

S20 **Multiple geographical perspectives on hazards and disasters]**
Slot 1: Managing the unforeseeable: risk responses through planning
Chairs: **Lina Calandra**, **Giuseppe Forino**

Presentations:

1. Responding to changing paradigms of risk: managing flood risk and enhancing organisational resilience [Martina McGuinness]
2. Risk management in Territorial planning in El Salvador [Rhina Castellón]
3. Addressing the Hazards of Sea Level Rise: The Promise and Limits of Adaptation Models and Tools [José Otero, Robert Dare]
4. The progression of vulnerability: A multi-scalar perspective on disasters, the case of Chaitén in Chile [Vicente Sandoval Henriquez]
5. Disaster recovery and the need of community participation: the C.A.S.E. Project in L'Aquila as a case study [Federico Venturini, Ersilia Verlinghieri]

Room: B2 (Odeion), Basement

S02 **Beyond "Fortress EUrope"? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the European Union external frontiers**
Slot 2: Negotiating mobile EUropean borders
Chair: **Vladimir Kolossov**

Presentations:

1. Internal, external and conflicting: the case of the Cypriot border within the EU [Anna Casaglia]
2. The Western Balkans as a landscape of exclusion [Tihomir Topuzovski]
3. Cross-border cooperation of Lviv and Kharkiv border regions in the context of Ukrainian transnational integration towards EU and Russia [Andriy Bryn]

4. Beyond the External Frontier: Identity and Cross Border Commuting in Croatian-Slovenian borderland in Hrvatsko zagorje, Croatia [Marta Zorko, Ivan Šulc, Marko Kovačić]
5. Polish Eastern Border from the End of the Second World War until Today [Katarzyna Stoklosa, Besier Gerhard]

Room: B3 (Partenone), Basement

S34 **Which future(s) for agriculture in urbanising areas? Geography of innovation and innovations in geography**
Slot 2: Socio-qualitative analysis of agriurban innovation
Chair: **Abrantes Patrícia**
Discussant: **Perrin Coline**

Presentations:
1. Territorial innovations connecting agriculture and urban development: a typology of cases studies [Soulard Christophe, Scheromm Pascale, Robineau Ophelie, Prevost Marie-Laure, Perrin Coline, Nougaredes Brigitte, Arnal Clement, Chia Eduardo, Clément Camille, Jarrige Françoise, Laurens Lucette]
2. The sustainability by Lipor: which agriculture in the metropolitan area of Porto (Portugal)? [Clément Camille, Abrantes Patricia]
3. Innovative dimension of urban gardening: selected case studies from the Czech republic [Barbora Duží, Stojanov Robert]
4. Etre fermier d'Association pour le maintien de l'agriculture paysanne: Quelles innovations? [Poulot Monique, Aragau Claire]
5. Farmers in Geneva: life courses, representations and innovations [Jarrige Françoise, Salomon-Cavin Joëlle]

Room: B4 (Aula Archeologia), Basement

S05 **Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"**
Slot 2
Chair: **Mauro Varotto**
Discussant: **Claudio Cerreti**

Presentations:
1. Between landscape and language. Practices of relation [Loredana Ponticelli]
2. Paysage, mediation paysagere et " bon etat ecologique " de la haute vallee de la Sevre Niortaise. Mener une enquête historique pour fonder un projet partagé (XVIIIème-XXIème siècles) [Rémi Bercovitz]
3. The plurality of meanings and values of cultural landscapes, building bridges from an integrated interpretation approach to communication process [Andreia Pereira, Fernando Paulino]
4. The Role of Monument Trees in Defining Local Identity. The case of the Marche's Landscape [Salvatore Cannizzaro, Gian Luigi Corinto]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S28 **Social capital in Europe: a geographical perspective. The social and economic networks of trust for territorial development**
Slot 2
Chair and Discussant: **Maria Felice Arezzo**

Presentations:
1. Social Capital, Industrial Districts and Regional Unemployment in Italy [Luca Andriani]
2. The complex relationship among life satisfaction, risk perception and confidence: the Italian case [Carolina Facioni, Isabella Corazziari, Paola Di Filippo]
3. Subjective poverty and social capital: a comparison among European countries [Giuseppina Guagnano, Elisabetta Santarelli]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S16 **Geography education's challenges in response to changing geographies**
Slot 2
Chair: **Karl Donert**

Presentations:
1. iGuess 2: Integrating GIS Use in Education in Several Subjects [Luc Zwartjes]
2. Mountains as a territorial laboratory for teaching geography [Cristiano Giorda, Giacomo Pettenati]
3. The sound of Geography: teaching places through their soundscape [Lorena Rocca, Enrico Squarcina, Stefano Malatesta, Roberto Gonella, Alessandro Fagiuli]
4. Practice and Theory in Geography: Experiences from International Collaboration for Teacher Education [Gerry O'Reilly]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S06 **Common Agriculture Policy role and value in a changing world. Food-agriculture-environment as key factors in order to get through the current global economic crisi**
Slot 2
Chair: **Ana Firmino**, **Maria Gemma Grillotti**
Discussant: **Andrea Sonnino**

Presentations:
1. Promotion and touristic development of the rural areas through audiovisual products [Maria Dina Lombardi]

2. Perspectives and Role of Agriculture in the context of themcurrent worldwide crisis [Maria Patrizia Marino]
3. New rurality and high quality agriculture in Apulia Region [Liberata Nicoletti]
4. Biomass Power, Agriculture and Sustainability. A case study in the hills of Northern Campania [Andrea Riggio, Pierluigi De Felice]
5. From fields to the table: food security as a fundamental objective. The case of Capitanata [Rosanna Russo]
6. Rural tourism as cultural tourism [Kostantina Tatsios]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S12 **Ethics and geographical knowledge: Which researches for which legitimacies?**

Slot 2

Chair: **Isabelle Dumont**, **Ludovic Jeanne**

Discussant: **Claudio Minca**

Presentations:

1. Useful for the Humanity [Fabrizio Eva]
2. Registering Difference, Encouraging Dissent? An Analysis of Indian Biofuel Policy as 'Good Environmental Politics' [Evelien de Hoop, Saurabh Arora, Henry Romijn]
3. Ethics as a geographical object: a detour through the theories of action [Claire Tollis]
4. Walking through Dangerous Neighbourhoods: Ethics and Qualitative Research in Palermo [Marco Picone]

Parallel sessions, third slot (15.10 – 16.50)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S26 **Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**

Slot 3: Ongoing changes

Chair: **Barbara Staniscia**

Presentations:

1. Recent population mobility in Croatia, causes and consequences [Vera Graovac Matassi,]
2. Territory and Mobility: Current Perspectives of High Speed Rail and Low Cost Air Transport in Europe [Carlos Hugo Soria, Roberto D.Pisonero]
3. Cycling as a new form of urban mobility, case study Zadar (Croatia) [Ana Pejdo]
4. Demographical factors of regional differentiation of migration [Dovilé Krupickaité]
5. Crisis migrants, new trend of the recent EU mobility [Elina Apsite-Berina, Maris Berzins, Zaiga Krisjane]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S15 **Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires / Geography and literature: from world's review to territories development**

Slot 3: l'imaginaire géolittéraire comme ressource territoriale

Chairs: **Anna Madoeuf**, **Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaria**

Presentations:

1. Hermann Hesse au Tessin. Espace vécu, représenté, valorisé [Bertrand Levy]
2. La fabrique littéraire de la ville: quand l'Oulipo renouvelle les pratiques d'aménagement urbain [Geraldine Molina]
3. Les territoires littéraires du Plateau Mont-Royal (Montréal): parcours urbains, mise en valeur et nostalgies [Marie-Laure Poulot]
4. Lieux littéraires et attractivité des territoires: cartographie des maisons d'écrivains en France, premiers enseignements et perspectives [Bonniot Mirloup Aurore]
5. Marcher dans les pas des écrivains: l'héritage littéraire comme ressource territoriale [Fournier Mauricette]

Room: B1 (Aula a vetri), Basement

S20 **Multiple geographical perspectives on hazards and disasters]**

Slot 2: One world, different risks, similar solutions?

Chairs: **Lina Calandra**, **Giuseppe Forino,**

Presentations:

1. Living on the volcano: a neighbourhood classification approach to analysing vulnerable populations in Quito [Iain Willis, Maurizio Gibin, Joana Barros]
2. How can disaster risk reduction logic be assessed? A sociological framework for mapping organizational constructions of disaster risk [Aaron Clark-Ginsberg, Pat Gibbons]
3. Traditional knowledge and coping strategies for natural disaster risk management in North Afghanistan [Malashree Bhargava, Sebastian Wigele]

4. From the disaster to the emergency: the geography of relations in time of crisis
[Sara Bonati]

Room: B2 (Odeion), Basement

S02 **Beyond "Fortress EUrope"? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the European Union external frontiers**

Slot 3: Mobile bodies across EUropean gates

Chair: **Luiza Bialasiewicz**

Presentations:

1. Tangier, mobile city [Luiza Bialasiewicz]
2. Beyond Evros Wall [Cristina Del Biaggio]
3. New Migrants' Agencies and Subjectivities beyond the metaphor of "Fortress Europe". Artistic experiences from the LampedusaInFestival and the Lampedusa Museum of Migrations [Chiara Brambilla]
4. Islands and the undesirables. Irregular maritime migration in Southern-European Islands [Camille Schmoll, Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir]
5. Call for no b/orders… Squat the neoliberal 'city'! [Sutapa Chattopadhyay]

Room: B3 (Partenone), Basement

S34 **Which future(s) for agriculture in urbanising areas? Geography of innovation and innovations in geography**

Slot 3: Food, land as key urban issues

Chair: **Salvati Luca**

Discussant: **Clément Camille**

Presentations:

1. Niche level innovations in the food supply socio-technical regime [Filippo Randelli]
2. The construction of the local by the mobility: The qualification of the origin to the milk lambs in Corsica and Sardinia [Lacombe Nicolas, Delfosse Claire, Casabianca François]
3. The various scales of the interaction between agriculture and urban sprawl: Producing crops near the city of Toulouse [Salvati Luca, Duvernoy Isabelle, Paradis Sylvie]
4. Cross-border metropolization: the role of agriculture in the construction of Greater Geneva [Sebastien Alcaix]
5. Residential growth and formation of spatial identity in the suburban areas of Usti nad Labem [Darina Posova]

Room: B4 (Aula Archeologia), Basement

S05 **Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"**

Slot 3

Chair: **Theano Terkenly**

Discussant: **Maria Chiara Zerbi**

Presentations:

1. Landscape icons as mirror for self-representation in local communities [Monica Meini, Diana Ciliberti]
2. Knowledge, Awareness and Sharing: the role of local communities for the implementation of the Landscape observatories. The experience of the "Osservatorio del Canale di Brenta" (Veneto Region) [Mauro Varotto]
3. The landscape plan in a changing world: new participatory methodologies in the Sardinian Landscape Plan [Anna Maria Colavitti, Sergio Serra, Alessia Usai]
4. Landscape as means for new territorial representations: experience from Burtnieki, Latvia [Margarita Vološina, Anita Zarina]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S27 **Rural development policy and local identities in the European Union**

Slot 1: UE policies and new trends

Chair: **Maria Gemma Grillotti**

Presentations:

1. Definition of a potential rural development model as a governance instrument through the analysis of the rural [Gargano Giuseppe]
2. Enhancing local identity in rural areas: some empirical evidence from LAGs' experience in a southern region of Italy [Ricciardelli Antonella, Urso Giulia]
3. Leader approach in Madrid and Valencia [Yubero Bernabé Claudia]
4. Multifuncionality and processes of "broadening" in the Veneto Region: current issues and new trends [Luca Simone Rizzo, Messina Patrizia]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S16 **Geography education's challenges in response to changing geographies**
Slot 3
Chair: **Joop van der Schee**

Presentations:

1. Geography education's: a new approach to the urban environment [Paolo Rognini, Matteo Massarelli]
2. Progress report and perspectives, on geographical education in the light of a survey [Judit Üto-Visi]
3. GeoCapabilities: An International Approach to Researching and Improving Teacher Preparation and Leadership in Geography [Michael Solem, David Lambert, Sirpa Tani]
4. Developing Workforce Competencies for Social and Environmental Careers: The Role of Graduate Education [Michael Solem]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S06 **Common Agriculture Policy role and value in a changing world. Food-agriculture-environment as key factors in order to get through the current global economic crisi**
Slot 3
Chair: **Ana Firmino**, **Maria Gemma Grillotti**
Discussant: **Andrea Sonnino**

Presentations:

1. Agriculture and rural life for the preservation and promotion of inland areas: the case of the Subappennino Dauno (Apulia) [Anna Bozzi]
2. The Beautiful Agricultural Landscape of Molise as a Resource for Tourism [Carmen Silva Castagnoli]
3. Food Processing Products of non - European Countries with Eu labels PDO and PGI [Giuseppina Esposito]
4. The new PAC (Common Agricultural Policy) and the agricultural systems of Molise [Loredana Mastroberardino]
5. The impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on the company's choices for quality wine production in the Basso Tavoliere (Puglia): a case study [Biagia Papagno]
6. The spaces and ethics in the Common Agricultural Policy [Isabella Varraso]

Sept 5th, Campidoglio

Opening ceremony (17.30 – 18.10)

Plenary 1 (18.10 – 19.30)

Venue: Piazza del Campidoglio, Sala Protomoteca
Chair: **Sergio Conti**, President of Società Geografica Italiana, Università di Torino
Welcome address from the four Italian EUGEO Members: **Franco Salvatori**, former President of Società Geografica Italiana, Università di Roma Tor Vergata
Greetings from: **Massimo Bray**, Italian Minister for Culture and Tourism; **Luigi Frati**, Rector of the University of Rome La Sapienza; **Ignazio Marino**, Major of Roma Capitale.

Keynote speeches:

1. **Vladimir Kolossov**, President of the International Geographical Union; Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia): ***Sovereignty, "Stateness" and Contested Borders in the Contemporary Geopolitical Context***
2. **Anne Buttimer**, Former President of the International Geographical Union; University College Dublin (Ireland): ***Changing Practices of Geography and Challenges of Century XXI***

Sept 6th, Main congress venue

Parallel sessions, fourth slot (8.30 - 10.10)

Room: G1 (Aula I), ground flour

S26 **Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**

Slot 4: Cultural interactions

Chair: **Pere A. Salvà-Tomàs**

Presentations:

1. Migration and processes of cultural interaction: outcomes from the Italian geographical research and study opportunities facing "Metropolis 2014" [Carlo Angelo Brusa, Davide Papotti]
2. Investigation of the Mobility Attempts of Roma People in South Eartern Europe [Istvan Süli-Zakar, Mihály Tömöri]
3. Youth urban mobility in Brussels and the global valorisation of mobility [Perrine Devleeshouwer]
4. Future development of Zadar County Transport System after Croatia's ascension to the EU [Damar Magaš, Ana Pejdo]
5. Human capital mobility in Europe: is the Old Continent still attractive for talents? [Antonietta Pagano]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor

P01 **Changing geographies and policy challenges in European territorial cooperation and EU macro regional strategies**

Organizer: **Silvia Grandi**, Emilia-Romagna Regional Authority / University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy)

Panelists:

1. Lodovica Agrò, Director General EU Regional Policy, Italian Ministry of Economic Development - 2014-2020 ETC: "Geographies: Italian old and new borders and spaces of cooperation"
2. Helga Bubanović Devčić, Assistant Minister, Croatian Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds: "Croatia in the EU: geographical perspectives"
3. Christiane Breznik, Managing Authority, Operational Programme Central Europe, City of Vienna: "Managing projects in multinational landscapes"
4. Alain Roggeri, Advisor for Macro Regions Strategies, former Head of Unit - DG Regio, European Commission: "Macroregional strategies: new EU spaces of cooperation?"

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S15 **Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires / Geography and literature: from world's review to territories development**

Slot 4: l'espace en récits

Chairs: **Pierre-Mathieu Le Bel**, **Christina Ljungberg**

Presentations:

1. D'Istanbul aux confins de l'Europe: voyage en train à friction littéraire (le Crime de l'Orient-Express, Agatha Christie, 1934) [Madoeuf Anna]
2. The territory and the nation in the literature: Galicia and Otero Pedrayo [Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaria]
3. Quand la littérature devient document: les récits de voyage, des sources pour la géographie des paysages d'Espagne [Juvanon du Vachat Agnès]
4. Ecrire le jardin, écrire la terre. L'expérience du terrain et les pratiques littéraires dans les couvents féminins post-tridentins [Ilona Woronow]
5. Rethinking the Mediterranean through Geopoetics: A New Acquacentric Approach to Landscape and Mindscape for the Flourishing of "World Literature" [Mohammed Hashas]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S09 **Crisis and new geographies of finance in European regions between social inclusion and resilience of the territories**

Slot 1: Changes and persistence at time of crisis

Chair: **Vittorio Amato**

Presentations:

1. New investment circuits in Switzerland: between institutional dynamics and territorial issues [Olivier Crevoisier, Victoriya Salomon, Thierry Theurillat]
2. The European crisis: analysis of its fundamentals from an economic geography perspective [Maria Stella Chiaruttini]
3. Geography of crisis in Catalonia: mapping the increasing regional and social disparities [Aaron Gutiérrez Palomero]
4. Financial crisis and european cultural investments. Territorial impacts and shared utopias [Daniela La Foresta]

Room: B1 (Aula a vetri), Basement

S03 **Breaking down boundaries: geographers for a new geography of Europe**

Slot 1

Chair: **Andrea Natalini**, **Nicola Franceschi**

Presentations:

1. Crossborder coopérations: the geographer and territorial reorganizations [Lauranne Jacob, André Suchet]
2. The key factor for a successful territorial cohesion: cross-border cooperation, How can some EU instruments make a new geography? [Mátyás Jaschitz]
3. The borders broken by embassy networks: how diplomacy contribute to a new regionalisation of Europe [Antoine Laporte]
4. Promoting geography in Europe: enabling a European dimension through Digital Earth [Karl Donert]

Room: B2 (Odeion), Basement

S02 **Beyond "Fortress EUrope"? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the European Union external frontiers**

Slot 4: The EU external borders as spaces of meaning

Chair: **Elena dell'Agnese**

Presentations:

1. The Mediterranean as a "frontier"? [Elena dell'Agnese]
2. The Mediterranean: a border or a region? A local perspective from the Italy-Tunisia border [Raffaella Coletti]
3. The Narrative Construction of the Transnistria Border [Olga Filippova]
4. Traveling on the borders of European Union. The new Croatian border [Damiano Gallinaro]
5. EUro-Mediterranean "borderscapes": a possible conceptual re-framing via socio-spatial analysis [Alice Buoli]

Room: B3 (Partenone), Basement

S07 **Comparative urban geography of post-socialist cities**

Slot 1

Chair: **Dovilé Krupickaité**

Presentations:

1. Neighbourhood dynamics and socio-spatial change in post-socialist cities: a comparative perspective [Zoltán Kovács]
2. Universal or unique? Mechanisms and processes of social change in post-socialist cities (the case of Warsaw) [Magdalena Górczynska]
3. Urban residential mobility in a post-socialist metropolis: The case study of Riga [Maris Berzins, Zaiga Krisjane, Andris Bauls]
4. A multi level analysis of socio-economic differentiation in Lithuania [Vytautas Valatka, Danas Zuokas]

Room: B4 (Aula Archeologia), Basement

S05 **Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"**

Slot 4 (in collaboration with the session S18)

Chair: **Benedetta Castiglioni**, **Fabio Parascandolo**

Discussant: **Kenneth Olwig**

Presentations:

1. Daily life's explorers, social networks and landscape policies [Andrea Salustri]
2. What Tools of Re Presentation? Studies in the Visual Culture of Landscape Architecture [Sandra Parvu]
3. Landscape changes in the small islands of the Mediterranean. A theoretical approach and some case studies [Arturo Gallia]
4. Landscape as a mediator for tourist destination practices: the case study of the island of Rhodes [Chrysafina Geronta]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S27 **Rural development policy and local identities in the European Union**

Slot 2: Typical and traditional production

Chair: **Pietro Tarasi**

Presentations:

1. Solidarity between private and public in the conservation of a cultural landscape: the case-study of Tramonti (Liguria-Italy) [Burlando Patrizia]
2. The excellence to create new territorial identities. An example of terroirs vineyards in Languedoc-Roussillon (France) and Apulia (Italy) [Grumo Rosalina, Volle Jean Paul, Michelangelo Depalma]
3. The cultural heritage and the food and wine resources as the heritage of the rural area [Pioletti Anna Maria]
4. A virtuous path with a view to EU: the state vineyard management in Montenegro [Sarno Emilia]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S19 **Just in time geographies. The challenge of big data and citizen science in spatial analysis and geographical thinking**
Slot 1
Chair: **Mark Graham**

Presentations:
1. Geography and the challenge of VGI [Cristina Capineri]
2. The relationship between VGI data quality and usage potential for dynamic geographies [Alexander Zipf]
3. The emerging VGI research community [Michela Teobaldi]
4. New perspectives of electoral behaviour studies. The MoVimento 5 Stelle (Five Stars Movement): Twitter, MeetUp and Place [Claudio Calvino, Antonello Romano]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S17 **Interdependencies between policies, energy consumption, and global environmental change: a geographic perspective**
Slot 1
Chair: **Federico Martellozzo**

Presentations:
1. Governing the Globalization. The Energy Debate between Nature and Macroeconomic Issues [Gianfranco Battisti]
2. Evaluation of energy reduction potential via urban renewal: quantitative modelling from the French Census [Olivier Bonin]
3. Environmental damage and proximity: a challenge for governance [Domenico de Vincenzo]
4. Kyoto Protocol and the energy policies of Portugal in the European Union context: expanding the use of biodiesel in road transport [Elisa Pinheiro de Freitas]
5. Renewable energy in Abruzzo: expression of an offer to close [Giacomo Cavuta]
6. The European energy policy for the Mediterranean area [Maria Paladino]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S14 **Geographies of TransformAction: Spaces, processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation in contemporary activism**
Slot 1
Chair: **Network Geografi-A**

Presentations:
1. What is an urban social movement? Some considerations on the political space of the city [Bianca Maria Mennini]
2. The creativity of commons [Daniela Festa]
3. Wondering while wandering: from the ivory tower to the real world [Valeria Pecorelli]
4. Occupying Lisbon: the paths and places of political demonstrations [Ana Estevens, Leandro Gabriel, Isabel André]
5. The contribution of activist groups in sustainable mobility and urban life [Efthimios Bakogiannis, Maria Siti]

Parallel sessions, fifth slot (10.30 - 12.10)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S26 **Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**
Slot 5: Consumption led human mobility
Chair: **Josefina Domínguez-Mujica**

Presentations:
1. Invisible tourism within the Carpathian basin: mobility patterns and new features [Gabor Michalko, Tamara Ratz, Anna Irimias]
2. A look at human mobility: the food-ethnoscape in Rome. A case study: the Esquilino district [Rossella Belluso]
3. Human mobility and tourism marketing in Japan: the new trend for human resource management [Yoshiyuki Ishizaki]
4. Tourism and international retirement migration in Spain: relationship between tourism, mobility and residential tourism [Pere A. Salvà-Tomàs]
5. Changes and new trends of mobility in Hungary's retail sector due to the economic crisis [Mihály Tömöri]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor

S29 **Spatialities: topography and/versus topology in contemporary spatial thinking**
Slot 1: Philosophies of geographies
Chair: **Paolo Giaccaria**

Presentations:
1. Spatiality as form of the Verständnisdarstellung. A Kantian point of view [Tommaso Morawski]
2. The Geographical Desire. Rethinking Spatiality through the Work of Emmanuel Lévinas [Chiara Giubilato]
3. The multifaceted ambiguity of cosmopolitanism(s): between dialogism and conflict [Dario Gentili, Paolo Giaccaria]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S10 **Economic recession: interpretations, performances and reifications in the tourism domain**

Slot 1

Chair: **Alessia Mariotti**

Presentations:

1. Assessment of educational tourism implementation in Russian Protected Areas [Natalia Luzhkova, Leonid Korytnyy]
2. Senior tourism: from social tourism to a possible answer to the economic recession? The case study of Liguria Region [Nicoletta Varani, Camilla Spadavecchia]
3. Creative Tourism: The Challenge for the Region of Campania [Monica Maglio, Germana Citarella]
4. Developing tourism in the conditions of depopulation, the case study of South Dalmatian islands, Croatia [Ivan Šulc]
5. Tourism as a green fix for capitalism crisis [Macià Blazquez-Salom]
6. Competitive and sustainable development. An application in a tourist destination [Patrizia Romei]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S09 **Crisis and new geographies of finance in European regions between social inclusion and resilience of the territories**

Slot 2: Financial crisis and divergence in the Italian regions

Chair: **Tullio D'Aponte**

Presentations:

1. Credit traps at firm level and territorial differences in Italy [Claudia Pigini, Andrea F. Presbitero, Alessandro Zazzaro]
2. Crisis and restructuring of the banking system in the Italian "Mezzogiorno": an example of geographical dualism in the credit structure [Vittorio Amato]
3. The Italian financial system between changes and crisis [Annunziata Vita]
4. Crisis, finance and migration: between territorial impacts and sustainability of the policies [Alfonso Giordano]
5. Economic crisis and new challenges for banking foundations [Maria Antonietta Clerici, Maria Luisa Faravelli]

Room: B1 (Aula a vetri), Basement

S03 **Breaking down boundaries: geographers for a new geography of Europe**

Slot 2

Chair: **Nicola Franceschi**, **Andrea Natalini**

Presentations:

1. Open borders with uncoordinated public passenger transport [Matej Gabrovec]
2. Analysis of cross-border projects 2006-2013 between France and Spain. Stakeholders and territorial impact [Jaume Feliu, Mita Castañer, Rafel Llussà, Joan Vicente]
3. Cross-border spaces between territorial cooperation and local development: the case of Cerdanya [Mateo Berzi]
4. From cross border missing links to real infrastructural links of South Scandinavia: Regional development realities and perspectives [Christian Matthiessen]

Room: B2 (Odeion), Basement

S02 **Beyond "Fortress EUrope"? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the European Union external frontiers**

Slot 5: EUrope, Europeaness, Europeanisation

Chair: **James W. Scott**

Presentations:

1. Assessing Cultural-Spatial Change in European Border Areas. Theory based Considerations for understanding the transformation of borderscapes and border regions [Heidi Fichter-Wolf]
2. Beyond the spatial metaphors. The idea of the EU across old and new borders [Emanuele Frixa]
3. The perception of Europe by the Tunisian students [Ali Bennasr, Claude Grasland]
4. Ukraine as Europe´s outsider? [Oleksandr Svyetlov]
5. European Union and Southern Common Market (MERCOSUL): Contemporary Challenges to Inter-Regional Relations [Antonio Marcos Roseira]

Room: B3 (Partenone), Basement

S07 **Comparative urban geography of post-socialist cities**

Slot 2

Chair: **Zaiga Krisjane**

Presentations:

1. Gated neighbourhoods in post socialist state (case Vilnius) as a symbol of safety? [Dovilé Krupickaité, Gintaré Pociuté]
2. Bluefield development in the postsocialist context: the case of Bratislava and Prague [Branislav Machala]
3. Emerging transport land use changes in post-socialist urban environment: example of Slovenia [David Bole]
4. Large housing estate in post-socialist city, revival or decay [Dorota Celinska-Janowicz]
5. Urban recycling in post-socialist cities: transformation of brownfield sites into leisure in Poland [Marta Derek, Adam Mielczarek]

Room: B4 (Aula Archeologia), Basement

S23 **"Old" and "new" economic geography: perspectives for city growth and development**

Slot 1

Chair: **Mark D. Partridge**

Discussant: **Alessandra Faggian**

Presentations:

1. Economic Institutions and Location Strategies: A Mixed Logit Investigation of European Firms Investing in Neighbouring Countries [Ascani Alessandro, Crescenzi Riccardo, Iammarino Simona]
2. The development of knowledge cities: the role of contextual factors and image policies [Lazzeroni Michela]
3. Major headquarter cities of the global economy in 2012: Rise of the East [György Csomós]
4. Geography and High-Tech Employment Growth in U.S. Counties [Belal Fallah, Mark D. Partridge, Dan S. Rickman]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S27 **Rural development policy and local identities in the European Union**

Slot 3: Local processes and sustainable agriculture

Chair: **Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio**

Presentations:

1. Local agriculture and short food supply chains [Amodio Teresa]
2. Agriculture, Rural communities, Eco-museums and Local Identities in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy) [Bianchetti Alma, Andrea Guaran]
3. Echoes of the traditional agricultural world in the place names of Tuscany. A contribution to cultural studies on local identity [Laura Cassi]
4. Think of the rural development by the collective action and local identity [Chabrat Sabine, Houdart Marie]
5. Local Identities related to Land Use Structures as a Resource for Sustainable Rural Development. A Theoretical and Case Study Approach for Transylvania, Romania [Ilovan Oana-Ramona]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S04 **Cartography, geography, geographic information. Representation, visualization, analysis**

Slot 1: New experiences, new frontiers in cartography

Chair: **Giuseppe Scanu**

Discussant: **Maria Prezioso**

Presentations:

1. DAGOClaT, Digital Atlas with Geographical Ontology for Classical Texts [Raffaella Afferni]
2. Elections in maps. Web 2. 0 and cartography in Italian general elections 2013 [Giuseppe Borruso]
3. Religious geo-data and geo-information: re Presentation and visualization on the web [Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo, Luca Simone Rizzo]
4. The "Neogeography" in relation to a development of cartographic modeling techniques for smart cities: mobility [Brunella Brundu, Ivo Manca]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S25 **Postmodern Cartographies: epistemological and methodological issues in mapping power and social change**

Slot 1: Cartography and power

Chair and discussant: **Claudio Cerreti**

Presentations:

1. Chinese Boxes: Mapping Oecumene, from Martino Martini to Today [Michele Castelnovi]
2. Ave Imperator: cartographic sovereignty and the continental currency [Russell Foster]
3. Walking the line between mapping and mapmaking: the political implications of map ontology [Bianca Maria Mennini]
4. Cartography of Dutch power in XVIIth Century: the Leo Belgicus symbolism for the construction of national identity [Alessandro Ricci]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S14 **Geographies of TransformAction: Spaces, processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation in contemporary activism**

Slot 2

Chair: **Network Geografi-A**

Presentations:

1. The Italian Movement for Water: processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation of a vital resource [Margherita Ciervo]
2. Occupy Borders of Extra-Territoriality: the case of MUOS [Arturo Di Bella]
3. Radical spaces: the squatting movements [Pierpaolo Mudu, Andrea Aureli]
4. Street Art: Contested Spaces and Contestation through (Public) Spaces [Leandro Gabriel, Ana Estevens, Isabel André]
5. Territorialisation Processes and the Neighbourhood Effect in Unconventional Cultural Policies. The Case of Turin's Contemporary Art Festival Paratissima [Carlo Salone, Francesca Silvia Rota]

Plenary 2 (13.10 – 14.30)

Venue: University of Rome La Sapienza, Aula Magna (Rectorate building)

Chair: **Gino De Vecchis**, President of Associazione Italiana Insegnanti di Geografia, Sapienza Università di Roma

Keynote speeches:

1. **Ron Boschma**, CIRCLE, Lund University, Sweden; Utrecht University, the Netherlands: ***Empirical research in Evolutionary Economic Geography***
2. **Petros Petsimeris**, University Paris I (France): ***Urban transformations in Europe and the Urban Transformation of Europe***

Parallel sessions, sixth slot (14.50 – 16.30)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S21 **New geo-graphies of exile. Displacements, re-placements and literary reconstructions of belonging**

Slot 1

Chair: **Elena dell'Agnese**

Presentations:

1. Displacements [Michael J. Shapiro]
2. Maps and Displacements. A Geographical Somali Voice: Nuruddin Farah [Giulia de Spuches]
3. Djebar and Abdessemed: different ways of being in between [Cristina Giudice]
4. Charles Sealsfield - Angry young man in the Post-Napoleonic Restoration [Marcella Schmidt di Friedberg]
5. A "Semiotic Labyrinth": the Representation of Ferrara in Giorgio Bassani's Literature [Fiammetta Martegani]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor

S29 **Spatialities: topography and/versus topology in contemporary spatial thinking**

Slot 2: Geographies of philosophies

Chair: **Dario Gentili**

Discussant: **Claudio Minca**

Presentations:

1. Territorio, regione integrale, confine geografico: Geography and sovereign territorial state in Italy (1890-1940) [Matteo Proto]
2. The Becoming Metropolis: Undoing Centrality through Assemblage Theory [Richard Smith]
3. The Discreet Charm of Networks. Networks as individuating milieux [Mario Neve]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S10 **Economic recession: interpretations, performances and reifications in the tourism domain**

Slot 2

Chair: **Alessia Mariotti**

Presentations:

1. The effects of economical crisis over Romanian rural tourism [Madalina-Teodora Andrei, Tamara Simon]
2. EU Integrated Territory Planning and Inter-regional Programmes on Cultural, Natural and

Tourism Attractors: Territory, Territorial Issues and Stakeholders [Francesco Citarella]
3. A case of Touristic Region: the Algarves between development and tradition [Giacomo Cavuta, Dante Di Matteo]
4. Change factors that may influence tourism destinations [José Miguel Fernández-Güell]
5. Environmental management systems as tools for the protection of resources and promotion of tourist destinations [Francesca Sorrentini]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S09 **Crisis and new geographies of finance in European regions between social inclusion and resilience of the territories**
Slot 3: The challenges for the European Union: overtake financial and social exclusion
Chair: **Alberto Zazzaro**

Presentations:
1. The efficiency of solidarity. The cooperative credit Christian-inspired in Italy (XIXth-XXth Century) [Pietro Cafaro]
2. Social inequalities in Europe's urban and rural areas: the relation between social and financial inclusion of households and the impact of the crisis [Hans Dubois]
3. The challenges of the financial and social inclusion in the European Union at times of crisis [Maria Giuseppina Lucia]
4. Geopolitical dislocation as a product of the financialisation of economy. Lessons from Europe [Gianfranco Battisti]
5. Convergence of Internal control issues in the Netherlands [Olga Missoura]

Room: B1 (Aula a vetri), Basement

S03 **Breaking down boundaries: geographers for a new geography of Europe**
Slot 3
Chair: **Nicola Franceschi**, **Andrea Natalini**

Presentations:
1. Creative border regions: example of Latvia borderlands [Janis Balodis, Lauma Vitolina, Mikelis Jakunovs]
2. Exchange of knowledge on Urban Regeneration in the Framework of the European Union: an Overview from the Point of View of the Mediterranean States [Aaron Gutiérrez-Palomero]
3. Turkey and the Euro-Mediterranean region [Adriana Conti Puorger]
4. Europe seen by Turkish students: a mental definition from a non-eurocentric point of view [Toureille Etienne]
5. The EU and Humanitarian Action: Breaking Down Boundaries? [Gerry O'Reilly]

Room: B2 (Odeion), Basement

S02 **Beyond "Fortress EUrope"? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the European Union external frontiers**
Slot 6: Territorial cooperation along the EU external frontiers
Chair: **Raffaella Coletti**

Presentations:
1. Sovereignty and "post-Westphalian" spatial imaginary: Shifting sovereignty concepts of EU programmes of CBC [Ilkka Liikanen]
2. Breaking the Wall: City-Twinning Between Russian and North European Municipalities [Alexander Sergunin]
3. Shifting the border: the case of Tunisia [Angela Alaimo, Alessandra Scroccaro]
4. Vojvodina as a frontier zone [Péter Reményi, Áron Léphaft]

Room: B3 (Partenone), Basement

S07 **Comparative urban geography of post-socialist cities**
Slot 3
Chair: **Zoltán Kovács**

Presentations:
1. Urban restructuring in post-war contexts: the Sarajevo case [Jordi Martin]
2. Urban renewal as a national political agenda: Skopje, Macedonia versus Ashgabat, Turkmenistan [Leonora Grcheva]
3. Urban Sprawl and suburbanization in Almaty: unique case or central Asian model? [Francois Bogliacino]
4. Urban restructuring in Ukraine: Problems and conflicts [Artem Mozgovyi]

Room: B4 (Aula Archeologia), Basement

S23 **"Old" and "new" economic geography: perspectives for city growth and development**
Slot 2
Chair: **Alessandra Faggian**
Discussant: **Roberta Gemmiti**

Presentations:
1. The role of industrial land and economic estates in economic development: the case of Wallonia [Vandermeer Marie-Caroline]
2. Social innovation in the smart city. The experience of Living Labs [Francesca Silvia Rota]

3. Moving from the central city: features, destinations, reasons and consequences of people leaving Florence [Sabrina Iommi, Patrizia Lattarulo]
4. New urban economic geographies in Southern Europe: young people's retail and consumption geographies in Barcelona and Naples [Libera D'Alessandro]
5. The Disconnectedness and Autonomy Level of Global Cities in Emerging Economies [Xin Lu]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S27 **Rural development policy and local identities in the European Union**
Slot 4: Problematic Areas
Chair: **Carlo Cafiero**

Presentations:
1. New territorial dynamics in mountain marginal areas and their economic, social and cultural impacts [Corrado Federica]
2. A pathway for local development. The clusters of creative industries in the sparsely populated areas of Spain [Escalona-Orcao Ana Isabel, Escolano-Utrilla Severino, Sanchez-Valverde García Belén]
3. Local identity and heritage based clusters of creative industries as tools of rural development: "Las bodas de Isabel Segura" (Teruel, Spain) [Escalona-Orcao Ana Isabel, Frutos-Mejias Luisa Maria, Loscertales-Palomar Blanca, Saez-Perez Luis Antonio]
4. The inland areas of Sicily between depopulation and new development paths [Scrofani Luigi, Novembre Claudio]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S04 **Cartography, geography, geographic information. Representation, visualization, analysis**
Slot 2: Cartography and History
Chair: **Maria Giovanna Riitano**
Discussant: **Giuseppe Borruso**

Presentations:
1. Quantification of deformations of Tunisian Modern Cartographic Heritage (XV to XVIII century) [Saada Afef]
2. Disclosing the hidden geography of the Italian historical expeditions to Central Asia through the use of virtual globes [Laura Cassi , Francesco Zan]
3. Rome in the 18th century: a GIS application in the field of urban history [Keti Lelo]
4. The Costa Blanca or the Western European Florida: Explaining the Urban Evolution of A Western Mediterranean Region through GIS (Corine, Siose) Data [Membrado Joan Carles]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S25 **Postmodern Cartographies: epistemological and methodological issues in mapping power and social change**
Slot 2: The social and cultural value of alternative mappings
Chair and discussant: **Edoardo Boria**

Presentations:
1. Collaborative mapping for open cities: the case of Bergamo Open Mapping [Federica Burini]
2. Mapping in common: defining roles in the construction of participatory cartographical knowledge [Maria Luisa Giordano]
3. Maps of emotion: the production of a spatial sensitive approach through cartography, an epistemological turn? [Elise Olmedo]
4. Developments in media communication: can cartography became an instrument of power when transmitting messages? [Isabella Tamponi]
5. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder: the visiting students' perception of Zagreb [Ives Vodanovic, Petar Rastija, Filip Jakopovic]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S14 **Geographies of TransformAction: Spaces, processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation in contemporary activism**
Slot 3
Chair: **Network Geografi-A**

Presentations:
1. "New" place(s) for social movements? From Tahrir to Puerta del Sol, from Syntagma to Zuccotti park: 2011 as a milestone for the role of space in social struggles [Massimiliano Tabusi]
2. Global Ecovillage Network: a bridge between Northern and Southern "autonomous geographies"? [Francesca Fois]
3. Adivasi women contravene patriarchy and capitalism, state violence, climate fraud, civil commons and autonomy [Sutapa Chattopadhyay]
4. La réappropriation d'une passion: l'exemple de l'Ardita San Paolo [Lorenzo De Blasio]
5. Negotiating spaces of participation, Action research with Federations of urban poor in Malawi [Hilde Refstie]

Plenary 3 (16.50 – 18.10)

Venue: University of Rome La Sapienza, Aula Magna (Rectorate building)
Chair: **Franco Farinelli**, President of Associazione dei Geografi Italiani, Università di Bologna
Keynote speeches:
1. **Armando Montanari**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy): ***International comparative research: experiences and outlooks for European geography***
2. **Ad De Roo**, Action Leader "European and Global Freshwater Resources", Water Resources Unit (H01), European Commission, Joint Research Centre: ***Changing Water Futures in Europe: which role can geographers play?***

Sept 6th, Villa Celimontana

Concert and Visit of Società Geografica Italiana (18.40 – 20.00)

Violino VINCENZO BOLOGNESE - ENSEMBLE ROMA SINFONIETTA

Programma
N. Paganini: *Concerto n.2 per violino e archi*, (elaborazione di Francesco Fiore)
Allegro maestoso, Adagio, Rondò - Allegro spiritoso

P. I. Tchaikovsky: *Serenata in do magg. op.48 per archi*
Andante non troppo, Moderato tempo di valzer, Larghetto elegiaco. Finale: Allegro con spirito

Social Dinner (20.00)

Sept 7th, Main congress venue

Parallel sessions, seventh slot (8.30 - 10.10)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor
S11 ESPON evidence in changing Europe
Slot 1: ESPON Programme in European policy: knowledge and discourse
Chair: **Géza Salamin**
Discussant: **Maria Prezioso**

Presentations:
1. Harmony and Melody in European Discourse [Bernard Elissalde, Frédéric Santamaria, Philippe Jeanne]
2. Using ESPON to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth [Michael Harris, Cliff Hague]
3. CaDEC project: Capitalisation and Dissemination of ESPON Concepts [Bernard Elissalde, Frédéric Santamaria]
4. ESPON Evidence for Regional Programming? [Andrea Gramillano, Kai Böhme]
5. The production and dissemination of a European knowledge of Europe. Reflections from the participation to the ESPON Train project [Francesca Silvia Rota]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor
S32 **The European city: is there still a distinctive European model of urban governance?**
Slot 1
Chair: **Ugo Rossi**, **Alberto Vanolo**
Discussant: **Patrick Le Galès**

Presentations:
1. Rethinking the European model of governance at a time of crisis [Ugo Rossi, Alberto Vanolo]
2. Is the EU a "metropolitan Economy"? Governance and Territory in the representations of Le Galès and Taylors works [Giuseppe Bettoni]
3. The governance of spatial development in Europe: similar challenges, different approaches? [Dominic Stead]

4. Differences and similarities in social cohesion and global competitiveness among European cities [Marianna d'Ovidio, Costanzo Ranci]
5. Questioning the infra-urban scales: urban models within the urban crisis [Maria Luisa Giordano]

Room: G3 (Aula III), Ground floor

S24 **Planning 'outer' relations: strategic partnership, neighbourhood policy and their local impact**

Slot 1

Chair: **Judith Miggelbrink**

Presentations:

1. The 'inner' and the 'outer' sphere of the European Union: Policies of making, dividing and entwining geographies [Judith Miggelbrink]
2. Role of the Economy of the Southern Italian Regions in the Context of Sustainable Development Planning in the Mediterranean Basin [Francesco Citarella, Monica Maglio, Germana Citarella]
3. Euro-Mediterranean energy cooperation and the new geopolitical landscape arising from the "Arab Spring" [Luca Ruggiero]
4. Externalisation, external governance, remote control, extraterritorial control, how to grasp the EU's engagement towards its neighbours [Bettina Bruns]
5. Local and political reordering of the territory in Portugal from the aggregation of municipalities: economic strategies and local impacts [Márcia da Silva]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S08 **Convergence, regional disparities and social cohesion in Europe: how did the financial crises change geography**

Slot 1: Regional policies, territorial governance and social cohesion

Chair: **Barbara Martini**

Presentations:

1. Reforming European Regional Policy: smart specialization strategy [Isabella Mozzoni]
2. Multi-level governance, regional governments, and the impact of the Structural Funds: Evidence from European regions [Luigi Reggi, Andrea Filippetti]
3. Territorial governance and Social capital as strategic actor [Luminita Gabriela Popescu]
4. Social Cohesion, Social Capital and Regional Disparities. How the crises influence the Social Cohesion and the Regional Disparities? [Barbara Martini
Poster presentation: Socioeconomic inequalities in health in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (Portugal): magnitude and trends over recent decades [Ana Lourenço, Helena Nogueira]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S13 **Ethno-cultural diversity and the question of the national**

Slot 1

Chair: **Marco Antonsich**

Presentations:

1. The nation-state and the immigration: the backlash against cultural diversity at local level in Italy [Maurizio Ambrosini]
2. Performing the nation between us: Photographic sets with young migrants in Padua (Italy) [Tania Rossetto]
3. Immigration and diversity in the UK: The case of the white British "minority" population in East London and the far right support [Kevin Braouezec]
4. Re-defining national identity in the city: Possible Convergence in multiculturalism in Lyon and Marseille [Joseph Downing]
5. What does 'Italy' and 'Italian' stand for? National narratives and images among natives and children of migrants [Marco Antonsich]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S18 **Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions and changes through time**

Slot 1: Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions and changes through time.

Chair: **Fabio Parascandolo**

Discussant: **Giovanna Ricoveri**

Presentations:

1. Landscape is a common: Social constructivist perspectives on the immateriality of landscapes [Ludger Gailing]
2. Ten years later. Landscape perceptions in the Venetian dispersed city [Benedetta Castiglioni, Viviana Ferrario, Alessia De Nardi]
3. Is there a link between landscape degradation and the construction of large-scale infrastructures? Case studies along the Milan-Brescia railway line, part of the 5th trans-European corridor [Guido Lucarno, Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo, Gian Paolo Scaratti]
4. Management and maintenance of borders and no-man lands as re
Presentational conflicts: a case study in a rural area in Central Italy [Laura Benigni]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S04 **Cartography, geography, geographic information. Representation, visualization, analysis**

Slot 3: Cartography, GIS and Remote Sensing (1)

Chair and discussant: **Beniamino Murgante**

Presentations:

1. Georeference and map projections to nautical charts of Tunisia in catalog of the navy hydrographic service [Saada Afef]
2. Territorial grids: space versus population [Yoann Doignon]
3. Continuous Surface Cartograms for Census Data Representation [Giancarlo Macchi Jánica]
4. Geography, spatial data analysis, landscape, GIS/web [Giuseppe Scanu]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S30 **Sustainable Land Management: Smart Governance for changing geographies of land use**

Slot 1

Chairs: **Christian Strauß**, **Annegret Repp**

Discussants: **Tatiana Kluvankova-Oravska**, **Silvia Tobias**

Presentations:

1. Public and private innovations for sustainable farmland management on the urban fringe in France [Perrin Coline]
2. Governance, urban development and mobility. A case study in Southern Italy [Ornella Colandrea, Daniela La Foresta]
3. The role of governance modes in environmental policy integration (EPI) in regional development: experience from Hungary and some comparison to CEC [Viktor Varjú]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S31 **The Air, the Water, the Earthquake: perceived 'threats' from the environment and the shaping of landscape**

Slot 1

Chair: **Elena dell'Agnese**

Presentations:

1. Through the wave of disaster. Spaces and places fifty years after the Vaiont catastrophe [Gianluca Casagrande]
2. Economic Impact of Inundations [Margherita Pedrana, Carmen Bizzarri]
3. Geographic memories of the Little Ice Age (LIA) in Tuscany and surrounding areas [Luigi Lafrate]
4. Mediterranean Sea between XI-XII centuries: perceptions, fears, and transformations of the mental representations in central Middle Ages [Luigi Russo]

Parallel sessions, eight slot (10.30 - 12.10)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S11 **ESPON evidence in changing Europe**

Slot 2: ESPON evidence for 2020 Planning Strategies and Territorial Cohesion

Chair: **Bernard Elissalde**

Discussants: **Valérie Biot** and **Joaquin Dasì Farinos**

Presentations:

1. The territorial dimension of the Europe 2020: European Regions under the vision to emerge from the crisis through a composite index [Valerià Paul, Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaria, Rubén Lois]
2. Demographic and migratory flows affecting European regions and cities: what does the future hold? [Frank Heins]
3. ESPON evidence in changing territorial planning processes in Portugal within the EU Cohesion Policy strategies [Eduardo Medeiros]
4. Territorial Cohesion: tensions between spatial planning objectives and crises impacts in Portuguese context [Eduarda Marques da Costa]
5. Cohesion Policy, Structural Funds and organised crime [Danilo Aceto]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor

S32 **The European city: is there still a distinctive European model of urban governance?**

Slot 2

Chair: **Ugo Rossi**, **Alberto Vanolo**

Discussant: **Antonio Calafati**

Presentations:

1. CENTROPE, Social and economic linkages and/or cross-border governance in the Vienna-Bratislava Region [Walter Matznetter, Robert Musil]
2. Unions of municipalities: potential cooperation networks in Apulia [Stefano De Rubertis, Marilena Labianca]

3. Mediterranean Neighbourhoods: Is There an Alternative Governance Model for Local Identities? [Marco Picone, Filippo Schilleci]
4. The failure of land-use planning in Spain within the context of the housing bubble and the uncertain transition towards a sustainable urban model [Juli Valdunciel]
5. A multi-criteria approach for the identification of Italian metropolitan areas and the formulation of territory-specific policies [Sabrina Iommi]

Room: G3 (Aula III), Ground floor

S22 **New spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions**

Slot 1

Chair: **Sebastian Lentz**, **Maria Paradiso**

Presentations:

1. Immigration vers le Nord des jeunes algérois [Alouat Mohamed]
2. Agent based model of integration in inter-ethnic spaces: the case of Arabs in Israel [Schnell Izhak]
3. Beyond the borders: a new perspective of tourism in Maghreb [Spotorno Mauro]
4. Mediterranean parallels: democratic transition and new regionalisation in Tunisia and Spain [Babinger Frank, Ali Bennasr]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S08 **Convergence, regional disparities and social cohesion in Europe: how did the financial crises change geography**

Slot 2: Regional disparities, financial crises and economic policies

Chair: **Barbara Martini**

Presentations:

1. Cyprus, the European Union and the recent crisis: inspiration for new processes of convergence or incentive for regional disparities? [Simona Epasto]
2. The Emperor's Clothes [Robert Mikecz]
3. Restructuring the healt Care Sector-and its transferability to other areas [Bärbel Held]
4. Disparities in Poland in the population-settlement domain at the regional and local levels [Jan Hauke, Barbara Konecka-Szydlowska]

Poster presentation: Growth and Stagnation areas in urbanisation-environmental terms. The Case of Poland: a local dimension [Jan Hauke, Barbara Konecka-Szydlowska]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S13 **Ethno-cultural diversity and the question of the national**

Slot 2

Chair: **Marco Antonsich**

Presentations:

1. The Polish nation as a living structure, Silesians and their aspirations [Andrzej Rykala, Marek Sobczynski]
2. The contemporary situation of Polish minority in Lithuania and Lithuanian minority in Poland from the institutional perspective [Marek Barwinski, Katarzyna Lesniewska]
3. Geographic aspects of the changing ethnic diversity and of the question of the national in the Carpatho-Pannonian area [Károly Kocsis]
4. The everyday life of Muslims in East-Central Europe [Norbert Pap]
5. Building a Nation in ethnically, geographically and culturally diverse societies, and the impact of racism in social development: the case of Peru [Luis Escobedo]

Poster presentation: Territorial Identity of the Inhabitants of the Czechia and Slovakia [Richard Nikischer]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S18 **Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions and changes through time**

Slot 2: Land/scapes and Land/cultures: from nature to farming, and beyond.

Chair: **Fabio Parascandolo**

Discussant: **Yves Luginbühl**

Presentations:

1. Material meanings: Historicizing the Indian 'wasteland' as a performative classifier [Evelien de Hoop, Saurabh Arora]
2. The Theory of Commons in the Planning Practice: the Pastures of Supino [Michele Vianello]
3. Landscapes diversity preservation projects and wetland management planning in Prut basin (Romanian bank) regarding to local human pressure [Florin Vartolomei]
4. Second Home Development and the Landscapes of Southern Europe [Dimitra Zygra, John Sayas]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S04 **Cartography, geography, geographic information. Representation, visualization, analysis**

Slot 4: Cartography, GIS and Remote Sensing (2)

Chair: **Andrea Favretto**

Discussant: **Andrea Favretto**

Presentations:

1. AppsForGis (A4G): platforms for real-time data collection, for sustainable mobility solutions and for optimized management of a fleet of vehicles and human resources over a territory [Salvatore Amaduzzi]
2. Geography of waste: spatial patterns of rural dumpsites from Romania [Florin-Constantin Mihai]
3. Accessibility to waste collection services in Romania. A multiscale analysis in EU context [Florin-Constantin Mihai, Adrian Ursu]
4. Marginality indicators and digital thematic maps in Campania [Maria Giovanna Riitano]
5. Seeing the forest from the trees: Analysis and Visualization of forest cover change in the Medvednica Nature Park, Croatia [Luka Valozic, Marin Cvitanovic]

Room: S2 (Aula Grande), Second floor

S38 **Land Use and Sustainability**

Slot 1

Chair: **Luca Simone Rizzo**

Presentations:

1. Land uses compatibility and public perceptions. The case of Romania [Tudor Constantina Alina, Ioja Ioan Cristian]
2. Is present land use in accordance with landscape capability and sustainability? [Ádám Kertész, Anna Őrsi]
3. Environment sustainablility in Croatia in the context of EU enlargement: case study of Croatian North Adriatic Area [Mladen Maradin, Jelena Loncar]
4. Caught in the Net: Actors-Networks of the Management of the Vatnajökull National Park in Iceland [Rannveig Ólafsdóttir, Sigurbjörg Sigurgeirsdóttir]
5. Landscape research for geoecological assessment of territories [Ali Alyautdinov, Marina Arshinova, Emma Romanova]
6. Improving periurban landscapes: the role of urban agriculture and rural areas in redesign metro regions [Luisa Pedrazzini]

Room: S3 (Aula Piccola), Second floor

S31 **The Air, the Water, the Earthquake: perceived 'threats' from the environment and the shaping of landscape**

Slot 2

Chair: **Elena dell'Agnese**

Presentations:

1. Threats from the Environment? The Perception of Earthquakes in Antiquity [Walter Justine]
2. The "moral geography" of the Emilia case: the impacts on landscape of different perceived "threats" (the water, the earthquake) [Alessandro Ricci]
3. Social media, mobile applications and the perception of environmental risk [Alessandro Prunesti]
4. Territory and perception of seismic risk: the case of Pollino, Calabria, Southern Italy and the comparison with the great earthquakes of the past [Marcello Bernardo, Francesco De Pascale]
5. Man, earth, fire. Use of fire in spatial diversity and socio-cultural countries of EU [Donatella Carboni, Salvatorica Maria Battistina Meloni]

Plenary 4 (13.10 – 14.30)

Chair: **Lidia Scarpelli**, President of Società di Studi Geografici, Sapienza Università di Roma

Keynote speeches:

1. **Peter Mehlbye**, Director of the Coordination Unit for the ESPON Programme, European Commission: ***The European territory: New evidence, dynamics and prospects***

2. **Gyula Horváth**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, RCERS, Institute of Regional Studies (Hungary): ***The regional structure and decentralization of science in Central and Eastern Europe***

Parallel sessions, ninth slot (14.50 – 16.30)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S11 ESPON evidence in changing Europe
Slot 3: ESPON results, application and use
Chair: **Valérie Biot**
Discussant: **Bernard Elissalde** and **Joaquin Dasì Farinos**

Presentations:

1. Italy in Europe 2020. Political Geography orientation on the base of ESPON territorial evidence [Maria Prezioso]
2. The territorial dimensions of Europe 2020 Strategy: reflections on Italy's performance [Francesco Bonsinetto, Enzo Falco]
3. The assessment of quality of life in subperipheral urban areas [Dovile Lazauskaite, Marija Burinskiene]
4. Territorial approach to energy development policies: the ESPON contribution [Angela D'Orazio]
5. Accessibility indicators for the Northern Italy region [Davide Fiorello, Dorota Bielanska]
6. Hypothesis of a polycentric multifunctional system: the unconventional case of Sardinia and Corsica [Gavino Mariotti, Veronica Camerada]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor

S32 **The European city: is there still a distinctive European model of urban governance?**
Slot 3
Chair: **Alberto Vanolo**
Discussant: **Ugo Rossi**

Presentations:

1. Urban sustainability between environmental targets and social participation [Marco Tononi, Antonella Pietta]
2. The Spanish City's long way towards a sustainable model. The need of a multilevel partnership [Manuel Valenzuela]
3. The efficiency of new governance tools in light of Western and Central and Eastern European experiences [Ildiko Egyed]
4. Institutional partnerships for socially sustainable residential developments: the example of Urban Consortiums in the Madrid Autonomous Region [Marco Adelfio]

Room: G3 (Aula III), Ground floor

S22 **New spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions**
Slot 2
Chair: **Sebastian Lentz**, **Maria Paradiso**

Presentations:

1. Rethinking EUrope, rethinking the Mediterranean basin: a spatial and social issue [Fabrizio Eva]
2. Région méditerranée ou frontière interrégionale, peu importe, c'est comme si on se trouvait dans un état schizophrène [Campione Giuseppe]
3. The Mediterranean Concept and its consequences in its own area [Giuseppe Bettoni]
4. Ancient and modern hegemony of the Mediterranean Hub [Luisa Carbone]

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S01 **Alternative food networks: the biopolitics of quality and embeddedness**
Slot 1
Chair: **Annalisa Colombino**

Presentations:

1. Re-conceptualizing food markets: Slowfood in Germany and Italy [Julia Rosch]
2. Agroecological Fair of Casa Forte Square, Recife, Brazil [Igor Fernando Marques de Almeida]
3. Discussing "food community" concept/model in Slow Food discourse and transnational expansion in the Global South [Egidio Dansero, Nadia Tecco, Cristiana Peano]
4. AFNs, protected areas and rural-urban integration in metropolitan regions: a case study of the Regional Park of Ticino [Valerio Bini, Eleonora Mastropietro]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S35 **Repenser les migrations méditerranéens face à la crise économique / Rethinking Mediterranean migration face the economic crisis**

Slot 1: Marchés du travail et transformations géopolitiques

Chair: **Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir**, **Fabio Amato**

Presentations:

1. Borders in crisis. Competing actors at the southern edge of Europe in an era of political and economic upheaval [Nick Dines, Enrica Rigo]
2. Les travailleurs agricoles migrants face à la crise: l'exemple de la Pianura Campana [Romain Filhol]
3. Le gouvernement confinementaire : une notion heuristique pour saisir la politique migratoire chypriote ? [Karen Akoka, Olivier Clochard]
4. Les nouvelles perspectives pour l'analyse géographique des flux migratoires dans le contexte socio-économique de la crise internationale [Simone Bonamici, Simona De Rosa]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S18 **Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions and changes through time**

Slot 3: Geographical landscape as a performing instrument in search of a sustainable future

Chair: **Fabio Parascandolo**

Discussant: **Kenneth Olwig**

Presentations:

1. Contested landscape in human-environmental interaction: case study in Italian and Russian coastal regions [Diana Dushkova, Matteo Proto]
2. Landscape dynamics in borderlands: a spatio-temporal land use analysis of Bela krajina, Slovenia [Daniela Ribeiro, Nika Razpotnik Viskovic]
3. Postcolonial social conflicts and new perspectives on landscape as a common [Salvo Torre, Gennaro Avallone]
4. Another perspective on public neighbourhoods' open spaces through reclaimed urban landscape. A case study in Venice mainland [Claudia Faraone]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S33 **Trends in historical geography. Applied research and methods for spatial and landscape planning**

Slot 1

Chair: **Elena Dai Prà**

Presentations:

1. Landscape Planning and GIS [Laura Federzoni]
2. High resolution imaging and GIS for the study of the Buonsignori mural maps at the Uffizi Gallery (XVI Century). A contribution to the historical geography of Tuscany [Francesco Zan, Francesca De Luca]
3. (Post)socialist landscapes? Linking household surveys and remotely sensed data for assessing rural landscape changes in Northern Croatia [Marin Cvitanovic]
4. Of land and men: historical analysis of 20th century agricultural workforce in Tuscany [Giancarlo Macchi Jánica]
5. How geomorphology grounds the explanatory factors of human occupation of territory: a demonstrative essay conducted in the terminal sector of the watershed of river Lima [Andreia Pereira, Lúcio Cunha]
6. Recognizing and salvaging the cattle-track landscapes: issues, experiences and practical cases [Emilia Sarno]

Parallel sessions, tenth slot (16.50 – 18.30)

Room: G1 (Aula I), Ground floor

S11 ESPON evidence in changing Europe
Slot 4: ESPON in Regional Research experiences
Chair: **Maria Prezioso**
Discussant: **Géza Salamin**

Presentations:
1. The territorial aspects of the Green Economy [Maria Coronato]
2. Effects of rising energy prices on the competitiveness of the Lazio region [Federica Paolini]
3. ESPON rerisk research: application to the case of Apulia. Between potential and limitations of regional planning for the 2007-2013 programming cycle [Marilena Labianca]
4. Economic growth and climate change: a regional analysis. The case of Sardinia [Veronica Camerada]
5. Analysis of regional vulnerability with regard to rising energy prices. Focus on Sardinia [Gavino Mariotti]
6. Description and Meta-Narrative of Rural Change of Marmilla (South Central Sardinia) according to Edora Project [Salvatore Lampreu]

Room: G2 (Aula II), Ground floor

P03 **The European Union between the US and China: Towards a tripolar world system or a Sino-centric world-system?**
Organizer: **Fabio Massimo Parenti**, International Institute Lorenzo de' Medici (Italy)

Panelists:
1. Maurizio Scaini, University of Trieste, Italy: "The Geopolitics of China and International Relations"
2. Fabio Massimo Parenti, International Institute "Lorenzo de' Medici", Italy: "Why the European Union Should Abandon the US-Nato Block in Favor of a Stronger and Broader Cooperation with China"
3. Ann Lee, New York University, USA: "Clash of the Titans: The Fight to Maintain Supremacy by the U.S. Against the Rest"
4. Igor Jelen et al., University of Trieste, Italy: "Borders in Central Asia in post-soviet and post-modern times. The recovery of territorial negotiation as "usual" instrument of political geography – risks and perspectives"

Room: G3 (Aula III), Ground floor

P02 **Geographical problems of toponomy**
Organizer: **Cosimo Palagiano**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy)

Panelists:
1. Cosimo Palagiano, University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy: "The place names of migrants"
2. Peter Jordan, Austrian Academy of Science, Austria: "Up to where is a place name an endonym? A view on name/feature relations"
3. Laura Cassi, University of Florence, Italy: "Old and new geographies to study the place names"
4. Francesco Zan: "Place names in the midst of crowdsourcing, collaborative mapping and advertising on virtual globes"
5. Vincenzo Aversano and Silvia Siniscalchi: "The place names of the maps of Aragona and their function of 'excellence' in the Kingdom of Naples: a comparison with the European maps through some 'samples'"

Room: G4 (Aula IV), Ground floor

S01 **Alternative food networks: the biopolitics of quality and embeddednes**
Slot 2
Chair: **Egidio Dansero**
Discussant: **Paolo Giaccaria**

Presentations:
1. The potential of food in sustainable urban development through an increase in organoleptic quality and social cohesion [Annamaria Orru Chalmers, Christina Schaffer]
2. The best hazelnut in the world. The biopolitics of PGI certification of Nocciola Tonda Gentile delle Langhe [Matteo Puttilli]
3. More-than-human networks of milk and honey [Barbara Schönher]
4. Situating the 'alternative' within the 'conventional', alternative food networks in the East Riding of Yorkshire, UK [Kirstie O'Neill]
5. Quality, embeddedness and biopolitics in Alternative Food Networks. Some reflections on the Piedmontese beef [Annalisa Colombino, Paolo Giaccaria]

Room: G5 (Aula V), Ground floor

S35 **Repenser les migrations méditerranéens face à la crise économique / Rethinking Mediterranean migration face the economic crisis**

Slot 2: Dynamiques socio-spatiales des relations interethniques et de genre

Chair: **Adelina Miranda**, **Camille Schmoll**

Presentations:

1. Recomposition de la migration internationale dans les grandes agglomérations urbaines espagnoles [Dolores Sánchez-Aguilera]
2. Immigrants and urban space in Pescara: inclusion of housing and socio-spatial segregation [Marina Fuschi]
3. Living the urban spaces of migrant women [Lianet Camara]
4. Immigration in Naples, between segregation and ambivalence. What is the relation between educational segregation and residential segregation? [Giovanni Laino]

Room: F1 (Geografia), First floor

S37 **Symbolic Landscapes**

Slot 1

Chair: **Isabelle Dumont**

Presentations:

1. The Reformation of the landscape: rethinking landascape through twentieth century Land Art [Cristina Girardi]
2. L'invitation au paysage. Hypothèses sur l'apparition du paysage dans la peinture hollandaise du XVIIe siècle [Alexis Metzger]
3. A new approach to landscape as a semiotic object [Adriana Galvani, Riccardo Pirazzoli]
4. "Park": from the traditional meaning to the post-modern suggestions [Lorenzo Bagnoli, Simone Betti]
5. Images of Jerusalem. Imagine Jerusalem [Paolo Benedetti]
6. Landscape between energy policies and design. Dutch landscape architecture experiences [Silvia Minichino]

Room: S1 (Aula A), Second floor

S33 **Trends in historical geography. Applied research and methods for spatial and landscape planning**

Slot 2

Chair: **Elena Dai Prà**

Presentations:

1. The "Strada di Cento Croci": the reconstruction of its history and environmental values [Carlo Alberto Gemignani]
2. Sustainable development of Altai Mountains through the preservation traditional cultural landscapes [Denis Dirin]
3. Influence of socioeconomic development on the land-use change on Croatian islands [Anica Cuka]
4. Historical geography of wildfires in Spain: old and new risk prone areas [Luis Galiana-Martín, Cristina Montiel-Molina]
5. Historical maps and geo-historical sources for boundary problems representation [Revolti R., Buffoni D., Elena Dai Prà, Angela Alaimo, Allegri D., Mastronunzio M.]

Closing ceremony (18.30 – 19.00)

Chair: **Henk Ottens**, EUGEO President, Royal Dutch Geographical Society (KNAG) President

7. Abstracts

7.1. Keynote speeches

Session code: **Plenary 1**

Chair: Sergio Conti, President of Società Geografica Italiana, Università di Torino

Vladimir Kolossov, President of the International Geographical Union; Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia)

Sovereignty, "Stateness" and Contested Borders in the Contemporary Geopolitical Context

The author considers the problem of territories beyond the control of internationally recognized states in the context of the contemporary crisis of sovereignty and of the Westphalian state. A special attention is paid to the spatial-temporary fluctuations of de-facto political borders within "weak" states. The role of identity and collective historical memory in the origin of non-controlled territories, particularly in case of non-recognized republics in the post-Soviet space are compared.

Anne Buttimer, Former President of the International Geographical Union; University College Dublin (Ireland)

Changing Practices of Geography and Challenges of Century XXI

Major re-orientations in scholarly practices of geography have involved a movement from observation to participation, leading to subsequent concerns about interpretation and, following the shift from modernism to post-modernism, concerns about representation. At the dawn of the XXI century it is increasingly recognised that there are many "geographies", and multiple geographical knowledges, each embedded in and serving the interests of particular social contexts.

Session code: **Plenary 2**

Chair: Gino De Vecchis, President of Associazione Italiana Insegnanti di Geografia, Sapienza Università di Roma

Ron Boschma, CIRCLE, Lund University, Sweden; Utrecht University, the Netherlands

Empirical research in Evolutionary Economic Geography

Evolutionary Economic Geography (EEG) depicts the evolution of the uneven distribution of economic activity across space as the outcome of largely contingent, path dependent processes. From its very existence, EEG has aimed to contribute to a further understanding of key topics in economic geography, as where do firms locate, why do industries concentrate in space, and why some regions grow more than others. More in particular, it explains the spatial evolution of firms, industries, networks, cities and regions from elementary processes of entry, exit, growth and decline of firms. Taking a historical perspective, behaviour of agents or changes in spatial structures are conditioned but not determined by structures at the micro level (like routines of organizations) and the macro level (institutions, networks, geographical structures), making economic evolution a path- and place-dependent process at the same time.

The presentation will devote attention to three main fields of empirical applications in EEG so far: (1) the location of industries, in which clustering is perceived as a dynamic, evolutionary process; (2) the evolution of knowledge networks in space, in which networks are viewed as dynamic and selective entities; (3) the evolution of the industrial structure in regions, in which the rise and fall of industries is viewed as depending on the degree of relatedness with other industries at the regional level. For each of these empirical applications, a future research agenda will be sketched.

Petros Petsimeris, University Paris I (France)

Urban transformations in Europe and the Urban Transformation of Europe

In the context of a developing divide between urban areas in Europe, consequent on the banking crisis and the policy response, this paper will address the challenges facing researchers of urban areas in Europe both in terms of how urban phenomena are being addressed and how the urbanisation of Europe is occurring. It will argue that a date-driven approach has led to a static view of urban areas that does not correspond to the activity patterns which go to make up urban places. These studies have in turn led to comparative analyses of urban areas, and the presentation of a range of league tables of urban governance as justification of 'how up-to-date our approach is' and as the means by which to discard one theory in favour of another. Based on a number of examples taken from different parts of Europe, the importance of inter-urban and intra-urban analysis, and cumulative theory building will be proposed.

Session code: **Plenary 3**

Chair: Franco Farinelli, President of Associazione dei Geografi Italiani, Università di Bologna

Armando Montanari, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy)

International comparative research: experiences and outlooks for European geography

By the end of the year 2013 the European Commission will publish new calls for proposals for the new multi-year Research Program HORIZON 2020. There are many information concerning the contents of the calls but only few certainties. The first one is the demand for a multi-disciplinary approach in the research that will be funded up until 2020. The second one is the request for an increasing dissemination activity in cooperation with interested stakeholders. It seems, therefore, necessary to define how to rank the disciplines ready to participate and how natural sciences could interact with social sciences and humanities overcoming cultural barriers; it seems, also, important to understand what the role of geography will be, given its very nature of a natural bridge between different areas of knowledge. Geography has already proven its ability to interpret the relationship between society and space in several European projects of comparative research since the end of WW2. Themes that have been developed concern urban development and environmental management. Research and international collaborations have lived in Europe through the changes that have characterized recent history, ideological divisions and political barriers that have made the collaboration among researchers difficult for several decades of the past century. European comparative research projects developed from CURB (1973-1982) and SECOA (2009-2013) will be considered as empirical examples.

Ad De Roo, Action Leader "European and Global Freshwater Resources", Water Resources Unit (H01), European Commission, Joint Research Centre

Changing Water Futures in Europe: which role can geographers play?

Where climate change will change the availability of water, societal changes will change water demand. It is very likely that also in Europe these demands and availability will not match anymore in the near future, especially since also ecological constraints play a role, to maintain adequate amounts of water in rivers and other water bodies. Besides, these pressures will also influence water quality. It is our challenge to come forward with measures on water efficiency, water savings, and flood risk reduction, that would satisfy multiple environmental and sectorial criteria (rainfed and irrigated agriculture, industry, energy production, public water supply), while being economically feasible. Within this setting, the European Commission Joint Research Centre is developing in close collaboration with DG Environment and the European Environment Agency a modeling and observational framework to evaluate these challenges. This framework will be presented, including ongoing work, results, and remaining challenges. In addition, the role of geographers will be addressed.

Session code: **Plenary 4**

Chair: Lidia Scarpelli, President of Società di Studi Geografici, Sapienza Università di Roma

Peter Mehlbye, Director of the Coordination Unit for the ESPON Programme, European Commission

The European territory: New evidence, dynamics and prospects

The regions and cities of Europe are facing different possibilities to contribute to the aims and targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The upcoming European Structural Investment Funds 2014-2020 will promote investments that can contribute to a growth that is smart, sustainable and inclusive.

In support of evidence informed policy development ESPON has recently produced a wealth of new insight on many relevant themes that can be used for understanding the wider territorial context and for the necessary benchmarking of regions, cities and larger territories in support of defining the best policy mixes.

A synthesis of the latest ESPON results shows that current dynamics are favouring the North-Central part of Europe while large part of southern Europe, in a highly asymmetrical way, are carrying the largest burdens of the economic and financial crisis as well as of the changing climate. Regional imbalances seems to grow and larger urbanized regions to gain relatively.

What are the prospects for the European territory? What new conditions will impact future dynamics, in particular following the new global era emerging? What policy interest is around for assessing territorial impacts? What policy initiatives are underway that may support territorial cohesion? Are a European territorial vision part of the answer?

These questions will all be addressed in the key note speech and the base for dialogue.

Gyula Horváth , Hungarian Academy of Sciences, RCERS, Institute of Regional Studies (Hungary)

The regional structure and decentralization of science in Central and Eastern Europe

The new EU Member States had a relatively well organised research during the state socialism period. The transition changes caused collapsing former science networks, and resulted in diminishing R&D spending, staff and public scientific institutions. On the other hand the reorganized universities have been strengthened their position in the re¬search system. The sectoral structures and territorial location of the science show significant inequalities. Regions housing the capital city and their surrounding area are clearly those most favoured in terms of R&D funding. In most of CEE countries more than half of the funding available is distributed to the capital region. The spatial distribution of regional scientific research units is somewhat more decentralised than in the case of other scientific disciplines. Regional science is a symbol and role model of the decentralisation of social activities. This discipline has accumulated valuable experiences in the operation of its decentralised and network based organisational system, its methods may be efficiently transmitted to other economic and social sectors as well.

The presentation focuses on demonstrating the regional differences in research sector, and formulates recommendations for the future research tasks of decentralization of the science to the regions. It provides a picture of the historical antecedents of spatial research, the specifics of regional tasks to be resolved, the characteristics of the institutionalization of regional science and its publication forums. As a conclusion, it summarizes the presence of various criteria of regional science in the individual countries. The final conclusion of the author is that the knowledge based devel¬opment as a new driving force of post-industrial economy and the decentralization of science should emphatically be taken into account in both EU and national structural and cohesion policies.

7.2. Paper sessions

Session code:	S01 – Room G4
Session title:	**Alternative food networks: the biopolitics of quality and embeddedness**
Organizer(s):	**Paolo Giaccaria**, University of Turin (Italy) **Egidio Dansero**, University of Turi (Italy) **Annalisa Colombino**, University of Graz (Austria)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 9)
Chair: Annalisa Colombino, University of Graz (Austria)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Julia Rosch, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany
Title: Re-conceptualizing food markets: Slowfood in Germany and Italy
Abstract: A series of food scandals and shifting personal values forced many people to rethink their personal nutritional choices. Over the last 20 years, various ideas about alternative food supply raised and were objects of geographical research. Mainly two perspectives were inspiring for my study on alternative food networks: Cook's (2004) humanistic approach following the paths of global food supply chains with individualistic life perspectives and the current research of Berndt and Boeckler (2009, 2012) on heterodox economic theories about re-conceptualizing markets. I focus on the construction of markets in alternative food sectors with special emphasis on producers and activists within and around the Slow Food Movement in Italy and Germany. My research questions are:

- Markets for goods of ethical consumption: how are they developed?
- Producers and activists: What are their assumptions, ideas, arguments and actions in the process of establishing and shaping these markets?

Exemplifying my current project about generating new market-places in the alternative food sectors, I present some results of my field work in 2012 in northern and central Italy. Case studies about community-supported-agricultre illustrate how networks are elaborating creative ideas to supply urban citizens with fresh food.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Igor Fernando, Marques de Almeida, Federal University of Pernambuco and Technical University of Berlin, Brazil. Maria das Neves, Medeiros de Melo, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil. Débora Meira, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil. Nayanne Macedo, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil
Title: Agroecological Fair of Casa Forte Square, Recife, Brazil
Abstract: The current world situation is characterized by a consumer society represented by the consolidation of capitalist production, the indiscriminate extraction of natural resources and poor eating habits sustained by excessive consumption of processed foods, resulting in great harm to the public health. With the advent of new discourses on sustainability and society's changing patterns of consumption, the need has arisen to reorient dietary habits, in order to facilitate a healthier way of life. Driven by these ideals, the practice of agroecology is an alternative that prioritizes improvements in quality of life over food security. In this sense, the concept of agroecology refers to the idea of multifunctionality, characterized as a field of knowledge, a set of collective forms of natural resources management, or even a way of life. Based on this principle, agroecological fairs serve as a link between the traditional culture of the family field and the dynamism of urban centers. This paper reports the field research conducted at the Fair for Organic Products of Casa Forte, Recife, Brazil, which has been held every Saturday for over 8 years, at Vitória Régia square in the neighborhood of Casa Forte. In addition to a bibliographic review of the topic, the methodology consisted of interviews with vendors and consumers at the fair. The results show that agroecological fairs represent hybrid spaces, characterized by the interaction of individuals from distinct social contexts, which leads to diversified activities' types that explain fairs' multifunctionality.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Egidio Dansero, University of Turin, Italy. Nadia Tecco, University of Turin, Italy. Cristiana Peano, University of Turin, Italy
Title: Discussing "food community" concept/model in Slow Food discourse and transnational expansion in the Global South
Abstract: In the growing literature about AFN, the Slow Food movement and experience is generally quoted as part of AFN discourse, even if often in critical terms as a northern vanguard of AFNs proposing an elitist geography of food. Indeed the Slow Food movement changed, enlarged and complexified its approach in time, especially after inventing Terra Madre glocal event. The expanding Slow Food geography began to require changing its discourses, proposing convivium and Presidia outside Italy, Europe and "First capitalist world", first in Latin America and more recently in sub-saharian Africa.
This paper moves from a theoretical reflection with and on Slow Food and takes in examination "food community" and Slow Food intervention in the Global South. We discuss "food community" (model, metaphor, suggestion, or illusion?); the link between the Slow Food's discourse and cooperation development's current approach to rural development; the alternative that Slow Food's discourse offers and its capability of linking North, South, urban and rural, in a glocal contestation of mainstream development discourse.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Valerio Bini, Università degli Studi di Milano. Eleonora Mastropietro, Università degli Studi di Milano
Title: AFNs, protected areas and rural-urban integration in metropolitan regions: a case study of the Regional Park of Ticino
Abstract: The paper analyses the development of Alternative Agro-Food Networks in the Regional Park of Ticino (Parco Lombardo della Valle del Ticino), located 20 km from Milan.
In the last ten years some AFNs were born in Milan metropolitan area, involving local institutions, economic operators and civic associations and benefiting from the presence of a large protected rural area (Parco Agricolo Sud Milano).
In the area of the Ticino Regional Park, only in the last few years local operators started new projects of short food supply chains. The evolution of these projects is an interesting case study to analyze the role of the protected areas in the development of the AFNs, and the role of AFNs for a new value of the protected areas in the metropolitan contexts.
The presence of the park could be an asset for the development of the AFNs, but the area presents several critical elements: it is characterized by a "splintering urbanism" in the North and by conventional agriculture in the South, mainly based on maize and rice monoculture. Therefore these AFNs could represent a "quality turn" not only for the agro-food system but for the area as a whole, in terms of environment, landscape, social and cultural networks, local economy.
The evolution of the case study could produce two different scenarios: the development of an archipelago of alternative agro-food producers and consumers or a systemic "territorial recomposition" that can represent a new model of rural-urban interactions in metropolitan areas.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 10)

Chair: Egidio Dansero, University of Turin (Italy)
Discussant: Paolo Giaccaria, University of Turin (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Annamaria Orru Chalmers, Sweden. Christina Schaffer, Stockholm University, Sweden.
Title: The potential of food in sustainable urban development through an increase in organoleptic quality and social cohesion
Abstract: This paper will maintain that the increase of quality and embeddedness involves an increase in organoleptic urban qualities leading to improvement of the urban quality and enhancement of sustainable urban lifestyles. Organoleptic urban qualities refer to spaces in cities that are capable of stimulating the senses, which we believe, is achieved through bodily engagement and participation. Such aims initiate with including AFN's in the urban planning process and the necessity for design of a persuasive design agenda. By using a platform of theory, practice and education, we demonstrate how 'food' could be included in city making and design as a viable ingredient in sustainable urban development. We hope to underpin this through the vital role of design-based research and transdisciplinary methods, as well as practice-based case studies.
A theoretical project highlighted will be 'Foodprints', which applied concepts from biomimicry, systems thinking and scenario building to demonstrate the development for new urban food models to policy-makers. The toolkit produced a methodology to map the behavior of citizens, politics, architecture, logistics, food, farming and ecology within the urbanscape. It devised a catalyst to help navigate through the diversely complex issues surrounding urban agriculture creating a discussion platform for the potential of 'food' in crafting resilient cities.

Practice-based research will include Swedish examples from Stockholm and Gothenburg, including the Hornstull Stadsodling in Högalidsparken, Linholmen Konsthallen and På Spåret Tradgården interventions.
Finally, the necessity for urban agriculture as an active and practical ingredient in academia will be shown through the on-going Stockholm University practice/theory course on urban agriculture.
It is our aim to show that by rendering the inclusion of food as an essential urban infrastructure, reimagining the urbanscape as partially a 'food' and 'farm'scape, could render these spaces (AFN's) as active and participatory social entities, producers of new knowledge in urban design, and instigate sustainable awareness surrounding food production, consumption and distribution.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Matteo Puttilli, Università di Cagliari, Italy
Title: "The best hazelnut in the world". The biopolitics of PGI certification of Nocciola Tonda Gentile delle Langhe
Abstract: Moving from the specific case of the Nocciola Piemonte IGP, this paper proposes a reflection upon the role of certification processes in the definition of quality and in the privatization of traditional crops. The traditional hazelnut's variety "Tonda Gentile delle Langhe" of Piemonte is universally known as "the best hazelnut in the world". Originally belonging to the geographical sub-region of the upper Langhe (where it shares - and competes for - space with some famous vineyards) it is presently expanding itself to the rest of the Piemonte region. Being used by the most important international confectionary industries and being appreciated by pastry chefs and by ice cream makers all around the world, it seems to respond both to subjective (taste, aroma) and to industrial (form, dimension, properties conservation) criteria that concur to define its quality. Despite its exclusive belonging to one specific region and its wide recognized quality, during the Nineties the variety has been subjected to the process of PGI certification, with the creation of the Consorzio di Tutela Nocciola Piemonte IGP. In order to "protect" it, the name of the cultivar has been changed in "Tonda Gentile Trilobata", losing the geographical reference to Langhe, and the producers that belong to the Consorzio have to label their products "Nocciola Piemonte IGP", respecting specific criteria of production and geographical boundaries. Telling the story of Piemonte's hazelnut, in this paper we argue that IGP certification represents in this case a form of biopolitical appropriation of the cultivar "Tonda Gentile delle Langhe", nothing adding to its quality definition but imposing rigid and specific rules for the use of the variety and causing the loss of its original and traditional denomination.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Barbara Schönher, King's College London, UK
Title: More-than-human networks of milk and honey
Abstract: In this presentation I would like to present some conceptual ideas and empirical data from my PhD research on raw food cultures and networks.
Alternative food networks studies (AFN) have focused on reconnection of consumers and producers through food (Dowler et al., 2008, Maye et al., 2007, Goodman et al., 2012). Starting with the conceptual framework of AFN studies and conducting food-following studies (Cook, 2006, Falzon, 2009) of raw milk and raw honey, I found that the main aim of consumers I interviewed is to reconnect with "nature".
Empirical data from my field research demonstrates that the majority of raw milk and raw honey consumers are not in the first place concerned about the wealth of food-producing farmers and families, but more about the wellbeing and health of food-producing animals and environments. In order to account for this empirical result I argue for a more-than-human approach to food geographies and food network studies. In drawing on recent work on relational food studies and more-than-human research approaches (Goodman, 2001, Goodman, 1999, Whatmore, 2002, Latour, 1988), I outline a more-than-human approach to food networks, which enables to look beyond the farmgate and include nature and nonhuman animals into the analysis.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Kirstie O'Neill, University of Hull, HULL, UK.
Title: Situating the 'alternative' within the 'conventional' – alternative food networks in the East Riding of Yorkshire, UK
Abstract: East Yorkshire is an intensive commodity producing area, the type of area often assumed to be disembedded from local economies, homogeneous and devoid of local food initiatives in contrast to the richness and diversity of farming and food associated with some other areas. Most research to date has ignored areas like East Yorkshire, yet I will show that alternative and localised food systems are finding a foothold in such areas, but that they differ in important and subtle ways in comparison to places such as Devon and North Yorkshire in the UK.
I will present evidence to illustrate how these developments are contrasting with the extant farming system, yet are also contingent on local conditions. For example, organic food production is often linked to alternative food networks, but can be viewed as being critical of conventional farmers, leading many organic producers in East Yorkshire to emphasise their local-ness rather than alternativeness. Defensive localism can result as incumbent

farmers attempt to protect themselves from new developments such as AFNs, and to emphasise differing aspects of quality. New food geographies are always situated within existing systems and these contingencies are important and inflect particular understandings in specific places.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Annalisa Colombino (University of Graz, Austria) and Paolo Giaccaria (University of Turin, Italy)
Title: Quality, embeddedness and biopolitics in Alternative Food Networks. Some reflections on the Piedmontese beef
Abstract: Several academic works on AFNs seem to suggest a sort of thaumaturgic effect between physical proximity and quality, embeddedness and opposition, which are often assumed as the main features of AFNs. Such a perspective is grounded on a dichotomous understanding of the tensions between 'short commodity chain' and 'long commodity chain', between the 'local' and the 'global', between 'specialty' and 'commodity', between 'Alternative Food Networks' and 'Conventional Food Networks'. This binary view of '(Alternative) Food Networks' seems to be related to an ideological grasp of 'territorialisation' and 'local development', rather than to an analytical appraisal of the on-going processes that we term "Alternative" Food Networks.
Drawing on Actor-Network Theory and focusing on the (Slow Food and Coalvi) valorisation of the Piemontese cattle breed and beef, our paper aims at deconstructing and mobilizing the notions of 'territorialization', 'embeddedness', 'quality', and the 'local'. In particular, we focus on the biopolitical dimension of breeding the 'right' and 'true' Piedmontese breed/beef, in order to challenge the the discourses that describe AFNs as "natural", "traditional" and "genuine".

Session code:	S02 – Room B2
Session title:	**Beyond fortress Europe? Bordering and crossbordering processes along the EU external frontiers**
Organizer(s):	**Filippo Celata**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy) **Raffaella Coletti**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy) **James W. Scott**, University of Eastern Finland (Finland)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Reconceptualising post-Westpahlian borders **(Parallel Session 1)**
Chair: Filippo Celata, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): James W. Scott, University of Eastern Finland
Title: Border Ethics and the Liberal Dilemma. A Critical View from EU-Europe
Abstract: Border studies research has interrogated the problematique of bordering liberal societies. Simply put, this involves border control and security practices that promote the flourishing of national societies but that at the same time, invoke the police powers and violence of the state. The violence of liberal states, furthermore, is not limited to their own territorial borders but is often extended to areas far beyond (Elden 2009, Jones 2012). Another liberal dilemma is that of the selective international mobility engendered by visa and border regimes of individual states (Mau et. al. 2012).
Nevertheless, no feasible alternatives have emerged to replace liberal notions of an "exclusive" but self-defined community as a necessary precondition of local democracy. To quote Judy Batt (2002, p. 1): " democratic self-government presupposes the existence of a consensual community with shared understandings not only of what the state is for and how it is to function, but also of where its borders are and who it is for – who belongs to the community to which it is to be held accountable".
A major challenge to liberal democracy will be the democratic governance of its borders and openness to cultural difference. However, it is also evident that "culture wars" have been fought and continue to rage over national identity within the context of liberal democracy. One question that arises is the extent to which the European Union, despite its contradictions and the selective permeability of its borders, might provide scenarios of democratic forms of border governance and regulation.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Matthew Longo, Yale University (USA)
Title: Trends in Bordering: The United States and Europe Compared
Abstract: No subject has received more attention in recent years than borders – fueling literature on globalization, multiculturalism, cosmopolitanism, as well as policy debates over immigration, trade and security.

This is with good reason: the border has been the essential institution of the nation-state since Westphalia. And yet, borders tend to be reduced to their functionality – as legal-topographical instantiations of state sovereignty – rather than understood as dynamic institutions that have evolved greatly in the past decades of globalization ('de-bordering') and subsequent securitization ('re-bordering'). What are these changes and why are they significant? This paper approaches this subject through a discussion of global trends in bordering, and especially the widening and layering of borders, their securitization through technological advances, and the increasing phenomenon of bilateralism. More specifically, it chronicles radical developments unfolding on the borders of the US and the external borders of the EU, which include cross-border practices such as co-location and cross-designation. It is commonly accepted that in an age of globalized mobility, states are unable to control their borders alone; but what is less appreciated is that contemporary 'smart border' solutions only further instantiate bi-national bordering – driven by data that are by nature poly-sovereign. Indeed, borders are changing as much now in an age of securitization as they ever did during globalization, especially in multi-tiered polities, like the US and EU. In doing so, they are radically altering sovereignty as we know it.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Hans-Joachim Bürkner, Leibniz Institut for Regional Development and Structural Planning (Germany)
Title: Polarising imaginaries, separated arenas of discourse: EU external borders as a field of diverging political interests
Abstract: The European economic crisis and the Arabian Spring have recently accentuated existing political controversies about the EU border regime. The controversial issue of the fortification of the external borders of the EU has been fueled by new refugees from Africa knocking at European doors. At the same time, the European Neighbourhood Policy Initiative aiming at consolidating the status quo of the external borders has received new impulse by national stakeholders such as the German government. These EU and national top-down policies have been contrasted by new grassroots policies geared towards de-bordering and unrestricted cross-border mobility at the European fringe. While the individual discourses aim at the same problem – the regulation of closedness and openness of the external border -, they have remained separated from one another.
The paper seeks to explain how and why these separated arenas do not interact. It develops a perspective on EU border discourse rooted in Post-Structural Political Economy. By means of reflecting about stakeholders' differential access and use of power, it explores the basic contradictions in ideation and usage of imaginaries that guide political initiative. Drawing on the empirical case of recent NGO action in the Mediterranean, it gives an example of the difficulties of placing non-governmental issues in public discourse that do not conform to the hegemonic agendas of Europeanisation and border securisation.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Jussi Laine, University of Eastern Finland
Title: Reconceptualizing Europe: Crossbordering and state ordering at the EU's external frontiers
Abstract: The European borders appear in very different light depending on what the EU and Europe are expected to be. Then again, also the opposite is true; the process of European integration, and even more so that of neighborhood building, is dependent on the perception of what the borders are – or are perceived to be. While the EU has certainly been very successful in its political making of space, i.e. monopolizing Europe, Europe is not subsumed into EU; the meaning of "Europe" remains heavily contested. There are different conceptions of Europe and these different understandings denote different political aspirations, objectives and ambitions. This paper discusses these different ways of conceptualizing Europe, their respective ways of drawing the borders of Europe and the possibilities on what can be accomplished by cooperating across them. It pays a particular attention to the multiplication of extra-national channels for subnational activity and the consequent implementation of various cross-border cooperation schemes, whereby the national territories have become deterritorialized. Based on the experience from the Finnish-Russian border, this paper argues that while the territorial sovereignty of the nation-states continue to form one of the leading principles upon which international relations are based, transnational relations are run increasingly by actors and organizations whose ability to function do not stop at the political border. Thanks to the changes in the governance modes, the state is no longer the primary actor, nor is the nation-state the only conception of space to be applied in explaining human interaction.

SLOT 2: Negotiating mobile EUropean borders **(Parallel Session 2)**
Chair: Vladimir Kolossov, President of the International Geographical Union; Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Anna Casaglia, University of Milano Bicocca (Italy)
Title: Internal, external and conflicting: the case of the Cypriot border within the EU.
Abstract: The entrance of Cyprus in the European Union in 2004 has represented an important shift with respect to the meanings and effects of the Buffer Zone, the border that carves the island in two parts. The entrance was supposed to constitute a chance for enhancing the process of reconciliation between the two Cypriot communities, although it failed to provide a solution. Consequently the border, which is actually a ceasefire line, has not been removed and has become an external EU frontier, with consequences related to both the management of the crossing and the relations between the Republic of Cyprus (RoC) and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). The long-lasting process of material and symbolic construction of the border and of the borderscape, based on diverging narratives on history and founding identities, has been strongly affected by this political change. Europeaness has become a new weapon for underlying differences and reclaiming rights, while the opening of the border has not involved an improvement in the relations between the two communities.
The paper tackle the manifold layers of territorialisation and sovereignty related to the existence of the Buffer Zone, intertwined with the presence of interconnected authorities – the RoC, the TRNC, the UN Peacekeeping Forces, the EU. The double feature of the border, at the same time internal conflicting line and external EU frontier, is analysed in critical geopolitical terms, especially referring to its outcomes in the landscape configuration.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Tihomir Topuzovski, University of Birmingham (UK)
Title: The Western Balkans as a landscape of exclusion
Abstract: The recent history of South-Eastern Europe has been marked by a transition from socialism to neo-liberal capitalism, accompanied by radical reforms in every stratum of society, and the dissolution of Yugoslavia by means of conflicts that took place in the course of the last decade of the twentieth century. As a result, the Western Balkans was declared a transition-designated region in 1998 at the Summit of the European Union in Vienna. The term gained popularity at the Thessaloniki Summit five years later. The syntagm 'Western Balkans' has since been used as a legitimate term for a given geopolitical region, extending at a territory of 264, 256 km².
The citizens of this region, caught up within the transitional scheme, are now positioned in a new geopolitical formation, including new modes of agency, strategies of recognition and forms of political representation.
The main focus is on describing and explaining the current position of the region, and clarifying the relationship between the European Union and the countries that might be considered as being temporarily excluded from the EU. The politics of inclusion and exclusion define more than ever the power struggles of post-socialist Europe (see Glenny: 1998). In order to support the notion of the Western Balkans as a landscape of exclusion, I must stress the point that the approach expounded by Foucault (2005: 144), which entails emphasising 'the otherness of a particular place, with the result that the place becomes increasingly isolated'

Presentation 3
Author(s): Andriy Bryn, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy)
Title: Cross-border cooperation of Lviv and Kharkiv border regions in the context of Ukrainian transnational integration towards EU and Russia
Abstract: The presentation aims at focusing on how Lviv and Kharkiv border regions can affect transnational integration of Ukraine towards EU and Russia. Most research has been carried out in the framework of binomial interactions, that is, between Ukraine and EU, or Ukraine and Russia. However, there is a lack of research linking all three dimensions through the lens of what is happening along the borders of Ukraine and it is here where this research makes a contribution. Departing from the premise that Ukraine is a largest contiguous European country with about 7000 kilometers of total stretch of its borders with 7 countries of Central-Eastern Europe, the analysis of its borders, border regions, border management and cross-border cooperation programs with EU and Russia is a good way to engage in this line of the research.
In short, an objective is to explore an ambivalence of foreign policy of Ukraine focusing on what happens along the border and border regions in the context of transnational integration of Ukraine towards EU and Russia. Differences across border regions are expected because of variation on the characteristics of its geographical, historico-cultural and socio-economic specificities. The research is structured in three parts, each one addressing a research question. The first will be dedicated to the revision of the existing literature on borders, border regions, typology and functions of borders, role of cross-border cooperation, transnational integration, and establishing an appropriate framework for further investigations. The second part will present the results of fieldwork activities conducted across the two case studies: Lviv and Kharkiv regions. The third part offers tentative hypotheses about differences and similarities between the two cases and to provide answers to the main research question.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Marta Zorko and Ivan Šulc, University of Zagreb (Croatia); Marko Kovačić, University of Ljubljana (Croatia)
Title: Beyond the External Frontier: Identity and Cross Border Commuting in Croatian-Slovenian borderland in Hrvatsko zagorje, Croatia
Abstract: Despite their geopolitical importance for nation states, borderlands often represent rural periphery remote from urban centres and characterized by the intensive depopulation and economic setback. Examples of many European countries have witnessed demographic and economic revitalization and re-evaluation driven by the cross border cooperation, commuting and regionalization after they had joined the EU and had opened their borders. Due to its specific shape and more than 2000 km of the borders great share of total Croatian territory is borderland and rural periphery with all negative socio-geographic aspects.
This paper will present the results of the empirical research conducted in four municipalities in Hrvatsko zagorje in Croatian-Slovenian borderland in August 2012. The aim of the paper is to research territorial identities in the borderland, attitude of the local population towards the border and Slovenia and cross border commuting in the research area. The empirical research included surveys conducted with the random sample of local population on the level of settlements and municipalities.
The focus will be on the analysis of the territorial identities (local, regional, national, European), indicating the historical-geographic and socio-geographic factors that influenced them. Local identities will be emphasized in relation to the border and Slovenia, including the attitude of the local population towards the latter. The analysis of direction and frequency of respondents' commuting will examine if the areas remote from Croatian regional centres gravitate to Slovenian urban centres. At the end the future perspective will be given regarding the Croatian admission to the EU in July 2013.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Katarzyna Stokłosa, University of Southern Denmark; Besier Gerhard, University of Dresden (Germany)
Title: Polish Eastern Border from the End of the Second World War until Today
Abstract: Directly after its establishment in the aftermath of the Second World War, the Polish-Soviet border was transformed into a hermetically sealed and exceptionally well-guarded frontier, a state which changed little until 1985. The collapse of the Soviet Union presented Poland with four new eastern neighbours: Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine and Belorussia. Polish eastern policy after 1989 established itself as an attempt to open its borders and increase cross-border co-operation. Since May 2004, the Polish-Russian (Kaliningrad district), Polish-Belarusian and Polish-Ukrainian border-areas now see direct contact between the newly extended European Union and their neighbours. The character of both the physical and mental borders has undergone considerable change.
In our presentation we will analyse the following questions: How far have the respective neighbours progressed in overcoming prejudice and stereotypes? How did the perceptions of the border change in the periods of a closed and open border? How did popular narratives of the border and border region develop amidst the contexts of the Cold War and the end of Communism?

SLOT 3: Mobile bodies across EUropean gates **(Parallel Session 3)**
Chair: Luiza Bialasiewicz, University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Luiza Bialasiewicz, University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands)
Title: Tangier, mobile city
Abstract: This paper focuses on Tangier, Morocco as a European border-laboratory, at once a gateway to 'EU'rope, and its wall. I draw attention in particular to attempts at re-placing the city as part of a wider espace du détroit, an imagined 'Euro-Mediterranean' space that spans the Straits of Gibraltar: a space enacted through a selective game of openness and closure and a play of selective mobilities that sorts materialities, ideas and, above all, bodies.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Cristina Del Biaggio, University of Geneva (Switzerland)
Title: Beyond Evros Wall
Abstract: December Greece inaugurated the "wall" built in the Evros Region at the border with Turkey. Some months before, photographer A. Campi and I conducted a two-months "on-the-ground" study to understand the reasons and consequences of this border strengthening.
We discovered that this material wall hides other mostly invisible barriers that migrants experience during their travel from Istanbul to Patras. (a) During their journey from Orestiada (Northern Greece) to Athens, migrants encounter the first of several segregation processes when the train conductors systematically divide the trains, putting migrants in the back and letting Greeks seat in the front coaches. (b) In Athens, a map distributed by the chief of the Afghani community prevents the newcomers from going to some areas. In these segregated areas, supporters of Golden Dawn are perpetrating regular attacks against migrants (see the 2012 report of Human Rights Watch) (c) To ask for asylum in Athens, migrants are obliged to queue inside a closed perimeter controlled by the police and accessible only under its supervision, an isolated place where impunity reigns (Del Biaggio 2012). (d) In Patras, migrants caught embarking illegally in a ferry are brought to what they call the "commando" (i.e., the port guards) where they undergo bad treatments, experiencing borders on their own bodies.
This shows that the wall is a piece of a "border system" (Bigo 2009), where borders cannot be considered as mere lines dividing states but should be acknowledged as complex geometries of migration regulation systems.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Chiara Brambilla, Università di Bergamo (Italy)
Title: New Migrants' Agencies and Subjectivities beyond the metaphor of "Fortress Europe". Artistic experiences from the *LampedusaInFestival* and the *Lampedusa Museum of Migrations*
Abstract: Moving beyond "Fortress Europe" does not mean to diminish the criticism of the injustice of the European border regime. Rather, it calls for a more careful analysis of its working and for the inclusion in the picture of what is happening every day on Europe's "external frontiers" of the agency of migrants. What emerges is the urgency to analyse the tensions that make the border a field in which processes of traversing and crossing meet those of reinforcement and blocking. This shows the border as a social institution and migration as a social force co-producing the border itself, and migrants cannot be anymore depicted as victims (without any agency) of a securitization process by the European Union.
Abandoning this socially constructed idea that the migrants are "needy" human beings whose histories must be salvaged, this paper will explore the Euro-African borderscape gazing into the island of Lampedusa. I will investigate the way in which different artistic expressions of borders and border crossings can be regarded as expressions of resistance to official understandings of EU southern frontier and as local politics of a new *in-between* identity that dwells in a borderscape where the very concepts of citizenship and Nation-State are questioned.
By referring to artistic experiences from the *LampedusaInFestival* and the *Lampedusa Museum of Migrations* the paper will consider participatory practices that, based on the direct involvement of migrants in artistic expressions, are turning into the medium through which migrants can participate in the public sphere at the EU southern frontier.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Camille Schmoll, Université Paris Diderot (France) and Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir, Université de Limoges (France)
Title: Islands and the undesirables. Irregular maritime migration in Southern-European Islands
Abstract: This article sets out the main challenges to the study of irregular migration in Southern-European islands. After introducing the debates over the category of irregular migration and the chronology of irregular migration to Southern-European islands we argue for the need to contextualize the situation of islands within the broader scheme of irregular migration in the Euro-Mediterranean context. We propose to consider islands as ordinary places comparable to the Northern African and other Southern European countries. We then explain why, despite the abovementioned considerations, we see islands as remarkable 'places of condensation' of the Euro-Mediterranean migratory situation. In particular three are the main topics we propose to investigate : policing and bordering the islands; Insularity and migration; islands as translocalities.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Sutapa Chattopadhyay, Maastricht University and United Nations University (Netherlands)
Title: Call for NO b/Orders … SQUAT the neoliberal 'city'!!!
Abstract: At multiple contexts, many scholars, activists, people on the ground have used Lefebvrian notion of the 'right to city' as a slogan to refer to the transformations of our society, at large. Harvey's right to city includes not only equal rights of access but every inhabitant's inherent right to change the city while Marcus argues, in some what parallel terms, that right to the city is a cry demanding 'something more', and Neuwrith claims that

city should be 'creative', 'socially mixed', 'liveable' and 'revanchist'. I agglomerate these conceptualizations to envision 'the city' where the 'most' deprived, marginalized and excluded as autonomous groups strive for 'self-determination' and 'self-liberation' by horizontally and spontaneously mobilizing and organizing to challenge the neoliberal mix of policies. This takes me to analyze social centers that integrate immigrants who do not have legalized status; and the social protests which demand basic needs, rights to live, rights to access. Therefore the study is splits in two parts:
First I study the rapid transformation of the EU into carceral archipelagoes through its violent 'b/Ordering' strategies and simultaneously attempt to understand the mechanisms of autonomous social protests and guerilla tactics of struggle, ie., the organization, unification and the overarching goals of squatters and migrant protesters.
Second, I analyze some social centers in Madrid, Spain and Rome, Italy that integrate clandestine immigrant communities.
Broadly through this project, I articulate migrant autonomy through the connections between squatting and migration. Because squatters have re-grabbed/reused/recycled un-used spaces and city squares through occupations and protests, claimed for social justice by empowering 'one-self' to challenge the repressive external conditions, subsequently creating anti-capitalist spaces and commons in order to rid 'one-self' of all forms of state/corporate capitalist control and domination.

SLOT 4: The EU external borders as spaces of meaning **(Parallel Session 4)**

Chair: Elena dell'Agnese, University of Milano Bicocca (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Elena dell'Agnese
Title: The Mediterranean as a "frontier"?
Abstract: Defining the Mediterranean as the Southern frontier of Europe is a journalistic trope. But its meaning is not very clear. First of all, even if the media somehow intermingle the two terms, a frontier is not a boundary, nor a border. Otherwise, the Mediterranean would risk to be accepted as a "natural boundary", a myth dispelled by political geography sixty years ago. A frontier may be a "settlement frontier", a concept implying an expansionist attitude from a more civilized and politically organized group towards the spaces of another one; it is no more the case for the Mediterranean, but it was at the time of the Roman vision "Mare Nostrum". A frontier may also be a "political frontier", a scarcely inhabited space buffering two political entities, often militarized one-sidedly by the "more civilized" one to protect itself from the "barbarians". In this case, the word "frontier" is properly used, in relation to the deployment of military ships protecting the European lands from the arrivals of immigrants, while the adjective "political" explains that the divide is human-made, and not natural. However, the idea of a cultural divide sharply contrasts with the long-standing imagery of the Mediterranean as a common space, provided both by the literary tradition and by the historical school of Braudel. A more explicative interpretation of the term could probably be offered, in this sense, by the idea of the frontier as a "contact zone", that is an area of cultural exchange and hybridization, even if sometimes in conflicting terms. In any case, whenever someone defines the Mediterranean simply as the frontier, please, ask, "In which sense"?

Presentation 2
Author(s): Raffaella Coletti (Italy)
Title: The Mediterranean: a Border or a Region? A local perspective from the Italy-Tunisia border
Abstract: There is an ambivalence regarding the geographical imaginaries that characterize European policies toward the Mediterranean: the tendency to consider the sea as a region, on the one hand, and the tendency to see it as a border, on the other. Examples of the latter imaginary are frequent and they have gained prominence over the last decade: the representation of the Mediterranean as a space of differences, as a boundary between clashing civilizations and as the locus of cross border security threats such as illegal migration and terrorism. On the other hand, throughout their policies toward the Mediterranean, European institutions try hard to balance this emphasis on security by prioritizing other goals of cooperation – to promote "prosperity", to address "common challenges", to promote "common values", etc, making reference to a regional imagination of the Mediterranean as a historically unified space of homogeneity and continuity. This paper wants to reflect on how the ambivalence between these imaginaries is translated at the local level in Mediterranean territories. Based on a set of interviews carried out in Sicily and Tunisia, the paper will try to address the following questions: how European imaginaries are adopted and (re)interpreted at the local level? What specific imaginaries are produced at the local scale? Are different imaginaries influenced by the various approaches of the different stakeholders?

Presentation 3
Author(s): Olga Filippova, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (Ukraine)
Title: The Narrative Construction of the Transnistria Border

Abstract: This research aims to examine the narrative construction of the border of Transnistria - a de facto state Prednistrovian Moldovan Republic (PMR) – that exists for the 20 years being internationally unrecognized. Different actors contribute to the construction of the Transnistria border among which: international actors (EU, NATO, IOM), regional national actors (Moldova, Ukraine, Russia), local administration, business, media, political parties and organizations, academicians, ordinary people, who cross the border.
In this investigation I track narrative construction of the Transnistrian border in the official discourses, media-representations, and popular representations.
Two official discourses are analyzed - official discourse of the PMR and discourse presented in the EU documents and programs regarding Transnistria border. The focal point in media-representations analysis is how Transnistria border is constructed through the portraying of Transnistria in the Western media. Different web-travelogues are sources for the analysis of the popular representations of the Transnistria border. Comparing all these narrative constructions the research intends to shed the lights on the "othering" and "ordering" processes across the EU external border.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Damiano Gallinaro, Independent researcher (Italy)
Title: Traveling on the borders of European Union. The new Croatian border.
Abstract: From 1 July 2013, the boundaries of E.U. moves geographically and culturally to South - East, approaching closer and closer to the heart of South Balkans.
With the accession of Croatia in E.U., would be created, in fact, a new frontier in "Fortress Europe", full of historical significance, cultural contradictions and ambiguity. A new barrier more or less permeable, that it seems divide more that unite the "Old Europe" from an interstitial place, like the Balkans, that, in various historical periods, has represented the new frontier of different ideas of Europe and of the West.
Picking up the thread of a field work carried out between 2005 and 2011 in Neum, Osilnica and in some Bosnian border cities (f.e. Brcko Entity), through a vertically travel along the new frontier, the reflection will focus not only on the socio-cultural changes of the space, but on the redefinition of the same physical space. The brief field work would be carried out in two distinct periods: immediately before (June-July) and immediately after (August) the creation of the new frontier.
A particular focus will be brought back to the Bosnian enclave of Neum, narrow between two borders of Europe and to the exclave of Dubrovnik that, just from this Bosnian enclave, is separate and isolated from the rest of Croatia and in the future, from the European Union.
A journey inside and outside Europe, between new inclusions and exclusions, new dreams and old nightmares.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Alice Buoli, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)
Title: EUro-Mediterranean "borderscapes": a possible conceptual re-framing via socio-spatial analysis
Abstract: The paper intends to clarify and challenge, from a theoretical perspective, the manifold concept of borderscape, through a process of analysis and interpretation of the EUro-Mediterranean border landscapes.
Elsewhere described as a "fluid field of a multitude of political negotiations, claims, and counterclaims" (Rajaram and Grundy-Warr 2007), the concept of borderscape will be explored within a geographical and political key-scenario (the EUro-Mediterranean basin), where EU/non-EU narratives are continuously socio-spatially re-produced and re-negotiated. A multiplicity of actors, communities and institutions, at different levels, is here engaged in a complex intertwining of spatial and relational practices across the European external border.
The concept of borderscape will be, then, addressed and mobilized through the reading and interpretation of one selected border landscape at the intersection between the EU and the Southern-eastern shore of the Mediterranean (namely the Spanish-Moroccan cross-border region), according to two main analytical perspectives: (1) the physical dimension of the spatial border configurations; (2) the relational dimension of the networks and interactions (both formal and institutional) between different actors, communities and political institutions, at multiple scales and from a transnational viewpoint.
In this context, borderscapes and border landscapes will be the two conceptual poles around which the paper will try to produce some original theoretical contributions. From this perspective, the main aim of the essay lies in the fruitful interplay and mutual interference between the reformulation of the conceptual framework, around borderscape theory, and the empirical outcomes of the case study analysis.

SLOT 5: EUrope, Europeaness, Europeanisation **(Parallel Session 5)**
Chair: James Scott, University of Eastern Finland

Presentation 1
Author(s): Heidi Fichter-Wolf, Institute for Regional Development and Spatial Planning (Germany)
Title: Assessing Cultural-Spatial Change in European Border Areas. Theory based Considerations for understanding the transformation of borderscapes and border regions.
Abstract: In this paper it is assumed that Europeanisation processes can be empirically comprehended as cultural-spatial change and will show up empirically in alterations of social practices, action routines and changes of rule systems. Thus we follow Radaelli (2009) who defines Europeanisation as "processes of construction, diffusion and institutionalization of formal and informal rules, procedures, policy paradigms, styles. 'ways of doing things', and shared beliefs and norms". This definition seems to be most likely capable to empirically investigate the transformation of border areas that happen within everyday processes. Europeanisation in this understanding is thus not restricted to the EU but comprises bordering processes in any border space and thus might be a process that happens in spite of a fortress Europe.
In order to explain this approach the most important elements of cultural spatial change will be considered in the light of the underlying theory of social constructivism. Thus the attempt is made to link the elements of culture and space by discussing the role of social practices and their interrelations with knowledge and institutional learning which can be regarded as the constitutive building blocks for cultural spatial change. The theoretical considerations will be followed by the presentation of a model that is based on these theories. The model will serve as a tool for investigating even those small steps of intercultural convergence that might be encountered in empirical research with the aim of assessing their potential for cultural spatial change towards Europeanisation.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Emanuele Frixa, University of Bologna (Italy)
Title: Beyond the spatial metaphors. The idea of the EU across old and new borders
Abstract: Political and geographical theories have been focusing in the last twenty years on the need to define *Where does Europe end* (Berglud et al., 2009) and to rescale and re-territorialize the countries affected by EU territorial policies. The relationship between spatial planning, territorial cohesion and their representations has been widely studied and analyzed. The European geographical, economic and political space-conceptualizations have been a vital lab for the production of these systematic studies.
The present paper will analyze most of the spatial metaphors contributing to the imagination of the EU integration project, starting from the ESDP document to today and focusing on the suggestive and often contrasting geographical representations related to *Organizing European Space* (Jönsson et al., 2000). Spatial images have provided contrasting ideas of European space: the core-periphery conceptualizations, a balanced and polycentric urban development (Dühr et al., 2010), "fortress Europe"-"wider Europe" dualism. In this connection the idea of territorial cohesion confronting the socio-economic crisis today seems to come up short, opening the prospect of an EU closer to a fragmented "archipelago" (Schögel, 2011). As Stefanie Dühr (2007) points out "the product of the planning process – the final key diagram or policy map – again can help to raise awareness of the planning strategy and policy objectives". Re-imaging today the spatial metaphors representing the EU geographies can help to focus attention on relevant spatial issues and new incoming borderscapes.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Ali Bennasr, Claude Grasland
Title: The perception of Europe by the Tunisian students
Abstract:
Under the project "Eurobroadmap" an investigation into the vision of the world was conducted among 10,000 students in forty university cities in 18 countries, including 255 students from the University of Sfax (Tunisia). The survey showed that the world of Tunisian students seems very focused and concentrated around the Mediterranean basin.
From a question about words associated to "Europe" and from a mapping exercise aimed to delimit this entity, we studied the perception of the European area by Tunisian students. Our survey showed that Europe, as perceived by Tunisian students seems to be the product of history, of brewing civilization, geographical proximity and geostrategy..

Presentation 4
Author(s): Oleksandr Svyetlov, National Academy of Sciences(Ukraine) and Baltic International Academy (Latvia)
Title: Ukraine as Europe´s outsider?
Abstract: The existence of borders is rarely unchallenged. I would like to analyse the interactionist cultural-political stand-off between political elite in the European Union and Ukraine based on identity discourses and rhetorical entrapments, and their mutual relations since Ukraine´s independence, as well as to predict future developments. Indeed, how can EU avoid creation of cultural, social and economic buffer zones between inner and outer Europe? How are Schengen, the ENP and Eastern Partnership programmes evaluated in practice? The stakeholders' positions on both sides and possible contingencies are also analysed. The material is collected through the review of literature, content analysis of political statements and policy papers as well as personal interviews with politicians, experts and scholars in Ukraine.
The finality of European boundaries is not given per se, but is constantly negotiated, and the EU therewith remains potentially open to such current "outsiders" as Ukraine. But Ukraine's road to Europe looks definitely long and thorny, which results in the general feeling of exclusion from this community of belonging. After the Orange revolution the political rhetoric was supplemented with gradual reforms and foreign policy activisation. However, foreign policy is a poor substitute for the lack of transparent governance domestically, especially since 2010 also Victor Yanukovych´s authoritarian ruling methods (imprisonment of Yulia Tymoshenko, etc.).
Ukrainian case is thus a mixture of constructivist and realist approaches. Kyiv remains adamant in its claims to the European civilization, currently personified by the European Union, whereas Brussels is only incremental in loosening a realist grip on its Ukraine-policy.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Antonio Marcos Roseira, University of São Paulo (Brazil)
Title: European Union and Southern Common Market (MERCOSUL): Contemporary Challenges to Inter-Regional Relations
Abstract: The formation of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUL) has long been influenced by the European Union prototype. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, founding members of the block in 1991, have historical connections with Europe. Since 1991, regional elites have intended to expand the relations with Western Europe, having MERCOSUL as a political-economic platform. This cooperation agenda came to the fore by the time European Union and MERCOSUL opened negotiations in order to launch a free trade agreement between the two blocks. However, the European proposal for inter-regional cooperation with the South American block (1994) has been facing opposition against economic integration in both sides. On the one hand, the negotiations are distinguished by the struggle to overcome the South American industrial protection. On the other hand, European agricultural interests are at odds with South American comparative advantages. Even more importantly, since Lula Administration (2003-2010), Brazilian diplomacy is oriented toward cooperation between South America and new emerging powers such as China, India etc. Arguably, the peaks and troughs in the MERCOSUL-EU negotiations are related to the historical economic role given by Europe to developing countries. The rationale of the new South American international interest is to overcome restrictions brought about by the developed countries, which confine economic relations of developing regions to their protectionist international agenda. In the absence of a new European position, MERSOCUL has been oriented toward cooperation with new economic axes in expansion in the world, eroding an economic interdependence which now concern Europe in an age of great crises.

SLOT 6: Territorial cooperation along the EU external frontiers **(Parallel Session 6)**
Chair: Raffaella Coletti, University of Rome La Sapienza

Presentation 1
Author(s): Ilkka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland
Title: Sovereignty and "post-Westphalian" spatial imaginary: Shifting sovereignty concepts of EU programmes of CBC
Abstract: In scholarly discussion, the EU programmes of CBC are often linked to new spatial imaginaries of Europe and related reconceptualisation of its borders. CBC policies of the EU are seen as a part of the formation of a new kind of "post-Westphalian" international order and as evidence of the EU's role as a new kind of international actor. Recently, these optimistic notions have been contrasted with accounts emphasizing the tendencies of re-securitization of international relations and the EU's closure of its external borders. These controversial images have been particularly strong in the analysis of EU policies towards its Eastern neighbours which is characterized by a mixed strategy of openness and closure, inclusion and exclusion, cooperation and control on grass-root-level institutional and discursive practices.
My paper analyses conceptual shifts in EU policies of CBC in connection to new spatial imaginaries of Europe and national territoriality. In the centre of the analysis are the key concepts of the EU programmes of CBC from the first INTERREG programmes to the new documents of the EU common foreign and security policy. Special

attention is given to the various, rivaling and overlapping ways of conceptualizing sovereignty. By examining the coexistence and clash of novel sovereignty discourses (sometimes referred to as post-sovereignty) and the traditional rhetoric of (national) territorial sovereignty, the paper strives to critically comment on and contribute to the broader discussion on "post-Westphalian" international order and the role of the EU as a "new kind of international actor".

Presentation 2
Author(s): Alexander Sergunin, St. Petersburg State University (Russia)
Title: Breaking the Wall: City-Twinning Between Russian and North European Municipalities
Abstract: Over the last two decades city-twinning became quite popular in Europe, including not only West European and Nordic countries with their long-standing cooperative experience but also the post-socialist states, including Russia. Twinning is viewed by many Russian and European municipalities as an instrument available for both solving local problems and ensuring sustainable development.
This paper aims at discussing the dynamics and meaning of twinning in a broader, more principal and critical perspective. It is argued that in Northern Europe twins became city-pairs that do not just aim at bridging and intensified international cooperation as 'border cities' but also at creating – in varying degrees – communality and joint space across national borders.
It is also argued that the model of cities re-imagining their borders, activating them through increased cooperation and pooling resources not only impacts and changes the local landscapes but may also entail broader state-related and European consequences as well.
Particularly, the paper focuses on three city-pairs with Russia's participation – Narva-Ivangorod, Imatra-Svetogorsk and Kirkenes-Nickel. These three cases provide different accounts on twinning and different lessons can be drawn from them. None the less all of them provide good arguments in favour of continuation and dissemination of these practices.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Agnela Alaimo, University of Trento (Italy) and Alessandra Scroccaro, University of Montpellier (France) and University of Padova (Italy)
Title: Shifting the border: from Veneto to Tunisia, passing through Romania
Abstract: Our research analyses the impact of the North East Italian Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) internationalization onto Romanian and Tunisian territories, considering local and external agents, relations at different scales, contradictory logics, as well as discourses and practices, which are part of the process. Romania is considered as a "fourth" region of the North-East Italy, because of the strong quantity of Italian companies and for its high manufacture know-how. Tunisia is considered a privilege gate toward South Mediterranean countries. Shifting the moving border of the European Union, Italian enterprises started to move from Romania to Tunisia, because of the rising of labour costs. These new productive territories create zones of strong interaction between trans-border realities, in a logic combining proximity and distance.
The starting point of this analysis is the North East model based on the proximity of productive enterprises of the same sector and on a close and embedded local net. Thanks to delocalization these local nets grow longer towards exterior locations. The long nets, reaching new territories, trigger the multiplication of short-range relationships. In this way, a real interconnected circular productive territory appears and it's possible to trace its new variable geometry.
In moving abroad Veneto entrepreneurs bring to the new territories their own culture of production. This process engenders territorial change that also effects entrepreneurs. Considering this interactions our research focuses on the reconstruction of these transnational nets and flows.
This case study also aims at a better understanding of localized globalities and of the way development models grounded in well localized contexts can be exported to distant regions.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Péter Reményi and Áron Léphaft, University of Pécs (Hungary)
Title: Vojvodina as a frontier zone
Abstract: Vojvodina is a region in Europe, where the different borderlines and zones crosscut each other in various settings. These borderlines and zones include among others macroregional ones (Central and Southeastern Europe, western and eastern Christianity etc.), ethnic/linguistic ones (Hungarian, Serb, Croat, Romanian etc.), territorial-political ones (state borders of Hungary, Serbia, Croatia and Romania, or European Union and non-European Union), identity-political ones (citizenships, areas of national memories) and many more. All these features are represented somehow in the political geographical landscape (public signs in different languages and alphabets, church towers with different symbols, border stations with different levels of security, national monuments in different condition etc.) and in the differences within the society (from cuisine and folklore to holidays and external relations; with the double citizenship regime in Hungary even the EU border is doubled).

The region where several different groups live together has been a constant frontier zone for centuries, a contested landscape by all the neighboring nations. By the changing geopolitical situation from the early 90ies (end of bipolar world, fall of communism, destruction of Yugoslavia, appearance of EU and NATO in the region etc.) new ways of influencing and asserting interests as well as new actors appeared (sub-state level politics, NGO's and civil organizations, enterprises, municipalities etc.). In their paper the authors focus on the above mentioned bordering and crossbordering processes at the external border of the EU from a Hungarian perspective (Research supported by OTKA 75624).

Session code:	S03 – Room B1
Session title:	**Breaking down boundaries: geographers for a new geography of Europe**
Organizer(s):	**Andrea Natalini**, AGAT (Italy) **Nicola Franceschi**, AGAT (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 4)

Chair: Andrea Natalini (Associazione Geografica per l'Ambiente e il Territorio) and Nicola Franceschi, (Associazione Geografica per l'Ambiente e il Territorio)

Presentation 1

Author(s): Lauranne Jacob, University of Grenoble Alps, France / University of Geneva, Switzerland). André Suchet (University of Grenoble Alps, France).

Title: Crossborder coopérations: the geographer and territorial reorganizations

Abstract: During the last ten years, European cohesion policies (social and economic) were reinforced particularly in the field of territorial cohesion. Territorial cooperations, in particular cross-border cooperations, have been provided with specific funds (Interreg), but also legal tools (Madrid Convention and EU Regulation).

For a long time actors have justified their lack of cross-border cooperation by blaming legal obstacles. In 2006, in order to overcome the obstacles hindering territorial cooperation, the European Union proposed a legal instrument: the EGTC (European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation). The EGTC allows the creation of cross-border institutions, which are legal entities in their own right, for developing and implementing territorial cohesion policies at cross-border, transnational and interregional levels. The number of EGTCs created, however, is small compared to the number of existing cross-border cooperations.

We believe that the solution lies not only in law but is also a question of geography, specifically a question of territory; the fundamental question is how to delimit the social, political and spatial boundaries of a cross-border cooperation. The geographer, in a perspective of « action research », can help actors to delimit the boundaries of their cross-border project (studying the processes of territorial reorganization, deterritorialisation, reterritorialisation process). The territorial project, however, doesn't know the limits of administrative territories. In border issues the question of administrative divisions and administrative competencies is crucial and involves the implementation of complex cross-border governance. The geographer must either work with political scientists and lawyers or draw on their expertise to overcome this obstacle.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Mátyás Jaschitz, CESCI & ELTE (Hungary)

Title: The key factor for a successful territorial cohesion: cross-border cooperation – How can some EU instruments make a new geography?

Abstract: The future of European cohesion policy is about to be prepared and discussed: The main novelty is the conception of territorial cohesion, which can only be achieved by the effective integrated development of the (inner) peripheral border areas. To serve this territorial continuity and connection better there are some innovative instruments for the planners and policy-makers. The study will describe the cross-border spatial planning possibilities of the EGTC (European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation) tool. It will estimate how it can contribute to the regeneration of the spatial connections and local economic development in border areas. As a result of an innovative and efficient regional policy, the geography of border areas is changing very dynamically. The study will try to answer how this social, spatial, economic and political phenomena can be analysed by geographical methods; and what the role and the importance of geographers is in this new European "space making" process.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Antoine Laporte (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, France)
Title: The borders broken by embassy networks: how diplomacy contribute to a new regionalisation of Europe
Abstract: My research deals with the specific urban functions located in capital cities like administration, lobbyism, diplomacy or political journalism. Generally, those functions are related to the power of the state and their influence is extended exclusively to their state territory. Sometimes, some of these functions have an influence extended to foreign states like in a diplomatic sector. Many countries in the world can't afford to have an embassy in each member state of the European Union and in each EU's neighbour country. It means that some embassies have to carry the competence for the country where they are and sometimes for some other countries. For instance, 43 embassies located in Berlin are also in charge of the diplomatic relations of the represented country with Poland, 34 with the Czech Republic and 7 with Romania. This geography of diplomacy forms a specific regionalisation of Europe under the influence of the main capital cities. It is also a sign for the integration of the European territories. It is particularly interesting to observe if the embassy networks in Europe recover particularly neighbour countries (like Germany and Poland), countries divided by borders under Schengen's agreements or by the borders of the EU (the study includes some countries of the former Soviet Union and from the Balkan area).

Presentation 4
Author(s): Karl Donert (European Association of Geographers, UK)
Title: Promoting geography in Europe: enabling a European dimension through Digital Earth
Abstract: Geographical societies and associations play important roles in creating regional and national communities connecting like-minded individuals and organisations. However with more and more decisions being taken at European level a new political dimension is necessary if the voice of geographers is to be heard. The importance of lobbying in Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg is explored in this presentation examining the role geographical associations and societies need to play in the future and the issues they might face. The presentation will particularly consider how open geo-data coupled with new Cloud technologies provide an important geographical perspective and Digital Earth opportunities that geographers need to take and report on the work of the digital-earth.eu project.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 5)

Chair: Nicola Franceschi (Associazione Geografica per l'Ambiente e il Territorio) and Andrea Natalini (Associazione Geografica per l'Ambiente e il Territorio).

Presentation 1
Author(s): Matej Gabrovec (ZRC, SAZU, Slovenia)
Title: Open borders with uncoordinated public passenger transport
Abstract: After Slovenia had joined the European Union and the Schengen Area, checks on the Slovenian state borders with Austria, Italy and Hungary were abolished. Resultantly, cross-border travels increased and an ever greater number of people from Slovenia and its neighbouring countries of the European Union daily travel across the border to work or to school. Regretfully, public passenger transport has not been adapted to these new traffic flows. Within the programme of cross-border cooperation between Slovenia and Italy, a project called TRADOMO was proposed, and approved, the aim of which is to improve sustainable access and mobility in the cross-border programme area. Within the framework of this project, the Anton Melik Geographical Institute at the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts prepared a study on public passenger transport which proposed the steps, based on the analyses of the current situation, to improve the system of transport connections in public passenger transport with regard to the needs of the passengers and the systematic programme coordination in the cross-border area. The study was made for the areas of the towns of Gorizia and Muggia by the Slovenian-Italian border. With the state border drawn after the Second World War these two towns were cut from their hinterlands. Proceeding from the analyses of the revitalized traffic flows, we proposed a new common organization of public passenger transport in which municipalities on both sides of the state border would participate.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Jaume Feliu, Mita Castañer, Rafel Llussà, Mateo Berzi, Joan Vicente (Geography Department, University of Girona, Spain).

Title: Analysis of cross-border projects 2006-2013 between France and Spain. Stakeholders and territorial impact

Abstract: The research that we present forms part of the study of economic and territorial development that takes place in border areas along the boundary between France and Spain. Specifically, we study the characteristics of cross-border cooperation projects INTERREG A that have developed during the period 2006-2013. These projects are taken as an example and a sample of the dynamics produced between stakeholders and development projects between the two sides of the border. To meet this objective, we have designed a database system to dump the varied information of the projects, which includes information such as the kind of project, the amount of funds managed by each project, the number of actors involved and their geographic location or the space affected by the actions resulting from the project. The information is further processed to extract quantitative results and cartographic images, using the capabilities of geographic information systems. The result shows the most dynamic spaces in the mobilization of stakeholders and the attraction of resources for territorial development.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Mateo Berzi (Universidad de Girona, Spain).

Title: Cross-border spaces between territorial cooperation and local development: the case of Cerdanya

Abstract: The research aims to study how the territorial cooperation can create, when certain preconditions and through EU support, local endogenous development that will create new potential centrality in a Europe context always more formed by "networks" and less from nation-States of the 19th century. Cross-border strategic planning is a tool that could reduce the effect of the physical and mental borders that still divides such spaces, imagining a potential function space based on local cross-border development. Local communities, supported by the EU through financial resources (FEDER funds of cohesion policy), and judicial (European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation), propose common projects that affect three broad areas considered fundamental: social and institutional cohesion, the proximity of services and infrastructures (shared) and the valorization of the common “patrimonial deposits”. The involvement of regional actors, State and local stakeholders will contribute to the success of the initiatives that will be evaluated according to specific indicators. Impacts generated will reduce the effects of the physical border and "mental" that divides them, making them more cohesive and functional, by configuring a new potential centrality.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Christian Matthiessen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark).

Title: From cross border missing links to real infrastructural links of South Scandinavia: Regional development realities and perspectives

Abstract: In the 1980s the European Round Table of Industrialists (1984) identified 14 missing links in the transportation network of the continent. Three of them were found around the Danish island of Zealand. One link is within the nation, the other two are between nations. One link connects major economic centres, one joins more thinly populated regions, and one links peripheral areas. Since that time, two of them (The Great Belt Link and the Øresund Link) have been constructed and are in full operation. The third (the Fehmarnbelt Link) was agreed by a treaty between the Danish and German governments 2008 and is scheduled to open in 2021. All three links are impressive mega structures of around 20 km (12 miles) in length, spanning international waterways carrying motorways and railroads. They concentrate traffic flows, create strong transport corridors and form the basis of new regional development regimes: “Ferries connect systems, fixed links unite systems”. The first stage of the Northern European integration project was completed with the opening of the fixed link across Denmark’s Great Belt (Storebælt) in 1997/1998. This represented a leap into the future in terms of logistics and physical interaction between East and West Denmark. Strong networks across the Great Belt already existed and the new link greatly increased the potential for material interaction between the various parts of Denmark. The second stage, the Øresund fixed link was ready in 2000 and substantially improved potential networking across the strait, and developments following the Øresund Bridge can be described as something new and a learning process where all localisation decisions were taken in the light of the fixed link as a reality, when logistics acquired new development opportunities and when new economies of scale were added to the agenda with their starting point in an overall Danish/Swedish metropolitan region. With the decision by Germany and Denmark to enter the third stage of the Northern European integration project and build a fixed Fehmarnbelt Link, the two nations embarked on a project which is not only designed to improve the infrastructure of Northern Europe and reduce travel times but will also create a new regime of potential cross border development.

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 6)

Chair: Nicola Franceschi, (Associazione Geografica per l'Ambiente e il Territorio) and Andrea Natalini (Associazione Geografica per l'Ambiente e il Territorio).

Presentation 1

Author(s): Janis Balodis (University of Belgrade, Serbia), Lauma Vitolina and Mikelis Jakunovs (University of Latvia, Lituania)

Title: Creative border regions: example of Latvia borderlands

Abstract: Creative border regions concept is related with local development concept. Imporatnt theorethical terms and understanding of creative border regions are research and development. Research & development drives growth in the knowledge economy through change brought about by the interaction of intellectual breakthrough and marketplace discovery. From border science perspective in Latvia are coastline and inner borderline. These border areas (borderlands) that regional development structures like a administrative units in contemporary economical situation made new innovative clusters – 1) green economy, 2) localized learning and 3) sustainable tourism. Many empirical studies that tested the effects of economic integration on the European regions were conceptualized as macro – level models focusing on the analysis of quantitative aspects. Goods, financial investments, and people move transnationally at much higher speed and geographic scale than the past situation in Latvian creative border regions. This research aim is made comparison between creative border regions. Clearified what changes and social-economical landmarks are in creative border regions. Data is used from Latvian Statistical Bureu and Riga Planning region and Kurzeme planning region statistical resources.

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Presentation 2

Author(s): Aaron Gutiérrez-Palomero (Rovira i Virgili University, Spain)

Title: Exchange of knowledge on Urban Regeneration in the Framework of the European Union: an Overview from the Point of View of the Mediterranean States

Abstract: After various satisfactory experiences related to area-based urban regeneration programmes financed by EU Regional Policy –mainly URBAN Community Initiative- a growing number of regional and national authorities of South European States decided to continue this path and implemented their own urban regeneration programmes. Italy, with the creation of the "Contratti di Quartiere", "Programmi di Recupero Urbano - PRU" and "Programmi di Riqualificazione Urbana e di Sviluppo Sostenibile del Territorio -PRUSST" and Catalonia (Spain), with the creation of the "Neighbourhood Law", provide good examples of the learning and assimilation of new urban policies explicitly oriented to deprived neighbourhoods.

These programmes have supported the intervention on many deprived historical city centres and neighbourhoods with concentration of social housing and socioeconomic decline. The main change in comparison with previous programmes was the incorporation of the comprehensive responses that the multi-dimensional nature of urban problems (social, economical, environmental, etc.) required.

The paper analyses the role of urban policies in the framework of EU regional policies, focusing the attention on its contribution to the dissemination and exchange of knowledge (practices and experiences) on urban regeneration. In short, it will be analysed how the EU's pilot projects has acted as an interesting test ground for perfecting techniques, has favoured learning and innovation in the different Member States, and has been converted into a vehicle for the diffusion of good practices and the transmission of know-how. The transnational cooperation is also a key issue in this process. In the framework of the EU it had been created various networks for knowledge exchange and innovation in urban policies. On-going URBACT project is the most ambitious initiative. The paper also analyses the role of this networks in this process, the interest for urban geographers and its contribution to learning process for policy-makers and researchers.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Adriana Conti Puorger (Sapienza University, Italy)

Title: Turkey and the Euro-Mediterranean region

Abstract: In the current paper is considered the evolution of the relationship between EU and Turkey until the recent programs of territorial cooperation IPA/CBC.

The goal is to analyze the process that led to the concept of territorial dimension in the EU "foreign policy" .

Indeed, currently, it is possible to perform a classification of the relationship of the EU and the other countries of the world adopting

Geographical criteria. That is the territorial cooperation with neighbor countries and the international cooperation otherwise.

The political process that points to the regional dimension jointly to the processes of enlargement, integration and proximity has been examined relying on EU documentation in order to exemplify the change of meaning in the concept of border due to decentralization, to the territorial cohesion and to the different spatial scales in territorial cooperation.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Toureille Etienne (Université Paris Diderot – Paris 7 UMR 8504 Géographie Cités, France)

Title: Europe seen by Turkish students: a mental definition from a non-eurocentric point of view

Abstract: What is Europe according to a close « extra-european » population? This question has been a crucial issue raised by academics in political science and geography since the middle of the 2000s. Since the work of the politist Sonia Lucarelli, it has been admitted that there is « a significant gap » between how western European people perceive themselves and how they are perceived by extra-european populations. Concerning this question, Turkey is a tension point when drawing a mental map of Europe. Despite the fact that Turkey applied for EU membership in 1987 and belongs to some European institutions, this country is viewed as a non-European country in European political and media discourse, sometime using the argument which traditionally consider the Bosphorus as the limit between Europe and Asia. Nowadays, to choose Bosphorus as a significant limit between two cultural words may seem strange if you consider the fact that for in Istanbul this strait is everyday crossed by thousands people from one side to another just to go to work. What is the relevance of this limits considering a Turkish point of view ?

We propose to analyse how undergraduate student are perceive this limit across question about their mental definitions of “Europe” in a “broad sense”. This is a way to escape to eurocentrics definitions of Europe and to examine in which sense the word Europe can be still relevant to describe their representations of the world. This presentation will be built on the results of two surveys: the Eurobroadmap project (a FP7 program of EU Commission conducted in 2008 among 734 students), and the first results of a PhD thesis research (build on semi-directives interviews in 2012) in Istanbul, Izmir and Erzurum.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Gerry O’Reilly (Eurogeo Vice President. St Patrick’s College, Dublin City University, Ireland)

Title: The EU and Humanitarian Action: Breaking Down Boundaries?

Abstract: This paper explores EU processes of integrating humanitarian institutions, organizations and actors across Europe; their impact on humanitarian space and actors outside the Union, and the dynamics of such on EU member states such Ireland. With the creation of the EEC/EU it has consistently promoted eradication of internal economic, political and cultural boundaries, and consequently fostered new dynamics of reinventing and building reinvigorated EU relationships with third party states and regions. Thus not only reinventing maps of Europe and the perception of such, but also those of its partners. Programs and projects have been established that aim at strategically influencing various contexts outside EU territory in which the Union seeks to be involved as an ‘entity’; for instance in the sphere of humanitarian space and aid with ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) and EUROPEAID. New interconnections between inner and outer spheres of the Union have been built impacting on people and places. This is creating and reinforcing transnational partnerships and cooperation at various levels, including EU and national administrations, associations, NGOs and citizens. What are Geographers contributing to this process?

Analyzing human-physical environmental relationships, Geography is fundamental to humanitarian space and action. The main categories of humanitarian disasters include: Natural, Human-made, and Technological, and Complex, with the latter being combinations of the former three. A major problematic is how perspectives on humanitarian action must be more explicit in Geography in education, training and media. The humanitarian imperative is driven by the principles of humanitarianism, impartiality, neutrality and independence as supported by ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office) and the UN.

Session code:	S04 – Room S1
Session title:	**Cartography, geography, geographic information. Representation, visualization, analysis**
Organizer(s):	**Giuseppe Borruso**, University of Trieste (Italy) **Andrea Favretto**, University of Trieste (Italy) **Maria Giovanna Riitano**, University of Salerno (Italy) **Giuseppe Scanu**, University of Sassari (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: New experiences, new frontiers in cartography **(Parallel Session 5)**
Chair: Giuseppe Scanu, University of Sassari, Italy
Discussant: Maria Prezioso, University of Roma "Tor Vergata", Italy

Presentation 1
Author: Raffaella Afferni, Università del Piemonte Orientale "Amedeo Avogadro", Italy
Title: DAGOClaT – Digital Atlas with Geographical Ontology for Classical Texts
Abstract: DAGOClaT is aimed to enrich with geographical metadata the corpus of texts written in Latin in the classical period. Latin for many centuries was the common language of Europe for culture and science and still continues to have a great cultural value as highlighted by Council of Europe. The project is an expression of the "spatial turn" which from some years is happening in the Humanities; that means recognizing the importance of the category of space, beside the one much more used and known of time. It also means breaking barriers so that literary texts are read as sources of factual information, and not only as literary style exempla.
The activities of DAGOClaT are currently in the startup phase and the group of research (which I am part of) has strong interdisciplinary interests from geography to philosophy of science, from computer science to classical studies.
In the field of geography the digital ontology could be a user-friendly, interactive and real-time updated tool allowing the involvement of geographers and Latin/Greek scholars in the analysis and comparison of geographic data. Thanks to web 2.0 technologies the researchers could be able to deploy geographic information, web cartography and analytical design in thematic mapping.
DAGOClaT could also be a tool to develop ways of reading the world and action which take into account the complexity of the territories, and to help a better understanding of them, as Decision Support System for their tourist valorization.

Presentation 2
Author: Giuseppe Borruso, University of Trieste, Italy.
Title: Elections in maps. Web 2.0 and cartography in Italian general elections 2013
Abstract: This paper represents a reflection on the relationship between cartographic representation and general elections, focusing on the Italian case due to the recent elections occurred in 2013, the first ones happened in the "web 2.0" era. Such relationship between elections and cartography is not recent and cartographic instruments have often been used in massive ways: from the socio-demographic analysis of electoral areas to the design – and manipulation of shapes! – of sections, to the projections of electoral results.
Italian elections 2013 were the first in which social networks and media acted in a massive way both in communicating and evaluating political messages and both considering its geographical components and in terms of its cartographical representation.
In this paper I therefore try to show how the cartographic medium was used in the pre-election stage and during the same event, highlighting the characters of the phenomenon and underlying the elements of innovation as well as of 'tradition' if compared to the previous electoral events.

Presentation 3
Authors: Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo, Luca Simone Rizzo, University of Brescia, Italy.
Title: Religious geo-data and geo-information: representation and visualization on the web
Abstract: Nowadays the creation, storage, accessibility, interoperability of data on the web are more and more pervasive. We see the publication on the web of different kinds of databases and/or geo-databases - and other forms of given web-information – dealing with various topics (science, medicine, transport, tourism...) and based on different architectures. These can be private or public with a free access to them or not.
This contribution intends to deal with data - and geo-data - about tourism focusing on the religious ones in a period in which religious tourism is and will be considered as a significant asset for the tourism industry, for regional/local development, and not only. Databases about religious heritage will be investigated in order to

understand how they link religious data (i.e. churches, monasteries, sites of pilgrimage, sanctuaries…) with geographical and spatial information. Religious subdivisions are different from the secular one: in Italy for example dioceses have different boundaries than the Italian provinces, as well as ecclesiastical regions sometimes differ from the administrative ones.
In the era of the big data (characterized by the 5 v: volume, velocity, variety, verification and value) how can religious databases – for instance Beweb, www.parrocchiemap.it … - interact with the net and with Institutions and Organizations? How are religious heritage and routes represented? What is the level of usability by the web users?

Presentation 4
Author: Brunella Brundu, Ivo Manca, University of Sassari, Italy
Title: The "Neogeography" in relation to a development of cartographic modeling techniques for smart cities: mobility
Abstract: The development of new technologies in the field of cartography and the birth of Web 2.0 have made possible a new paradigm whose declination passing through the sharing of information and its act. The city can be crossed by information biunivocally travel from institutional settings to the device allowing individual citizens involved in decisions. An example of this new mink subsidiary of the city can be to a system that, through the interaction between users and administration, produces a mobility management more functional and close to the needs of the citizen. The model will have a high capacity for interaction, modeling, feedback and resilience and will be based on geographic data entered into a 4D GIS, the latter connected to a probabilistic (Bayesian Network) to support the choices at all times and connected with the outside world through Web 2.0 applications. The benefits produced by this system will range from energy saving to a better organization of the mobility of citizens. The system will have the task of managing the collective mobility by integrating it with individual mobility through a system of rental bikes, motorcycles, and electric minicar, to be used by the user to move nodes from citizens to areas not reached or not reached by the transport system collective, replacing the private vehicle.

SLOT 2: Cartography and History **(Parallel Session 6)**
Chair: Maria Giovanna Riitano, University of Salerno, Italy
Discussant: Giuseppe Borruso, University of Trieste, Italy

Presentation 1
Author: Saada Afef, Institute Of Human Sciences Of Jendouba, Tunisia
Title: Quantification of deformations of Tunisian Modern Cartographic Heritage (XV to XVIII century)
Abstract: The gathering of maps and plans for modern Tunisia at the national library in France show the tremendous development that cartographical science has gone through during that period. We have based the hypothesis that the evolution of the cartographic image corresponds to three important historical phases or rather three main ruptures in its construction.
The headlights maps which are not representative of the cartographic edition but rather of the devolvement of techniques proper to geographical knowledge of the modern period. These maps are uniquely ranked as average when things come to the whole country of Tunisia. There are the “models –maps” or the original and persistent images which introduced changes in enriching the representation of the coast and mountain details of the Tunisia such as the coast line, mountain and watercourses. They are characterized by some similar deformations of cartographic image of Tunisia.
The quantification of these deformations focusing particularly on shape configuration by using Darcy and Map Analyst Software. we take on presenting the characteristics of three models of Tunisia being illustrated by figures such as distortion grids, vectors of displacement, accuracy and inaccuracy circles, and isolines of local scale and rotation. The statistical results are so important to show the spatial distortions. GIS software such as Arc View is also necessary for the establishment of georeferencing and the superimposition of many layers of information which relate the evolution of cartographic heritage of Tunisia.

Presentation 2
Authors: Laura Cassi, Francesco Zan, University of Firenze, Italy
Title: Disclosing the hidden geography of the Italian historical expeditions to Central Asia through the use of virtual globes.
Abstract: The use of virtual globes such as Google Earth has reached a wide public which tends increasingly to access geolocalized cultural information. This work illustrates interactive examples of virtual globes to disclose the knowledge of 20th century Italian expeditions via the integration of three main data sets: manuscript journals, historical photographs and cartography. The Virtual Repeat Photography (VRP) technique has been used because most suited to solve the complexity of landscape studies from multiple historical photographic and literary sources. The examples are taken from the 1909 climbing expedition led by the Duke of the Abruzzi to K2, and the 1913-14 scientific expedition led by De Filippi to Karakoram. The former was illustrated by the famous

mountain photographer Vittorio Sella and the latter by an enormous amount of synchronic photographic documentation comprising more than 3000 images featuring one of the most complete, high-quality sets of panoramas for the Himalayan regions explored at the time. They are brought back to life through the 3D viewport of virtual globes. As a result both the expeditions and the landscape can be studied, thus giving rise to the emotion of rediscovery. In conclusion this presentation illustrates a combination of methods and interactive techniques for the study and dissemination of information on Italian expeditions to Central Asia, invaluable for geographers, the climate changes community of scientists and, not least, it creates greater awareness among the general public.

Presentation 3

Authors: Keti Lelo, University 'Roma 3', Italy

Title: Rome in the 18th century: a GIS application in the field of urban history

Abstract: In the eighteenth century, the evolution of measurement techniques based on trigonometric calculations and the codification of topography as an applicative science in different European States, resulted in the progressive substitution of traditional bird's eye views with geometrically correct ichnographic representations of cities. The existence of precise and reliable cartographic information represents an analytical benchmark for the discipline of urban history. It enables the use of modern information techniques to analyse the urban structure and its formal and functional contents from a 'geographical-thematic' perspective. The paper will discuss the use of eighteenth-century cartographic and documentary sources for the purpose of analysing the characteristics and the transformation of the urban fabric of Rome within the Aurelian walls.
The methodological aspects and the analytical results are taken from the project «Atlante storico di Roma moderna», promoted by CROMA. The project takes advantage of the geometric precision and the descriptive detail characterizing the «Nuova pianta di Roma», published in 1748 by Giovanni Battista Nolli, to study the city of Rome in the 18th century and its transformations. This project represents a case of best practice in the Italian panorama concerning the use of historical sources and new technologies for the analysis of the urban space and the divulgation of the results.

Presentation 4

Authors: Joan Carles Membrado, Universitat de València, Spain

Title: The Costa Blanca or the Western European Florida: Explaining the Urban Evolution of A Western Mediterranean Region through GIS (Corine, Siose) Data

Abstract: This paper focuses on the western Mediterranean area known as Costa Blanca in touristic contexts (in the land of València, Spain). This area is characterized by urban sprawl and by the presence of a noteworthy western European permanent population, mostly retired people. During the Spanish housing bubble period (1997-2007), Costa Blanca had a high urban sprawl growth rate, as hundreds of thousands of western Europeans, most of them retired people, went to live there all year round and expected to lead the same lifestyle there that they had left behind in their countries of origin, including inhabiting urban sprawl areas. In 2011 there were 250.000 citizens coming from western European countries (richer than Spain) and registered (i.e., living permanently) in Costa Blanca: half of them were British, and the rest from Germany, the Benelux, and Scandinavia. What lures these western European residents to this part of the world is the sun, the sea and the relaxed atmosphere of the Mediterranean, a paradise for the elderly where they can begin a new life –this is why we have called it the Western European Florida. Some accurate and precise GIS data on land cover and use, such as those provided by the European CORINE and the Spanish SIOSE systems, allow us to observe that artificial surfaces more than doubled in Costa Blanca between 1990 and 2006. They show, furthermore, that the land cover class that grew the most in those years was urban sprawl. We will analyze and visualize the urban evolution of Costa Blanca through a series of maps created with GIS sofware (ArcGIS) from GIS data (SIOSE, CORINE).

SLOT 3: Cartography, GIS and Remote Sensing (1) **(Parallel Session 7)**
Chair: Beniamino Murgante, University of Basilicata, Italy
Discussant: Beniamino Murgante, University of Basilicata, Italy

Presentation 1
Author: Saada Afef, Institute Of Human Sciences Of Jendouba, Tunisia
Title: Georeference and map projections to nautical charts of Tunisia in catalog of the navy hydrographic service
Abstract: The analysis of the geometric content of the modern nautical charts of Tunisia is based on a corpus of maps in catalog of the navy hydrographic service. These maps are elaborated before 1800. The space of Tunisia is concerned with two portfolios: the first is number 104, the second is number 105.
In the nautical charts, there are two kinds of area: land area and maritime area. For the land area, we will compare the coast line of marine maps with that of current Tunisia. Also, for the marine area, we will compare the details indicating the depth in nautical charts with those in topographic maps or bathymetric maps attributed to present-day Tunisia.
A GIS software as that of Arc View is quite necessary for the establishment of georeferencing and the superimposition of many layers of information Tunisia of nautical charts. The aim is to show how the metrical content of this kind of historical maps. The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the analysis of diachronic geographical and territorial spatial distributed data is the main important.
In addition to, a digital raster- processing environment is used in order to test empirically best fitting projections of some nautical charts of the Tunisia's space. The results seem to be stimulating for such type of research. The results are all indeed interesting and worth to study, and it is yet possible to formulate a self-consistent and globally accepted theory on the existence of underlying projections in nautical charts.

Presentation 2
Authors: Yoann Doignon, Sébastien Oliveau, Aix-Marseille Université, France
Title: Territorial grids: space versus population
Abstract: To study the spatiality of a social phenomenon requires a certain number of precautions, in particular the choice of an adapted grid. This one directly influences the comparison of spaces. By definition, territorial grids are irregular. An inappropriate grid often causes a wrong cartographic interpretation of the phenomenon. For this reason it is adviced to use a grid whose each unit is comparable to the others. Two criteria are often employed to harmonize a territorial grid. Geographers often prefer territorial units with an equal surface. When the subject treats demographic themes, researchers use territorial units with a similar population instead. The objective of these two statistical approaches is to minimize the variance of the surface and the population of territorial grid.
Basically, the irregularity of the grid remains an insoluble issue. The aim of our communication is to measure this irregularity through statistical and cartographic indicators. For this one, we use a geographical approach by using the tool of the space autocorrelation. In this communication, we measure the variability of the two approaches (statistics and geographical) in order to find a grid harmonized. Ideally, this grid harmonized reduces the variance and the space autocorrelation. We apply this methodology to the phenomenon of demographic ageing in the Mediterranean. We seek the grid adapted to infranational scales.

Presentation 3
Author: Giancarlo Macchi Jánica, University of Siena, Italy
Title: Continuous Surface Cartograms for Census Data Representation
Abstract: Cartographers usually move along a thin line between empirical and ontological realms. The strength of the cartographic message relies on the formal comprehension of the World but also on the awareness that «no-thing» can really be represented. One of the most complex objects of cartographic representation are population datasets. Population seems to evade any form of tangible representation.
A raster cartographic method aimed at statistical assessment and evolution measurement of demographic census data was designed. The key factor of this straightforward GIS procedure was to adopt a nonlinear Geospatial Measurement Framework that merges multiple cartographic scales in one single measure useful to represent population density as a continuous surface. The main characteristic of such cartogram was its capacity to be fully integrated in a comparative process for the analysis of the historic evolution of population and not only the precise representation of demographic spatial patterns. One of the main issues of dasymetric or areal interpolation methods is the fact that these assume the availability and accessibility of cartography of census tracts of the studied area. Historical sources like maps and other documents useful for the reconstruction of these boundaries are on the contrary non-existent or unavailable.

Presentation 4
Author: Giuseppe Scanu, University of Sassari, Italy
Title: Geography, spatial data analysis, landscape, GIS/web
Abstract: This paper represents a reflection on the analysis of spatial data in knowledge and representation of the landscape with the use of geographic information systems and applications made possible by the web, without neglecting the opportunities of 2.0 or 3.0. The definition of the characters and the representation of the landscape, even before the different types, as a basis for the management and governance of the territory in the spirit of the European Convention, it is indeed a subject that lends itself to different considerations in relation to the orientation cultural discipline that is. The difficulties are particularly evident at the time of the representation, the real challenge of cartography and geography in the visualization of relationships between facts and intangible assets, of which you want to observe how the GIS, and today the web, may support the analysis, the classifications, the spatial definitions of the various types or elements that combine to characterize it. But it is mainly on management proposals, without neglecting the values of identity and influence the appearance of perception on the part of local populations, which aims at raising awareness because of the use of GIS and web by government and of citizens.

SLOT 4: Cartography, GIS and Remote Sensing (2) **(Parallel Session 8)**
Chair: Andrea Favretto, University of Trieste, Italy
Discussant: Andrea Favretto, University of Trieste, Italy

Presentation 1
Author: Salvatore Amaduzzi, University of Udine, Italy
Title: AppsForGis (A4G): platforms for real-time data collection, for sustainable mobility solutions and for optimized management of a fleet of vehicles and human resources over a territory
Abstract: The great success of smart phones and tablets (particularly based on the Android platform) has led to the rapid spread of tools with the following characteristics: easy to program, relatively inexpensive, integrated with basic sensors (GPS, accelerometer, compass, camera), equipped with extensive data connectivity (Wi-Fi/GSM/GPRS/HSDPA/Bluetooth). Google Microsoft and the other big IT/Web players are offering more and more easy to use, sophisticated and free tools that can be used in everyday life both for leisure purposes and for business application. Google maps, Bing Maps, Google transit, latitude, coordinates, qrcodes… can be easily used to represent, analyse, track, route, describe …. The aim is to describe the technologies and understand how this can be applied to everyday life and work.

Presentation 2
Author: Florin-Constantin Mihai, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, University of Iasi, Romania
Title: Geography of waste: spatial patterns of rural dumpsites from Romania
Abstract: Poor waste management facilities particularly for rural areas lead to waste dumping on improper sites in the proximity of human settlements. This bad practice prevailed in all rural regions until 16 July 2009 when these dumpsites should be closed an rehabilitated. The paper aims a spatial analysis of waste indicators concerning the rural dumpsites at administrative territorial units on national, regional and local scale. These data are correlated to geographical conditions reflecting spatial patterns in their distribution across and within Romanian counties. The role of geographical conditions are reflected at local scale in these patterns due to a low coverage rate of rural communities to waste collection services. Such analysis supported by field observations are necessary for a proper understanding of illegal dumping issue. Rural regions are still exposed to such bad practices polluting the local environment.

Presentation 3
Author: Florin-Constantin Mihai, Adrian Ursu, Alexandru Ioan Cuza-University of Iasi, Romania
Title: Accessibility to waste collection services in Romania. A multiscale analysis in EU context
Abstract: Low coverage of urban and rural population to waste collection services lead to various environmental threats caused by uncontrolled waste disposal. New EU regulations on waste management issues transposed into national laws has improved these sector, but nevertheless, the population accessibility to such services is still low comparing to others new EU members. A multiscale approach of this indicator is a necesary tool for a proper analysis of this environmental issue. The maps show that Romanian development regions (NUTS 2) has the lowest coverage rate at EU level in 2008. Furthermore, major disparities are reflected between Romanian counties in 2010. Thematic maps allow a comparative analysis at national and regional scale (Romanian counties & cities and communes of North-East Region) between urban vs rural regions and to other hand, between pre-accession (2003) vs post-accession period (2010). These geographical approaches are necessary for the monitoring process of waste management sector.

Presentation 4
Author: Maria Giovanna Riitano, University of Salerno, Italy
Title: Marginality indicators and digital thematic maps in Campania
Abstract: The morphological structure of Campania has significantly contributed to the formation of highly differentiated types of settlements, both in terms of evolutionary dynamics of its physical structure, and with reference to the functional roles and, accordingly, to the system of relationships and interdependencies. However, the persistence of conditions of weakness and marginality in the region is only partly due to its geographical location, that being instead the product of processes that have favored a development model oriented primarily to the expansion of urban areas, which has resulted in a negative impact on the demographic and socio-economic evolution of minor settlements. This report aims to develop a marginality analysis on a municipal scale, drawing on field studies in the literature and identifying the specifics of Campania, also in light of the results of the latest Census. The variety of causes and factors contributing to determine such marginality conditions calls for reflection on the fact that quantitative disadvantage indicators, which relate mainly to the demographic and economic features of different areas, must be complemented with indicators of a qualitative nature related to, for example, the variety of businesses, the adequacy of services, the local infrastructure, transport and health, accessibility, the education level of the population - all factors that contribute to the structural weakening of the capacities of a given local system, produced by the intersection of different recessive effects. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to identify indicators capable of detecting different and complex marginality factors, and to implement digital thematic maps that can represent trends and distribution, thus enabling a thorough reading of phenomena occurring in local areas. Such mappings will be used for the construction of a cluster, realized through the development of a matrix aimed at creating a synthesis cartography on the issue of marginality.

Presentation 5
Authors: Luka Valozic, Marin Cvitanovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Title: Seeing the forest from the trees: Analysis and Visualization of forest cover change in the Medvednica Nature Park, Croatia
Abstract: The Medvednica Nature Park was established in 1981. Its main phenomena are forests and forest communities which cover some two thirds of the protected area. The Park is located near Zagreb, the largest city in Croatia, which has been characterised by a considerable growth in population and area during the last several decades. In this research textual and tabular as well as cartographic and remote sensing data were used to measure the proportions of deforestation and reforestation, and their spatial patterns across the entire area of the Park. This area very heterogeneous, both geophysically and in terms of land use and therefore a strong emphasis is put on different methods of 3D visualizing the results through thematic mapping and integration with Google Earth. Attention is also given to graphic clarity and comprehensibility of the research results with the purpose of their better presention to other researchers and wider public.

Session code:	S05 – Room B4
Session title:	**Changes in landscape studies: considering landscape as a "mediator"**
Organizer(s):	**Benedetta Castiglioni**, University of Padua (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 1)
Chair: Benedetta Castiglioni, University of Padova, Italy
Discussant: Kenneth Olwig, SLU-Alnarp, Sweden

Presentation 1
Author(s): Yves Luginbühl, directeur de recherche au CNRS, Paris, France
Title: Le paysage en temps de crise
Abstract: L'histoire du paysage européen est jalonnée de crises, économiques, sociales, politiques, écologiques qui ont modifié non seulement les fondements matériels des paysages mais aussi leurs représentations sociales et en conséquence les valeurs qui lui sont attribuées. En revenant sur cette histoire, il s'agit de se demander quels sont les effets de la crise actuelle sur le paysage européen, sur son évolution, sur les modèles paysagers qui structurent sa pensée et sur la capacité des sociétés européennes à maîtriser ses dynamiques. La Convention Européenne du Paysage adoptée en octobre 2000 à Florence et ratifiée désormais par une grande majorité de pays du Conseil de l'Europe a-t-elle des chances d'infléchir les grandes tendances de l'évolution des paysages et

en particulier, pourra-t-elle peser sur la mise en œuvre de la démocratie locale qu'elle recommande. La crise actuelle n'est pas seulement en effet une crise financière, elle est également une crise politique avec la désaffection croissante des sociétés européennes à l'égard d'un projet politique européen qui tarde à voir le jour. Elle est aussi une crise écologique, la première dans l'histoire humaine, remettant en cause la pensée des rapports sociaux à la nature. La communication se propose d'examiner ces questions en tentant d'évaluer les effets à court, moyen et long terme de la crise sur les paysages européens et en s'interrogeant enfin sur les conséquences dans d'autres pays du monde.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Theano S. Terkenly, University of Aegean, Greece
Title: Landscape at time of crisis: societal and psychological dimensions of new geographies of home
Abstract: Most major challenges facing our society are embedded in landscape; likewise, as this paper argues, the resolution of the problems that contemporary societies face, largely rest in the landscape. The objective of this presentation is to propose our repositioning vis-à-vis the meaning of landscape in a changing world and in building our futures in/on/through the landscape—both tangible and intangible. For this purpose, the mediating role of landscape at a time of credit/economic and climate/environmental crises is examined, with an emphasis on the case of the Mediterranean—and more specifically, Greek—landscape.
Through a return to the landscape, for purposes of survival (farming, renewable energy sources, alternative forms of tourism, etc), the tangible landscape becomes a valuable economic resource, publicly accessible and available, offering not only physical resources for sustenance, but also cultural knowledge and organic solutions to societal well-being, while raising issues of participatory democracy and governance. Since, at the basis of most of the challenges presently facing the Mediterranean and Europe more generally, lie cultural uses and meanings of the land, the turn to intangible landscape values becomes especially relevant. In times of crises and re-adjustment, the intangible dimension of landscape is crucial to the re-assessment and assertion of collective identities, as a spiritual shelter/ retreat and a source of inspiration, affirmation, fortitude and inner balance. Furthermore, the revisiting and restoration of individual and collective psychological relationship with the landscape serves in building a sounder basis for future sustainability and crisis aversion.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Cristina Mattiucci, University Of Trento / AMP-LAVUE (Umr Cnrs 7218) ENSA Paris La Villette, Italy/France
Title: The landscape as expression of the cultures co-habiting in it and as tool for the territories' knowledge and transformation
Abstract: In light of the consciousness of plurality as a constitutive dimension of the contemporary landscape, both in terms of values and meanings, as well as in its dimension of representing the link between societies and territory, according with the cultural landscape studies, the paper aims to discuss the potential of landscape as mediator.
Starting from the a critical review of a research experience in Trentino, that has explored the experienced landscape to understand its perceptions, its manifold social representations and therefore its attributes, we intend to discuss its methodological potentialities and critiques, also by means of its development in other research context, currently in progress.
The research has led to recognize the kaleidoscopic nature of the different glances expressing the landscape, that make the reciprocal influences between the landscape's perceived and conceived dimensions. So, it implies the understanding of the landscape as representation of everyday life, exploring its material and immaterial features. It starts by exploring objects and features, as well as how it is lived and perceived (and thus by practices and imaginaries nurturing the ways of life) and landscape's conceived representations (the planned, ordered, controlled representations, coming basically from projects and policies), in order to understand how it has been produced and the different visions that it includes and so their synchronies and variances.
Focusing on landscapes as an expression of different points of view, we will explore the landscape as possible tool for knowledge and stress the dense informations that it can provide to transform the territory.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Serge Briffaud, CEPAGE, ADES - UMR 5185 du CNRS - Université de Bordeaux, ENSAP Bordeaux, France; Viviana Ferrario, University IUAV of Venezia, Italy
Title: Médiation paysagère et projets énergétiques
Abstract: Les auteurs sont impliqués dans le projet de recherche en cours «Ressources paysagères et ressources énergétiques dans les montagnes sud-européennes. Histoire, comparaison, expérimentation ». Son but est d'analyser les représentations sociales associées aux paysages de l'énergie, en mettant l'accent sur la transformation des paysages de l'énergie à travers le temps, et en les appréhendant prioritairement à travers leur relation à la « mise en tourisme » de la montagne, à la patrimonialisation des espaces et aux conflits socio-spatiaux suscités, hier et aujourd'hui, par l'implantation des infrastructures concernées.

Sur la base de cette démarche de recherche, il s'agit de construire les outils nécessaires à *une « médiation paysagère »*, aidant les acteurs, sur les terrains étudiés, à penser ensemble projet énergétique, projet paysager et projet territorial. Cette médiation consiste à utiliser le paysage, éclairé par cette lecture, comme un objet intermédiaire grâce auquel peuvent être repérés et discutés par les acteurs les enjeux multiples et ramifiés associés aux actions aujourd'hui menées en matière énergétique. Nous entendons ainsi par « médiation » non pas un arbitrage, mais plutôt une démarche particulière de diagnostic, favorisant l'émergence, en matière énergétique, de projets « intégrés ». L'objectif est de construire et partager avec les acteurs les moyens d'une réflexivité en matière de projet énergétique, c'est-à-dire d'un recul sur les conséquences directes et indirectes de leur action, ainsi que sur le contexte de conflit dans lequel elle peut s'inscrire. Les premiers résultats de la recherche seront ici présentés, en privilégiant l'approche comparative qui la caractérise.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 2)

Chair: Mauro Varotto, University of Padova, Italy
Discussant: Claudio Cerreti, University of Roma Tre, Italy

Presentation 1

Author(s): Loredana Ponticelli, A^{2}studio_projects and researches for Alpine space, Italy

Title: Between landscape and language. Practices of relation

Abstract: The proposal analyses the analogical relationships between linguistic and landscape structures typical of some Alpine areas inhabited by Rhaeto-Romanic language minorities using an interdisciplinary approach. Four relationship strategies are examined: to propose, nominate, delimit and geo-refer. The aim is to focus on the image of the territory imprinted in the local language as a factor of landscape production, and the interaction created between its inner and outer representations as a factor capable of influencing its development. In this sense both landscape and language can be considered as an interface or a "mediator" between man and his own living environment.

Assuming that, the proposal involves the mechanisms of these relational strategies and argues some research themes:

- that in some mountainous regions (in this case the Rhaeto-Romanic Alps) exist clear correspondences between the structure of the local language and the specific characteristics of the landscape;
- that as a result of these similarities it is possible to experiment the use of the analytical instruments belonging to one value (language) to interpret elements of the other (landscape) that would otherwise be incomprehensible;
- that the dynamics of these similarities can be interpreted as the existence of a continuous interchange between these two values in a sort of osmosis which helps to consolidste and evolve the distinctive features of both (thus using production processes of territory and language).

Among the expected results: to supply another instrument to interpret production mechanisms of landscape diversity in Alpine space as a product of cultural diversity.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Rémi Bercovitz, Cepage – ADES - UMR 5185 CNRS/École nationale supérieure d'architecture et de paysage de Bordeaux, Conseil Général des Deux-Sèvres Maison du Département, France

Title: Paysage, mediation paysagere et « bon etat ecologique » de la haute vallee de la Sevre Niortaise. Mener une enquête historique pour fonder un projet partagé (XVIIIème-XXIème siècles)

Abstract: Toute politique de l'eau oscille entre des vocations multiples. Elle met en mouvement des acteurs dispersés aux intérêts contradictoires et des systèmes de représentations socialement différenciées. La conflictualité autour des paysages de fonds de vallée se réordonne aujourd'hui autour d'une nouvelle finalité édictée par la Directive cadre européenne (Dce) : atteindre le « bon état écologique » des cours d'eau à l'horizon 2015. C'est dans ce contexte que s'inscrit notre recherche doctorale qui postule que le paysage peut, à condition de mettre en œuvre une méthode appropriée, constituer un cadre intégrateur de réflexion et d'action. Dans cette perspective, le paysage est abordé à la fois comme objet de la connaissance et comme outil de médiation capable de faire émerger un nouveau « contrat socio-territorial ». L'hypothèse de la médiation par le paysage constitue donc l'horizon de notre contribution qui présente les fondements méthodologiques et les premiers résultats d'une démarche qui, appliquée au cas des paysages de la vallée de la Sèvre niortaise, s'appuie sur la construction et le partage d'une connaissance historique et s'articule autour de trois opérations fortement imbriquées :

1. Lire les paysages et en faire une analyse historique, qui vise à reconstituer sur le temps long la trajectoire et les états successifs des milieux et des paysages de la Sèvre niortaise en insistant sur les liens de toutes natures qui unissent le rapport à l'eau et les formes du paysage.
2. Fabriquer des objets intermédiaires. Il s'agit ici de transformer les résultats de la recherche historique en de multiples « objets intermédiaires » (D. Vinck, 2009) susceptibles de construire un espace de discussion. Ici les savoir-faire du paysagiste, notamment en terme de maîtrise des outils graphiques, apparaissent essentiels.

3. Co-construire les savoirs et créer les conditions d'une approche réflexive. Sur la base du travail précédemment décrit, la troisième opération consiste à ouvrir un espace de dialogue où les acteurs et la population vont pouvoir se dire, débattre et envisager leur avenir au regard d'une conscience critique de leur histoire..

Presentation 3

Author(s): Andreia Pereira, CEGOT/FLUC, Portugal; Fernando Paulino, ISMAI, Portugal

Title: The plurality of meanings and values of cultural landscapes – building bridges from an integrated interpretation approach to communication process

Abstract: Expressing the result of complex, dynamic and evolutional systems, where the interaction human – nature plays a central role, Cultural Landscapes open uncountable ways of meaning-production. They present a serious challenge both to scientific explanation of the processes that condition its permanent rebuilding and to knowledge release and communication. Geography has the epistemological background and the methodological tools to orchestrate an interdisciplinary approach to landscape, promoting an integrated research between the environmental disciplines and the social sciences and humanities, emphasizing, in the scope of this work, the relevance of anthropology and communication sciences.

The increasing focus on Cultural Landscapes is partially explained by the recognition of its patrimonial value by UNESCO. Cultural Landscapes are also seen as a development resource, being demanded to provide multiple services, in environmental, productive, leisure and tourism spheres.

Why is important to address interpretation and communication issues in what concerns to the management of Cultural Landscapes? Firstly, remark that making landscape meaningful is essential to promote the recognition of its value and to its protection. Secondly, the production of knowledge on Cultural Landscapes as multidimensional systems offers crucial information for decision makers. Finally, its understanding may root the (re)construction of collective identity and memory.

Considering the different targets and purposes inherent to the communication of Cultural Landscapes, questions such as the definition of targeted-messages, the suitability of the communication mediators and the factors that influences the landscape perception must be addressed.

Having as case-study the landscape mosaic of Arga Hill in relation with the alluvial plain of river Lima (North-Western Portugal), this research works aims to complete an interpretative narrative of landscape evolution and to reflect on its communication strategy.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Salvatore Cannizzaro, Department of Humanities, University of Catania, Italy; Gian Luigi Corinto, Department of Education, Cultural Heritage and Tourism, University of Macerata, Italy

Title: The Role of Monument Trees in Defining Local Identity. The case of the Marche's Landscape

Abstract: In Italy there are several monumental trees, localized in historical gardens, natural parks and in the countryside. They are part of the cultural heritage and testimony the long relationship between humans and landscape, as mediators of memory, events, emotions and self-identification of local identity. The globalization of economy and culture puts in danger the affirmation of the identity of places and regions, also in view of regional competitive policies, in particular in case of peripheral regions. The 'territorial identity' is actually an misleading and inoperative concept, whilst the concept can be implemented into a valuable category, to be studied empirically if previously defined as sets of spatial contents of natural and cultural landscape features combined with socio-economic activities, relationships and meanings within horizontal and vertical networks and systems, to be monitored as lifestyle features in a selected territory. The paper presents an explorative research about the relict Monumental Trees in the Marches region, with the aim to describe and give some interpretations about the problematic relationship between economic activities and the landscape. After the definition of Monumental Tree, we describe its multiple meanings, in religion, mystics, education, environment, and even in tourism. The paper gives the inventory of the resource in the Marches, and reports results of Key Informants' perceptions about the necessity to conserve Monumental Trees in the framework of the Regional Landscape and Environment Plan and the role of Monumental Trees in defining the local 'territorial identity'.

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 3)
Chair: Theano Terkenly, University of Aegean, Greece
Discussant: Maria Chiara Zerbi, University of Milano, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Diana Ciliberti, Monica Meini, University of Molise, Italy
Title: Landscape icons as mirror for self-representation in local communities
Abstract:
Starting from the definition of landscape in the European Landscape Convention, the authors offer a critical reflection on the plurality of perceptions that can contribute to the construction of a landscape image. This plays a crucial role for the enhancement of territorial identities and the community well-being. To analyze the perception of the landscape by those who live it every day is essential to deepen the relationship between local communities and their landscape. Recovering populations' active awareness of the landscape values is the key point for an integrated endogenous development especially in rural areas, which should put tourism in proper relationship with other economic activities, with environmental features and cultural values, avoiding to use landscape images as mere aesthetic icons.
The paper consists of a first theoretical part on the perception of the landscape and its representation as a phase of cultural intermediation between insiders and outsiders, and a second part showing an application to the territory of Molise. A comparative approach is used to assess representations of the same landscapes produced by different actors, through the use of oral interviews and photographs. The analysis aims to acquire information on the landscape perception by privileged witnesses identified as stakeholders for their representativeness within the territory, with the intention of bringing out - beyond the different views - some common representations on which shared tourism valorization paths might be developed.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Mauro Varotto, DiSSGeA, University of Padova, Italy
Title: Knowledge, Awareness and Sharing: the role of local communities for the implementation of the Landscape observatories. The experience of the "Osservatorio del Canale di Brenta" (Veneto Region)
Abstract:
The paper focuses on the experience carried out between 2011 and 2012 within the framework of the "Local Observatory of Landscape of the Brenta River Valley" (Osservatorio del Paesaggio del Canale di Brenta, www.osservatorio-canaledibrenta.it), a project started from the cooperation of the Veneto Region, the Universities of Padua and Venice, and the local Mountain Community. This is perhaps the only case in Italy of observatory of landscape declined at a local scale but institutionally recognized at a regional level.
The project focuses on the role of landscape as a "mediator" between different perspectives, values and points of view about the valley, involving population on "knowledge", "awareness" and "sharing" activities, as well as suggesting a multi-scale approach and a wide articulation of activities, with the participation of administrators, technicians, associations, artists, teachers and students.
The experience has been considered as a "good practice" for the implementation of a regional network of local observatories in Veneto and for other similar experiences at a local scale, but it is also an experiment very useful to draw some more general reflections on theoretical assumptions, methodologies, tools and perspectives of the landscape observatories in Italy and beyond.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Anna Maria Colavitti, Sergio Serra, Alessia Usai, DICAAR, University of Cagliari, Italy
Title: The landscape plan in a changing world: new participatory methodologies in the Sardinian Landscape Plan
Abstract:
The recent economic crisis has strongly affected the spending capacity of local governments which have adopted austerity policies. Regions are looking for "original" plans and projects, tailored on available resources in a given territory, respectful of its settled communities and their identity. In Europe many regions have identified sustainable future in landscape planning based on historical, cultural and identity heritage. Despite this, in Italy the regional landscape planning still uses restriction decrees as planning instrument. Recently it has been positively discussed the possibility that restrictions become a shared instrument for landscape project, as demonstrated during the last revision of the Italian Legislative Decree 42/2004 (Codice Urbani).
The paper aims to investigate the innovative participatory methodologies introduced in the last landscape planning season in order to clear up people's contribution in assigning values and meanings. It is taken into account the case of the Sardinian Regional Landscape (2006) which has been redraft after the participative initiative "Sardinia New Ideas" (Sardegna Nuove Idee), carried out between 2009 and 2011.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Margarita Vološina, Anna Zariņa, University of Latvia, Latvia
Title: Landscape as means for new territorial representations: experience from Burtnieki, Latvia
Abstract:
Even a cursory glance at the Europe-wide ever growing amount of studies and cross border legislative acts on landscape meaning, protection and planning reveals that regardless many similarities identified in reasoning, methods and results in landscape studies, still every case is unmatched in some sense. So for Latvia the case when one recently reshaped municipality (by national territorial reform) decided to strengthen their integrity by investment in the research upon local landscapes and later creation of the guidebook as a common representation for the new socio-territorial unit, in fact might tell an unprecedented story of landscape as a mediator. This research story is in the heart of our paper. Meanwhile the disclosure of this research process and results, which took place somewhere between the acceptance of European Landscape Convention by Latvia in far 2007 and latest drafts of landscape policy in the end of 2012, in this particular paper, is constantly referenced upon unavoidable post-Soviet background. At some point even more general retrospective questions like: when does the landscape comes into a being in Latvian art, planning, research etc. and how does it influence the normative and factual values of a Latvian landscapes. Furthermore paper discusses how modern landscape research (and understanding) stands up to post-Soviet threads in territorial planning practices and how exactly the landscape politics might fit within the limits of normative and communicative planning processes.

SLOT 4 (in collaboration with the Session S18) (Parallel Session 4)

Chair: Benedetta Castiglioni, University of Padova, Italy; Fabio Parascandolo, University of Cagliari, Italy
Discussant: Kenneth Olwig, SLU-Alnarp, Sweden

Presentation 1
Author(s): Andrea Salustri, Fondazione Economia Tor Vergata, Italy
Title: Daily life's explorers, social networks and landscape policies
Abstract: The research focuses on social networks' capability of driving participated landscape changes, either at epistemological level, either at geographical level. "Living in" the landscape reveals the main drivers of change at individual level, while the ICT are offering complementary places, with respect to those ones already existing, for increasing people's role in sharing values and meanings. Then, common visions might emerge and inform landscape policies, indirectly influencing the personal meaning of wellbeing. After a brief literature overview focused on the main contributions of the Italian geographers to the concept of landscape, the epistemological innovation carried out by the widespread diffusion of the social networks is introduced. Living in the landscape inspires a plurality of meanings and values that people are able to describe and share on the web. After having discussed in virtual spaces (communities, blogs, chats…) the issues of main interest, geographers might facilitate the rise of "ethic visions" of landscape. Using the Regulation Impact Analysis (RIA) these contents can be integrated with political and economic issues, contributing to inform landscape policies. Moreover, according to the views emerged, landscape policies might "delegate" the realization of some interventions to the free action of citizens. More participation at political and at social level might strengthen people's sense of community, enriching with new meanings the individual perception of wellbeing.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Sandra Parvu, LAREP/ENSP Versailles, France
Title: What Tools of Representation? Studies in the Visual Culture of Landscape Architecture
Abstract: For the European Landscape Convention, landscape means "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the interaction of natural and human factors". As straight forward as this definition may be, its concrete application in order to describe and act upon specific areas may prove difficult. Indeed, how does one reach a consensus around something as subjective as the perception of a place? How does one build a collective sense of a landscape? Given the differences of opinion that characterise our interactions with natural settings, how to decide which should prevail?
My paper proposes to investigate how landscape practitioners have addressed these questions by developing a set of innovative processes and tools of representation. I will examine the production of a visual culture stemming from the dialogue landscape architects conduct with different categories of speakers (residents, politicians, manual workers) and discuss the potential of this material to mediate between different interactions and perceptions of landscape.
This reflection will be supported by the description of a diverse spectrum of visual material produced in the following situations:
- Models and plans created by residents during workshops organized by a landscape architecture firm;
- A series of animated drawings presented to local politicians by a young landscape architect who designed a machine to draw while walking;

- Sketchbooks filled by experienced landscape architects during on-site meetings to discuss construction and maintenance of their projects with specialised gardeners.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Arturo Gallia, Università Roma Tre, Italy
Title: Landscape changes in the small islands of the Mediterranean. A theoretical approach and some case studies
Abstract: In small islands today not only the coastal landscape is the most important resource for tourism: the coastal shores is where most urban settlements and human activities are located. In the past, the original settlements of the majority of the islands of the Mediterranean were usually located in the highest and most inner parts of the land for reasons related to defense. The surrounding landscape was marked by an intensely and extensively cultivated land because agriculture, along with fishing could cover the needs of the whole population. With the advent of tourism (in the 60's and 70's of the XX century) there has been a significant change in the demographic scenario of the islands and a consequent redistribution of human settlements, economic activities, and of their relative functions. Tourism and all activities related to it gradually gained importance, at the expense of fishing and agriculture, which became, with time, ever less relevant. Indeed, human activities were being polarized towards the coastal settlements, which resulted in a new perception of the landscape and its values. Previous to the advent of tourism, coastal lands had a pour economic value because they could not been cultivated, but later their value has increased remarkable. On the contrary, the most fertile soils, located inland and therefore far from the sea shores, lost most of their value, as they were not suitable for tourism. The main purpose of this presentation is to better describe these processes with an evidence-based methodological approach based on concrete case studies.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Chrysafina Geronta, University of Padova, Italy
Title: Landscape as a mediator for tourist destination practices: the case study of the island of Rhodes
Abstract: This abstract presents the first theoretical references and methodological hypothesis of a research project investigating the role of landscape as a mediator probably able to address some critical issues emerged by the complexity of tourism system. Sustainable tourism calls for a high level of local involvement in planning and developing tourism (ESCAP, 1999), thus in order to encourage and facilitate local participation a common thread among the different actors should be identified.
The hypothesis is that if landscape is a medium through which people can perceive numerous of tourism impacts, perceptions on landscape transformations could be this common thread requested and an important stimulus for local participation in tourism practices. In this view, landscape becomes an arena for debate and action (Fairclough, Sarlöv Herlin, 2009) converting tourist destinations conceptually to landscape laboratories of tourism (LANDSCAPE LAB, EU LIFE Environment project) where knowledge of the current state and vision of the future development of destinations could be spread.
The objective of this project is the identification of a methodological framework for landscape evaluation, established on object-based and perception-based indicators, providing the tourism decision makers with a constant monitoring of landscape changes. As the context is of great importance in the interpretation of measurements, the appropriate selection of the various sets of indicators will be implemented for a specific case study (the island of Rhodes, Greece) exploring additionally the function and usefulness of this framework in the mediation process.

Session code:	S06 – Room S2
Session title:	**Common Agriculture Policy role and value in a changing world Food-Agriculture-Environment as key factors in order to get through the current global economic crisis**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Gemma Grillotti**, Università Medcampus di Roma (Italy) **Ana Firmino**, New University of Lisbon (Portugal)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 1)
Chair: Ana Firmino New University of Lisbon, Portugal, and Maria Gemma Grillotti, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma, Italy
Discussant: Andrea Sonnino, FAO, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Violeta Cabello,.University of Seville, Spain, and Cristina Madrid, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.
Title: The incoherence between agriculture and water policies in Andalusia: A Societal Metabolism perspective
Abstract: Water and agricultural production are inherently related. Nonetheless, the integration among their respective policies from European until local scales is a key challenge for sustainability of both agricultural production and water use. This work has been carried out in Andalusia, South Spain, an intensive water consumptive agricultural area facing severe problems of overexploitation. Using the Multi-Scale Integrated Analysis of Societal and Ecosystem Metabolism (MuSIASEM) approach we assess the implementation of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/CE (WFD) at river basin scale. A relevant set of indicators is proposed in order to analyze internal (economic, institutional) and external (biophysical) constraints shaping different agricultural metabolic patterns. The integration of agriculture planning is assessed in terms of biophysical feasibility of the
new metabolic patterns generated by the scenarios posed in the River Basin Management Plans, with a especial focus on the water-energy nexus of new water supply. While on a European level water policy is ambitious in terms of ecological conservation, the entanglement of multiple scales of political and economic organization with the diversity of local ruralities blurs these priorities. At regional level, rural development funds are
mainly devoted to irrigation efficiency improvements leading to re-bound effect on water use. The incorporation of WFD objectives in the next CAP reform is essential if sustainable productivity is to be achieved in arid and semi-arid Mediterranean areas.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Maria Fiori**,** Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro" Bari, Italy
Title: Territorial identity and rurality
Abstract: At the beginning of the '70s, especially in the countries of the South of Europe, rural tourism becomes the means to raise uncompetitive agricultural realities and to diversify their activities (Rocca, 2013). This form of tourism allows, at the same time, to reduce the migration from rural to urban areas by creating occupation. Born to respond to these needs, farm holiday has opened a new way for a different and elaborate form of rural tourism often confused with the farm holiday as synonymous. In fact, when we consider rural tourism we refer to all forms of tourism activities that are made in rural areas and in contact with nature. It is not necessary that these activities are made by a farmer with his farm. (Schifani, 1995).

Presentation 3
Author(s): Ana Firmino, Universidade Nova de Lisboa; Portugal
Title: The Controversial Common Agricultural Policy: how to get through the current global economic crisis?
Abstract: Since it was launched in the beginning of the sixties that the Common Agricultural Policy has been a controversial issue in the European Union. Even when it was successful in quantitative terms it enhanced environmental damages and social impacts difficult to mitigate.
Taking into consideration the agricultural production system it has been clear that in spite of the efforts to promote the organic mode of production, which keeps growing at a significant path, the sector has been dominated by the interests of the large bioengineering enterprises that rule the market with their technology. The most recent initiative to patent the seeds and the goals expressed in the Bioeconomy 2030 show how the proposals cope with the interests of these enterprises that collide frontally with the freedom and right of people to use the seeds that Mother Earth offered to all of us free of charge. We assist to the continuous violation of

the precaution principle by the use of genetic modified seeds, that still did not prove to be totally safe and are contaminating other plants, decreasing the genetic pool that has been kept along thousands of years by simple people all over the world. Concomitantly a new generation of farmers are endeavouring to launch an alternative approach based on permaculture, creating original certification systems to promote the regional/local production of small/medium farmers and innovating to get a higher added value. Who are they and will they be able to get through the global economic crisis that is what we will discuss in this paper.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Maria Gemma Grillotti, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma, Italy

Title: The Relationship between Food – Agriculture – Environment compared with the new Common Agriculture Policy

Abstract: Food – Agriculture – Environment are mutually connected with an organic, unbreakable, complex bond. Their balance depends not only on pedologic and climate factors or the degree of agricultural techniques development but above all on food processing and commercial policies carried out by National Governments and International Bodies. In order to protect availability, accessibility and quality of food processing products is necessary the contribute of political legislation. In the recent years, many times it has been established considerable paradoxes: surplus in farming production and growing prices; inadequate productivity and imports of farming products from Countries with very advantageous agronomic potentialities; abandonment of cultivable lands situated on hill and mountain areas and land grabbing in the poorest Countries; expansion of no food crops in the same regions where people are starving.

In the nineties, whether capitalistic agriculture in western Countries or the collectivism one in Socialist Countries and in Developing Countries affirmed the "rediscovery of territory and genius loci". The new Common Agriculture Policy ("CAP") will have to consider that in order to feed humankind will be necessary to dress Earth through a more respectful use of resources and natural environment and closer use to the traditional food crops of local communities. In this way, rural landscape, which tells stories of thousand- years old efforts and successes, becomes the paradigm more suitable to represent them and to protect quality of farming products and food.

POSTER

Author(s): Ramón Bienes, IMIDRA, Spain, José, UAM, Spain, Manuel Rodríguez-Rastrero Gumuzzio, UAM, Spain, Blanca Sastre, IMIDRA, Spain; Andrés García-Díaz, IMIDRA, Spain,

Title: Environmental study to obtain quality wines

Abstract: Traditionally in Spain, soil studies have been done to delimitate the most productive areas or to define the limiting factors to the production, in order to determine the amendments to improve the quantity of it. This was the only way to increase the winegrower's rent.

Nevertheless, nowadays the target to increase winegrower's income is not to produce more, but to obtain the best quality wines in a sustainable form. Appears again the old dilemma between quality/quantity of the agrarian production.

In order to stimulate the economy of agricultural areas, the Regional Government of Madrid has carried out a study of the "Denomination of Origin Wines of Madrid" soils. The aim of this study is to establish the areas whose pedologic and climate characteristics are most suitable for producing high quality wines, although production could not be large.

The first step was to establish which of soil and climate parameters have a greater impact on quality of musts (raw material of wines) and not necessarily those that allow greater production. The second step was to establish a gradation for each of the considered parameters. This gradation includes five classes from highly unfavorable to highly favorable. With this information has been elaborated a cartography (1:25.000 scale).

Knowledge of these areas will allow to redirect and concentrate the wine production to them, in detriment of others that may be more productive but with less quality.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 2)
Chair: Ana Firmino New University of Lisbon, Portugal, and Maria Gemma Grillotti, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma, Italy
Discussant: Andrea Sonnino, FAO, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Maria Dina Lombardi, Università di Bari "Aldo Moro", Italy
Title: Promotion and touristic development of the rural areas through audiovisual products
Abstract: Audiovisual products can be an important mean of communication and territorial promotion.The representation of the localities within the audiovisual products contributes to placing them in the collective imaginary, often loading them with a deep symbolic-emotional significance. It can generate the desire to visit the scene location in the member of the audience, promoting the tourism development of the localities absorbed in the audiovisual project. This share plans to analyse the effects of the audiovisual productions, especially cinematographics ones, on the promotion and the exploitation of the rural areas, and on their transformation into tourist destinations of excellence. It coincides with the recent drift, spreads in the new global economic order, to consider the "soft" territorial elements such as authenticity and local identity, like source of competitive advantage. Although the attention of the audiovisual production towards the country landscape was significant over the years (there are several films of thirties which relate the country landscape in order to spread the Fascist idea of modernization), there isn't a copius literature about the cinematographic use of the rural character and about the effects of this use on the territory, and yet the countryside constitues the background of many feature films, videos and documentaries. Therefore it can be particularly interesting to analyse some of those audiovisual products, which making the countryside their leit motiv and carrying out precise politics of territorial marketing and systemic strategies of destination management, can contribute or have just made a contribution to promotion and touristic development of the rural areas.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Maria Patrizia Marino, Università di Bari "Aldo Moro", Italy
Title: Perspectives and Role of Agriculture in the context of the current worldwide crisis
Abstract: Common Agricultural Policy has kept fundamentally a supporting role to the farming productions in the several Countries in order to improve competitive capacity on international market but also to support the working position of human resources and guarantee the anthropic and environmental dimension of territories.
In the light of the fact that the worldwide financial crisis widened to the real economy causing a block of manufacturing system already damaged by competition from emerging Economies (BRICS), Agriculture could represent an important economic sector able to lead the reconstruction on the basis of a new model founded on centrality of Agriculture and economic recovery of human dimension.
Currently, In Italy Agriculture has an incidence on territorial GDP from 3-4% to 9-10% depending on the different considered regions, so that it has yet huge margin of growth and therefore it could represent a reserve for the development for an integrated economic system: territory with environment, agriculture, food processing products, creativity and culture.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Liberata Nicoletti, Università del Salento, Italy
Title: New rurality and high quality agriculture in Apulia Region
Abstract: The theme of rural development is now looking for new paths that can trigger an increase in real income through concrete employment opportunities and the promotion of a better quality of life.
The research on the "new rurality" in Apulia moves from the concrete experiences stimulated by underway or planned EU and regional policies for rural development (PAC 2014-2020), with particular reference to agritourism, directly connected to the production of organic crops and to the promotion of high quality traditional food: they are resources that express the close links of human groups' territoriality and that are the key parameters to retrieve place identity and to enhance the cultural, historical and environmental resources of Apulian rural areas.
The spatial features of Apulia Region, i.e. peculiar landscape elements, the variety of its agricultural structures, the richness of the cultural and architectural heritage related to typical "masserie" (manor farms) and to handicraft offer ideal conditions for the formation of a relational network likely to support and nurture, on a quantitative and qualitative level, the development of agritourism as a means of enhancement of local and regional natural as well as economic resources.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Andrea Riggio, Università degli Studi di Cassino, Italy; Pierluigi De Felice, Università degli Studi di Cassino, Italy
Title: Biomass Power, Agriculture and Sustainability. A case study in the hills of Northern Campania
Abstract: Renewable sources of energy could promote local development providing that the planning is sustainable, respectful of issues concerning the environment, the landscape and society. At the same time the plan needs to evaluate the resources of the territory in order to create the basis for an economic development.
The aim of this contribution is to offer an analysis based on quantity and quality and suggest a plan for generating energy from biomass in a hilly environment that helps to reveal the riches of the land left by man and time and assigns new values and functions to the territory which needs to be smarter, greener and more inclusive.
In the light of the new planning trends and taking into account the European strategic directives, considering the assets of the hilly landscape and of the territorial vocations, this study looks at an area in the province of Caserta located in Northern Campania , where, alongside the potential production of energy from biomass the presence of the Roccamonfina Volcano offers the region outstanding environmental and territorial value.
The move towards renewable sources of energy, if suitably planned in accordance with European standards could be the answer to the social and economic unbalance which still characterises these realities, by making sure that the values of the ecosystems are preserved and by contributing to the innovation and attractiveness of these hilly areas in terms of occupation and economy.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Rosanna Russo, University of Foggia, Italy
Title: From fields to the table: food security as a fundamental objective. The case of Capitanata
Abstract: The globalization has taken on our tables products of which has become increasingly difficult to ascertain both the origin and the qualitative and healthiness characteristics, therefore scandals and food frauds have become events so widespread to which make immediately a stop.
Traceability of products and of raw material and importance of "km 0" are two of the key weapons to defend from above problems and they act like a certain base for making food security, the analysis of which will be limited in this contribution to the territory of Capitanata.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Kostantina Tatsios, Università di Bari “Aldo Moro”, Italy
Title: Rural tourism as cultural tourism
Abstract: The rural area provides, in addition to the traditional four "F" (Food, Feed, Fiber and Fuel), new features: cultural, touristic and landscape (Sotte, 2008). The touristic offer is enriched by food and wine experiences, walking activities, educational-cultural activities (such as educational farms, workshops, museums of rural life and so on) ecc. The goal becomes to know the "rural culture" by its paces, its activities and its places in order to enrich the visitor’s experience. As part of a form of regional autonomy, the Regional Strategic Document (DSR) of Apulia recognizes to rural areas an important potential. For these areas are directed specific community funds (PSR 2007-2013) in order to promote new strategies that aimed the local improvement and upgrading.

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 3)

Chair: Ana Firmino New University of Lisbon, Portugal, and Maria Gemma Grillotti, Università Medcampus di Roma, Italy
Discussant: Andrea Sonnino, FAO, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Anna Bozzi, Università di Bari “Aldo Moro”, Italy
Title: Agriculture and rural life for the preservation and promotion of inland areas: the case of the Subappennino Dauno (Apulia)
Abstract: The inland areas, in general, are disadvantaged areas where agricultural activity is functional to the protection and preservation of the natural environment and the socio-economic development.
The case that’s going to be studied in this work refers to the sub-region of the Subappennino Dauno (in the province of Foggia - Apulia), fragile from the physical point of view, which is subject to severe and widespread hydrogeological instability, thin from the perspective of anthropogenic, having known massive forms of exodus and emigration of the population, and marginal from an economic point of view.
This is an area where the rural life helps to delineate the identity traits, identified in the heritage of values that the human group living in there expresses and hands down, such as: cultural specificity, care of the natural environment and respect for the landscape characteristics.

The analysis of the Subappennino Dauno business characteristics helps to understand the local agricultural system and suggests to look more and more at a multifunctional agriculture that may come into circuits and wider networks to compete on the global market and improve the socio-economic situation of the area.
Farm operators and administrators are promoting initiatives that support the development of the region through the promotion of local identities. They are trying, for instance : to provide food chains, to promote organic farming, to ensure traceability of typical products, to retrieve rural settlements, to promote historical and socio-cultural backgrounds.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Carmen Silva Castagnoli, GECOAGRI, Rome, Italy
Title: The Beautiful Agricultural Landscape of Molise as a Resource for Tourism
Abstract: The agricultural landscape of Molise, despite transformations, has preserved particular aspects that should be safeguarded and protected as they represent our identity. I would like to therefore propose an itinerary of some agricultural landscapes which are particularly significant and serve as identifiers of the region. The following landscapes have been chosen because they are to be found over a wide area of the territory of Molise and they also represent our economy as well as our past: 1. the mosaic-like landscape of polyculture; 2. vineyards; 3. the peri-urban gardens; 4. the landscape of *karst* agriculture; 5. the sheep track landscape
The disadvantaged areas of Molise will be able to rediscover their identity by transforming weaknesses into strengths through the new rurality which the most recent evolution of PAC (2012-2014) favours by supporting those who focus their attention on the rural-agricultural landscape. The new PAC favours those who choose to differentiate their cultivation and follow biodiversity rather than cultivate vast tracts of land with wheat or corn. Tourism must take into account the image that is projected to the outside world, "l'espace touristique, c'est avant tout une immagine"; the beautiful agricultural landscape of Molise, might, on the basis of the values it represents, act as a symbol of this image which serves as an identifier and unifies the cultural resources *tout court.*

Presentation 3
Author(S): Giuseppina Esposito, Università Medcampus di Roma, Italy
Title: Food Processing Products of non-European Countries with Eu labels PDO and PGI
Abstract: The Agriculture and Food Section of European Commission Agriculture and Rural Development Department regulates recognized production with labels of Protected Denomination of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Identification (PGI) and Traditional Specialities Guaranteed (TSG). Data underline the important role achieved by Italy that on a worldwide scale put itself at first place in terms of number of farming and food products with the following quality labels PDO, PGI and TSG. Also the number of obtained labels or submitted requests from non - European Countries as China, Colombia, Vietnam, Turkey, India, Siam is significant. In this way, it's possible to say that European rules of guarantee of food processing products have a worldwide supremacy and that their application field presents some political and economic obstacles.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Loredana Mastroberardino, Università Campus Bio-Medico di Roma, Italy
Title: The new PAC (Common Agricultural Policy) and the agricultural systems of Molise
Abstract: Until the nineties of the twentieth century in the young Molise region agriculture has been the main economic activity and the sector that had the largest number of employees.
To better understand the organization of the agricultural areas of the region it seems helpful to use the Gecoagri-Landitaly Methodology for the reading of the territory through the identification of specific agricultural systems, which graphically illustrate the structural characters (quotas operating space, SAC shares, share companies) of the agricultural reality of the two provinces of the region.
The primary sector has expressed its full potential in the province of Campobasso, more precisely in the Lower Molise, near the Adriatic coast, where there is an intensive specialized and market-oriented agriculture. The hill zone, on the other hand, is characterized by extensive agriculture with cereal crop cultivation for the local market.
In the province of Isernia, due to structural and environmental conditions, climate, and agricultural exodus, dominate pastures, forage crops and forests.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Biagia Papagno, Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro" Bari, Italy
Title: The impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on the company's choices for quality wine production in the Basso Tavoliere (Puglia): a case study
Abstract: The agriculture of Apulia has still an important role in Italy, as shown by the latest census of agriculture. In Province of Foggia, agricultural sector is going through major changes, and innovative and high- quality productions are increasingly coming up beside the traditional cultivations. In particular, the modern viticulture of Puglia, could not disregard a return to the past, with the recovery of native vines, which thanks to the research and commitment of the local manufacturers offered the opportunity to produce high quality wines.
Although the percentage of wines with Designation of Origin is only 4% of total production, recognized brands represent an element of strength and development both for the industry and for the improvement of the production areas, in synergy with the tourism, too.
The purpose of this essay is to examine the spatial behavior of the wineries in the Basso Tavoliere (Cerignola, Orta Nova, Stornara, Stornarella, Ordona and Carapelle) in the province of Foggia in following the indications of the CAP, in order to highlight through the testimonies of local business: how EU agricultural policies have been exploited; the effects they have produced on the territory and the changes they have caused, as the companies' choices have been able to increase the typical products and not, in a period of global crisis, required by the market and the definition of new solutions to improve their firms in keeping with the environment.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Isabella Varraso, Università degli Studi di Foggia, Italy
Title: The space and ethics in the Common Agricultural Policy
Abstract: The 'moral turn' in Geography, recognized by David Smith in 1997, is now established in geographical research, articulating in the different approaches of investigation. It has also encouraged studies on ethical choices in agricultural practices, crop and livestock farming; such studies are demonstrating, for example, changes in the distributive patterns of agriculture, in terms both of sale of products, and in consumption.
We propose to examine the Common Agricultural Policy in ethical terms, and to consider their effects in the choices of farmers and consumers.

Session code:	S07 – Room B3
Session title:	**Comparative urban geography of post-socialist cities**
Organizer(s):	**Zoltán Kovács**, University of Szeged, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary) **Isolde Brade**, Leibniz-Institut für Länderkunde (Germany)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 4)
Chair: Dovilé Krupickaité (Vilnius University, Lithuania)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Zoltán Kovács (University of Szeged, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary)
Title: Neighbourhood dynamics and socio-spatial change in post-socialist cities: a comparative perspective
Abstract: There is a growing body of literature documenting recent urban developments in post-socialist countries but a comparative perspective is often lacking. The reasons are manifold ranging from the lack of comparative research projects within the region to the obstacles of comparability due to different legacies and socio-economic framework conditions these cities have been exposed over the last two decades. Based on existing literature and own experiences this paper aims to provide a comparative perspective on neighbourhood dynamics in post-socialist countries, and to contribute to the development of post-socialist urban theory.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Magdalena Górczyńska (Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland)
Title: Universal or unique? Mechanisms and processes of social change in post-socialist cities (the case of Warsaw)
Abstract: Post-socialist legacy can be perceived as a major or minor factor that contributes to changes of socio-spatial structures in the post-socialist cities in Europe. The national context, consecutive stages of transformation and the pace of change vary between the different post-socialist countries, though the paths of evolution are more or less dissimilar. Not only does the post-socialist heritage influence changes, but also contemporary drivers do. Thus the current forces as well as the legacy of socialist system trigger processes of social change and contribute to the creation of new socio-spatial structures. Being similar to some extent to western European ones, these structures carry specific features, shaped during three main historical periods: pre-war capitalism, socialist regime and contemporary capitalism since transformation. This paper aims at providing the knowledge about processes and dynamics of changes in the social composition in Warsaw (Poland) when compared to other examples of Central European cities. Particular attention will be paid on the variations of processes of social changes (such as filtering and gentrification) evoked and their spatial consequences. To this end, quantitative and qualitative approach will be adopted. This analysis is seen to highlight the similarity and specificity of on-going processes of social changes that appear in Warsaw when compared to other post-socialist European cities.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Maris Berzins (University of Tartu, Estonia), Zaiga Krisjane (University of Riga, Latvia), Andris Bauls (University of Riga, Latvia)
Title: Urban residential mobility in a post-socialist metropolis: The case study of Riga
Abstract: Capital cities in Central and Eastern European (CEE) transition countries have transformed rapidly since the political and socio-economic restructuring started in the 1990s. Furthermore, Soviet housing system was characterized by a low degree of residential mobility. Nowadays urban residential mobility always has socially selective effects and contributed to the increase of socio-economic and ethnic differences. The main focus of current research is to analyze the patterns of intra-urban residential mobility in Riga, the capital of Latvia. For the analysis we use data from the survey that was carried out in 2012-2013. The survey sample had 2,000 respondents who are permanent residents of Riga aged 15-74. Our analysis clarifies population changes, composition and migration behaviour by distinctive zones of urban neighbourhoods in Riga. Our analysis demonstrates how the mobility is affected by intra-urban spatial structure of job placement, housing and provision of services. In addition certain outcomes were observed analysing residential preferences in selected urban zones. These include: fragmented upgrading of inner urban areas, the stability of population in housing districts built during the Soviet period and well expressed suburban-wise development in city's peripheries. Concerning the analyzed population groups, we found that mobile population differ from long-term indwellers with regard to most variables analysed.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Vytautas Valatka (Vilnius University, Lithuania), Danas Zuokas (Vilnius University, Lithuania)
Title: A multi level analysis of socio-economic differentiation in Lithuania
Abstract: There are no any country wide comprehensive quantative socio-economic differentiation analysis in ECE up to date. This paper is a presentation of the main Phd thesis findings and examines a socio-economic differentiation in 3 scales: micro, small area and LAU2 (former NUTS5). The research explores anonymised primary dataset of Census 2001 data and lays the ground for a comparative analysis with other ECE countries and a year 2011 data. A year 2002 workforce survey data (a population sample of 130K) was used as a source of information about the income. An importan background for this research was a participation in a project "Between gentrification and downward spiral" financed by DFG.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 5)
Chair: Zaiga Krisjane (University of Riga, Latvia)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Dovilė Krupickaitė (Vilnius University, Lithuania). Gintaré Pociūtė (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania)
Title: Gated neighbourhoods in post socialist state (case Vilnius) as a symbol of safety?
Abstract: The presentation will identify and address the key factors driving the development of gated neighbourhoods in post socialist state on example of Vilnius. According to consistent monitoring, interviews with the developers, residents and local planning authorities in Vilnius and its surroundings, it is recommended to pay more attention to a more relevant fence phenomenon and community building. The survey shows that gated neighbourhoods are established not because of the need to prevent residents from violence or to show the social

status. One of the main reasons of gated neighbourhood expansion is the desire to establish the place that has more symbolic safety to prevent the lives of the chaotic and socially unstable world.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Branislav Machala (Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)
Title: Bluefield development in the postsocialist context: the case of Bratislava and Prague
Abstract: This presentation critically discusses the ongoing waterfront regeneration in postsocialist Bratislava and Prague and questions potentials, conditions and practices of the bluefield development (i.e. development of city area that connects the build up environment with water and prioritize river-dependent and river enhancing uses; Pinch, P., Munt, I. 2002). Water courses represent dynamic parts of a space which allows mutual interactions between land and water. In recent years both Bratislava and Prague have been experiencing privately driven waterfront regeneration. Although political and administrative representations are partly aware of riverfront potentials, they have not yet formulated and applied a complex strategic approach to riverfront regeneration. Consequently, private developers and investors have become the crucial driving force in the reshaping central city waterfronts in favor of commerce, expatriates and affluent upper classes. On the other hand, local citizens have shown their active interest and connection to this locality through their participation and pro-active attitude to the future of these popular locations. Waterfront regeneration is a good example of urban development in postsocialist cities which is characterized by the asymmetric relations of power between stakeholders with active investors and the passive role of the public sector. However, the radical transformation of bluefield sites requires multiscalar-governance based on negotiation between governments, private investors and citizens while reflecting imperatives of smart, sustainable and inclusive development.

Presentation 3
Author(s): David Bole (Anton Melik Geographical Institute of SRC SASA, Slovenia)
Title: Emerging transport land use changes in post-socialist urban environment: example of Slovenia
Abstract: Transport surfaces are extremely important, since they constitute around 50 % or more of all built-up urban areas. The general “motorisation” of the post-socialist society, the dramatic reduction of public transport and extensive investments into the private transport infrastructure have major impacts on urban environment. In this paper I will firstly outline general changes in all post-socialist countries and Slovenia in particular, regarding the transport and its effect on urban fabric. I will outline the socio-cultural, political and economic causes for the unique transportation shift in post-socialist cities. In the second part of the presentation I will focus on the micro geographical scale by examining housing types, which can be found in Slovene cities. I will compare housing estates from the socialist and post-socialist era and establish how they are facing new transportation challenges (lack of parking spaces, etc) and how sustainable they really are.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Dorota Celińska-Janowicz (Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG), University of Warsaw, Poland)
Title: Large housing estate in post-socialist city – revival or decay
Abstract: After 1989 post-socialist cities have experienced enormous transformation in physical and socio-economic aspect. At the same time post-socialist heritage is still present in their landscape. One of the most apparent component of that heritage are large scale housing estates. In 1970s and 1980s these estates become places of living for thousands of people in Central and Eastern Europe, i.a. in Eastern Germany and Poland. Although beginnings of these housings were quite similar, after 1989 they were affected by very different processes. In reunited Germany many of the estates, and even whole cities (called ‘shrinking’), fell into the decline spiral, while in Poland they were still very attractive places to live. The most important factor of these differences was situation on the real estate market and lack of dwellings in Polish cities. Although in Poland there were no major central or local government programmes for rehabilitation of such neighbourhoods, Polish housings still offer relatively attractive living conditions. In many eastern German cities however, despite of extensive rehabilitation programmes, housings have been affected by depopulation and many of them were demolished. Good example of the “second youth” of large scale housing estate in Poland is Sluzew nad Dolinka in Warsaw, where continuous and regular actions of the local housing association, entrepreneurs and dwellers have protected the estate from physical and social decline. The paper will present transformation of the Sluzew nad Dolinka estate in the last 20 years in comparison to similar large housings in cities in eastern Germany.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Marta Derek (University of Warsaw, Poland) Adam Mielczarek (University of Warsaw, Poland)
Title: Urban recycling in post-socialist cities: transformation of brownfield sites into leisure in Poland
Abstract: Brownfield sites constitute one of the key problems in the majority of urban areas in Poland, regardless the size of the city. In Western Europe, brownfields were consecutively redeveloped since the 1960s, while in post-socialist countries the problem of industrial wastelands occurred suddenly as a one of the consequences of economic and political transformation that has started at the beginning of 1990s. In that time, many industrial plants were closed which brought about new challenges, namely how to give new life to these areas through the introduction of new types of functions. Although in Polish cities devastated and unused brownfield sites (especially postindustrial) are numerous, the discussion about their redevelopment has started in the last decade. Among possible directions of redevelopment, the idea of providing leisure activities such as: museums, clubs, restaurants and galleries, gains more and more appreciation. Moreover, this kind of functional change has been already tested in postindustrial sites in Western European cities. In many of them, leisure has been an important tool for the redevelopment of urban brownfield sites and their reintegration into the city. This paper aims at analyzing redevelopment of urban brownfield sites towards spaces for leisure in Polish cities. To this end, two issues will be given particular attention. First of all, the typology of leisure functions that are provided in urban brownfields in cities over 100 000 inhabitants will be elaborated to point out their specificity and/or common features. Then the different paths of redevelopment of urban brownfields in selected Polish cities will be identified (case studies will be presented).

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 6)
Chair: Zoltán Kovács (University of Szeged, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Jordi Martin (University of Barcelona, Spain)
Title: Urban restructuring in post-war contexts: the Sarajevo case
Abstract: Post-socialist cities constitute a heterogeneous group due to many historical inertia and cultural traditions. The emergence of multiple agents along privatization of assets such as urban land, real estate or means of production (Hirt & Stanilov, 2009), as well as the uneven integration of these cities into new global and capitalist dynamics, has created a more diverse urban mosaic (Tsenkova & Nedović-Budić, 2006). However, processes of political and economic transition have not been the only main vectors of transition in former Yugoslavia or the Caucasus region, where many cities were affected by civil wars or ethnic conflicts. In this sense, the study case of Sarajevo is eloquent to understand post-war legacies and urban landscapes emerged from processes such as physical reconstruction and ethnic homogenization, in contexts of massive foreign intervention. Thus, this paper aims to highlight relationships between socio-spatial transformations in Sarajevo and the post-war agenda of urban renovation.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Leonora Grcheva (IUAV University of Venice, Italy)
Title: Urban renewal as a national political agenda: Skopje, Macedonia versus Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
Abstract: The notorious government-promoted urban renewal project “Skopje 2014”, being realized in Skopje, Macedonia radically transformed the 54 hectare city center in less than 4 years: the 9 monumental buildings and over 90 monuments cost the state 500 million euros, in a country with an unemployment rate of 30% and an average salary of 300 euros. The project, aiming to ‘reinvent’ the Macedonian national identity, imposed a new anachronistic building genre, referred to as ‘baroque’. This eclectic style has been enforced onto the numerous newly planned, and instantly built buildings, as well as on the 20th century modernist facades. “Skopje 2014” triggered controversies beyond the aesthetic debates, as the city center transformation was overtaken by the politicians, thus completely marginalizing the planning professionals. Diverging from many Balkan post-socialist cities, Skopje’s public spaces have been monopolized in a manner resembling totalitarianism, rather than democracy. Consequently, the paper proposes a comparative analysis between Skopje and the Central-Asian city of Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, transformed under Turkmenbashi’s rule. The cities’ spatial transformations guided by nation-scale political agendas carry an uncanny resemblance. Parallels can be drawn in the ‘Potemkin village’ design manner, the tendency to ‘re-invent’ history and hide past eras, the physical grandness and monumentality, the underlying ethno-nationalistic ideology, and above all - the velocity, style and approach to spatial transformation. Relying on available comparable data (plans, numbers, images), the comparison between Skopje and Ashgabat and the search for their tertium comparationis, could contribute to the better understanding of these specific urban transformations: their causes, symptoms and consequences.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Francois Bogliacino (Université Paris 8, France)
Title: Urban Sprawl and suburbanization in Almaty: unique case or central Asian model?
Abstract: The demise of Soviet system meant the end of an economy organized to support heavy industry production. Old enterprises were replaced by new ones, mostly oriented toward a chronic underdeveloped sector in planned economy, the commercial distribution. This is the case of the area of *Barakholka*, situated in the northern fringe of the city of Almaty. The eight main bazaars of *Barakholka* represent since twenty years a new pole of development within urban context which have favored a spatial expansion toward areas that have been settled and used for ages. At the same time multinational enterprises of commercial distribution took place in western outward, where housing projects are being realized very fast in the frame of a real estate market booming. The city of Almaty is experiencing a double dynamic of suburbanization and urban sprawl. The bazaars of *Barakholka* are featured by a seemingly disordered spatial configuration. From another point of view this reveals the capacity that Kazakh citizens showed to shape the urban space in a profitable way during the period of absence of public planning. Trade Malls are the consequence of recent transnational integration that begun to develop when the overall economy improved. Thus, the restoration of a formal economy gave to the city administration a control over the urban space. This paper aims to understand the consequences that global and local tendencies exert over urban evolution through one of the most important vector of globalization, trade activities.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Artem Mozgovyi (Institute of Geography, National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine)
Title: Urban restructuring in Ukraine: Problems and conflicts
Abstract: Urban restructuring is a part of modern spatial transformation processes and post-socialist urban development in Ukraine. The urban development has four main kinds: territorial, demographic, functional, and socioeconomic. Main kinds of urban development often have different opposite direction in Ukraine. This results in destructive interaction between subjects of urban space. During the current crisis the contradictions of urban development exacerbated. Now, Ukrainian hierarchy of urban settlements is not perfect both for structural and functional levels. So, it doesn't respond to urbanization challenges. The current stage of urbanization in Ukraine is characterized by:

- rapid, unregulated and uncontrolled spreading of urban lifestyle;
- shift of an urban environment out of administrative and city borders;
- deindustrialization of urban space;
- expansion of urban infrastructure toward the countryside;
- functional reshaping of suburban areas.

It leads to the creation of such special forms of territorial organization as urbanized territories. The social, economical and environmental relations in cities are always antagonistic, but the question is how to translate this into generative civic engagement rather than violent conflict. Simply suppressing conflict can be counterproductive in the medium and long term. To an extent, this implies that we need to link modern models of urban development to their wider context of use and application in Ukraine. It should be noticed that being a centers of innovations, cities and urbanized territories have development potential for the promotion of resource-saving urban policy – an important element of the national strategy for sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

Session code:	S08 – Room G4
Session title:	**Convergence, regional disparities and social cohesion in Europe: how did the financial crises change geography**
Organizer(s):	**Barbara Martini**, Università di Roma Tor Vergata (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Regional policies, territorial governance and social cohesion **(Parallel Session 7)**
Chair: Barbara Martini, Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Isabella Mozzoni Università degli Studi di Parma, Italy
Title: Reforming European Regional Policy: smart specialization strategy
Abstract: At present the EU is reforming its regional policy in term of goals and rules, in view of the next program period 2014-20. The persistence and even increase of regional disparities, the unexpected side effects of regional

policies in supported regions, the new need to speed up efficiency – effectiveness in the allocation of public resources and, last but not least, the economic crisis of EU, are the main challenges for renew Cohesion Policy. Something seems to be changing and the territorial dimension is more and more important to defying the architecture of any development strategy. The place-based approach is connected with Territorial Agenda 2020 and territorial cohesion. In particular, we focus on practical ways in which an integrated place based approach to territorial and social cohesion can be exploited to tailor-made policy to the specific need and potential of an EU region. The paper focuses specifically on a key element of the EU 2020 innovation plan, the smart specialization strategy, one of conditionalities for structural found attribution at regions. This strategy, suggest by Foray (2009), namely a consistent matching between investments in knowledge and human capital and the present vocations and competences of territories. For help regions to implement a good policy framework the European Commission has set up a "platform", an advisory and facilitation service hosted by the Join Research Centre of the EC IPTS Seville. Also Italian Regions are now engaging in the activity of the platform. The paper want to explore the Emilia-Romagna case.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Andrea Filippetti; Luigi Reggi CNR- Issirfa; Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico, Italy
Title: Multi-level governance, regional governments, and the impact of the Structural Funds: Evidence from European regions
Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of the Structural Funds expenditure on economic growth in 158 regions in the programming period 2000-2006. The multi-level model governance (MLG) model has been endorsed as the best governance system of cohesion policy. This model emphasizes the role of sub-national governments in the policy-making process. The basic idea is that local governments are necessary to adapt policy to local context thanks to their better knowledge of local contexts. We explore to what extent regional governments contribute in making cohesion policy more effective by looking at their quality and their degree of political decentralization. We find that regional governments play a significant role in affecting the impact of Structural Funds expenditure on economic performance. The quality of regional government is particularly important, while political decentralization plays a less important role. Policy implications for cohesion policy are discussed.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Luminiţa Gabriela Popescu, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Romania
Title: Territorial governance and Social capital as strategic actor
Abstract: In this study the author explores the relationships between development policies and social capital, while focusing on the case of Romania. The development of social capital as well as that of the links between social capital and civil society represents a strategic endeavor focused on overcoming the challenges territorial governance faces.
From a theoretical standpoint, it can be argued that public institutions and public policies influence the creation of social capital, by means of developing mechanisms for stimulating the participation of the members of the society in public affairs. From a pragmatic standpoint, it is very likely to have errors that will limit/stop the creation process of social capital.
It is for this reason of understanding all the involved implications, that we consider useful analyzing each stage of the policy process, taking into account the apparent contradiction. The complete analysis of the policy process allows us to issue several hypotheses.
This study strives to prove that the viability of territorial governance is ensured through: (1) a clear understanding of the role of the state, civil society, and the market; (2) a new institutional design and the existence of well established social capital; and (3) political will. The conclusion of the study, based on empirical data, is that for now social capital does not represent a support for governance. Even more, we believe that the current situation leads to the consolidation of authoritarianism and rigid bureaucratic structures.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Barbara Martini, Università di Rome Tor Vergata, Italy
Title: Social Cohesion, Social Capital and Regional Disparities. How the crises influence the Social Cohesion and the Regional Disparities?
Abstract: For a long period of time, economic theory has tried to explain the problem of regional disparities, focusing its attention on the determinants of growth, human capital, on the infrastructures of a given region, (Solow, 1956, Romer, 1986, Lucas, 1988; Aschauer, 1989; Quah, 1990; Barro & Sala i Martin 1991; Temple, 1999). This approach, however, has not been able to explain regional disparities and to identify the most suitable policies to enable a process of convergence in European Regions. As a result, regional disparities are exacerbated, especially after the financial crisis that still persists.

These theories were based on an a-spatial approach that should be replaced by a resource based approach (Barca 2009, 2011) based on the concept of development and focalizing on the importance of social capital for explain the regional disparities.
Following the sustainable approach, using indicators *ad hoc*, and focalizing on the social capital we should use the social cohesion as a proxy of the level of integration of a region. Greater cohesion means greater chance to development.
The literature concerning social capital (Bourdieu, 1986; Coleman, 1990; Putnam, 1993;1995;2000) stressed the importance of social capital on development. The aim of the paper is to investigate how and in which way the crises impacted on the social capital and the social cohesion. A decreasing level of social cohesion should be interpreted as an increasing level of regional disparities.

Poster Presentation
Author(s): Ana Lourenço; Helena Nogueira; Portugal
Title: Socioeconomic inequalities in health in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (Portugal): magnitude and trends over recent decades
Abstract: The global financial crisis that began in 2007 can be regarded as a major health threat. The increasing levels of poverty and unemployment, the decrease in wages and the failure of the welfare state have detrimental effects on health, leading to large positive effects on the demand for health services and large negative effects on the availability of health resources. In fact, if economic development of the past has long been considered an important determinant of health improvement and achievements in health equity, the current economic recession can be seen as an important determinant for health deterioration and worsening health iniquities.
Our aim is to describe the inequalities observed on some selected health indicators in relation to socioeconomic status (SES) in small urban areas and to analyze the evolution of these inequalities, during the period 2001-2011, in the 211 parishes of Lisbon Metropolitan Area (Portugal). This is a transversal study on three health indicators – infant mortality, premature mortality and population longevity, which we try to connect with socioeconomic data related to unemployment, housing conditions and maintenance, and occupational status.
Expected results might show the existence of inequalities in health between the different SE levels studied, which may remain constant, increase, or decrease between the two periods. In addition, we hope to identify geographic areas that require an additional attention and priority interventions.

SLOT 2: Regional disparities, financial crises and economic policies **(Parallel Session 8)**
Chair: Barbara Martini, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Simona Epasto, University of Messina, Italy
Title: Cyprus, the European Union and the recent crisis: inspiration for new processes of convergence or incentive for regional disparities?
Abstract: In the European Union, Cyprus's problems are not new; the country has a long history of instability and war. Ten years later, the same debate is being held all over again, just from a different point of view. Cyprus is emblematic of this current financial crisis because the banking system is much bigger than GDP.
Concerns about the sluggish economic performance aside, as well as the usual gap between northern and southern regions, people are ill at ease with the EU. Getting the European Union to finance a deficit is very tempting because it seems to be a politically and socially painless option, but can we count on the EU to devise such a smoothly running system? Cyprus' case is interesting on many levels, from the debate concerning the limits of cohesion policy to the need of finding new solutions for helping the economies of the European periphery. It raises the question of whether a real fiscal and politic union is possible, in light of the actual geoeconomics and geopolitical dynamics between the EU, Turkey and Russia.
The aim of this paper is to explore the possible mechanisms for a convergence and integration of Cyprus in order to go beyond fiscal burden sharing, and considers a new approach to reduce regional disparities that takes into consideration local details. Something considered to be an important starting point to paving the way to new policies and outlining strategies in the search for real convergence involving changes in the objectives of economic convergence.
Presentation 2
Author(s): Robert Mikecz
Title: The Emperor's Clothes
Abstract: The literature praising Estonia's post-socialist economic transformation is vast (Hoag and Kasoff, 1999; Panagiotou, 2001, Gillies, et al. 2002; Norkus, 2007; *inter alia*). When examining economic indicators, such as GDP growth rates, competitiveness levels and reorientation of trade, the nation's economy outperformed most transition countries (Feldmann and Sally, 2002; Gros and Steinherr, 2004). Aside from the Russian financial crisis of 1998 and the recent global recession, which hit the Estonian economy hard, the country's economic growth rates have been the highest in the European Union over the past two decades (Eurostat). However, the high economic growth rates

are not a reflection of the nation's socio-economic development when analysing the long-term impact of the ultra-liberal policies with which Estonia achieved its 'exceptional' post-socialist performance. Estonian economic development policy has been in line with the neoliberal principle of making the market work wherever possible. I argue that although neoliberal policies helped the country to escape the post-Soviet economic meltdown in the early 1990s, their continuation has been very costly and misguided. Continued neoliberal policies left the country's economy vulnerable to global fluctuations resulting in volatile economic growth rates, stunted enterprise growth and relatively high levels of unemployment even in years of fast growth. This paper is a result of interdisciplinary research investigating the formation and implementation of neoliberal policies in a national economy. It is based on twenty-one interviews that I have conducted with key political and economic decision makers, who had direct involvement in policy formulation in newly independent Estonia.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Bärbel Held
Title: Restructuring the health care sector and its transferability to other areas
Abstract: The health care sector is a political field which is highly relevant to citizens and therefore to the political sector and its representatives. It is a key area where a sustainable service provision is essential. Opportunities currently cannot unleash their positive impact due to the existing governance structures in the German Health Care Sector.
To react to these challenges the German health care sector is in a substantial transformation process. For gaining a more informed insight at the effects on the regional level a scenario analysis as a method of strategic foresight is performed. This results in a trend scenario for the service structure in a health care region. The following specific research questions are addressed:
1. What factors impact the structures of the health care sector?
2. What trends can be expected and what are their consequences and impacts for the stakeholders of the health care sector?
3. How can these impacts be recorded and evaluated?
4. What conclusions can be drawn from this?
A comprehensive scenario analysis of the health care sector in Germany, as presented here, and the analysis of consequences in terms of the impact for the stakeholders have not yet been carried out in Germany.
As a result, an increase in regional differences in terms of quality and quantity of supply is observed, which is worsening.
The effects of those scenarios were analyzed and evaluated. Subsequently, a solution in scope of a "wish-scenario", which is associated to the homogenization of the regions with a simultaneous quality improvement and cost reduction, and being adaptable to other areas, was developed.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Jan Hauke & Barbara Konecka-Szydlowska, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznam, Poland
Title: Disparities in Poland in the population-settlement domain at the regional and local levels
Abstract: The aim of this paper is to analyze differences and changes in the population-settlement domain at the regional level (NUTS2, Polish voivodeships, 16 units) and at the local level (NTS4, Polish poviats, 379 units) in Poland as one of the significant aspects of its socio-economic development. The analysis try to answer if the policy performed in Poland during the 2000-2010 period led to achieve growth rates of homogeneous and reduce differences and regional disparities.
The research procedure consists of two basic steps. The first includes the spatial distribution of the development level in the settlement and population domain is examined in order to identify growth and stagnant areas. The second step has the trajectory of changes in growth and stagnation areas is analyzed.
The study was based on 16 indicators related to population changes, population growth, migration, the age structure of the population, and the level of urbanization at the regional level and 10 at the local one.
As the result of the research, the description of the scale and a spatial pattern of changes in the spatial distribution of growth and stagnant areas observed in the analyzed period of 2000-2010 with respect to the population-settlement domain presented.
The article based on research project for the National Science Centre (N N306 791940) *Socio-economic development and the patterns of economic growth or stagnation areas*, implemented by the staff of the Regional Analysis Department in the Institute of Socio-Economic Geography and Spatial Management, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

Poster Presentation
Author(s): Jan Hauke & Barbara Konecka-Szydlowska, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznam, Poland
Title: Growth and Stagnation areas in urbanisation-environmental terms. The Case of Poland: a local dimension
Abstract: Nowadays, the level of urbanisation and the state of the environment are considered important factors of socio-economic development. A spatial concentration of production is strongly connected with a high level of

urbanisation and a good condition of the natural environment. Units showing those two features can be treated as areas of growth, in turn, a low urbanisation level and poor environmental conditions, features usually attributed to stagnation areas, indicate limitations to economic development. The aim of this study is to present urbanisation-environmental differences among all (379) NTS 4 units in Poland (called poviats) in 2010.
The study was divided into the following stages: Stage 1 contains a short characterisation of the units in terms of their basic criteria (surface, population, population density), Stage 2 presents the research method used, Stage 3 gives an analysis of internal differences among Poland's NTS 4 units in terms of their urbanisation level, Stage 4 analyses internal differences among Poland's NTS 4 units in terms of their environmental status, and Stage 5 of the analysis presents the results of a two-dimensional classification of the units in terms of the combined urbanisation and environmental dimensions (areas of growth, transitional areas and stagnation areas.

Session code:	**S09 – Room G5**
Session title:	**Crisis and new geographies of finance in European regions between social inclusion and resilience of the territories**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Giuseppina Lucia**, University of Turin (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Changes and persistence at time of crisis **(Parallel Session 4)**
Chair: Vittorio Amato, University of Naples (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Olivier Crevoisier, Victoriya Salomon, Thierry Theurillat University of Neuchâtel, France
Title: New investment circuits in Switzerland: between institutional dynamics and territorial issues
Abstract: To address the issue on the transition process of the Swiss financial system after 2008, we have performed an empirical study on two levels: "from the top" and "from the bottom". First, to investigate the investment strategies of institutional investors, we have conducted several qualitative interviews with various stakeholders from the Swiss pension funds sector. Second, we have performed some case studies of investment circuits "from the bottom", that is to say, from the point of view of SMEs financing needs. Thus, we have interviewed different local and regional actors, both private and public, in relation with such initiatives. The collected data were cross-checked with various documentary sources and official statistics. We will show that the today Swiss financial system is characterized by the freezing of huge amounts of cash accumulated on current accounts of the Swiss National Bank. Besides an ongoing increase in real estate investment, yet restricted by physical limits and too high prices of the Swiss market, investor's predilection for liquid assets remains dominant, to the expense of direct industrial investments, such as Venture Capital. We will explain the present pension fund's investment model by a specific institutional architecture which determines that another way to invest is not currently possible.
Furthermore, we argue that the emergence of new initiatives "from the bottom", on local and regional levels, observed during empirical study, indicates a revival of interest for investing in real entrepreneurial projects with an increasing role of proximity in its geographical, but also cognitive, social and institutional meaning. In conclusion, we will suggest that the observed profusion of "from the bottom" financial circuits has not yet provoked any obvious reaction on the part of institutional investors. Indeed, embedded in a strict institutional framework, the pension funds investment model seems to be changing very slowly. This fact could explain separate territorial dynamics "from the top" and "from the bottom" with only some occasional re-connections between them.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Maria Stella Chiaruttini, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Title: The European crisis: analysis of its fundamentals from an economic geography perspective
Abstract: The eruption first of the financial and then of the sovereign debt crisis has channelled attention both towards the interactions between real and paper economy and the new geographies emerging worldwide as a result of capital flows liberalisation. Since then, several studies have been trying to shed light on the dynamics of the crisis, however often focussing on some very specific aspects, while neglecting the context in which these phenomena have developed.
The aim of this paper is to provide a general overview of the links between production and capital accumulation in Europe. In the years before the crisis remarkable unbalances in terms of capital flows and merchandise trade have begun to emerge, with countries treading diverging paths of development. In the same macro-region a heavily indebted and financialised nation like Great Britain, with a growing stake in worldwide production through FDI, can coexist with a big FDI receiver, and manufacturing exporter like Ireland. Likewise, the net capital and goods importing Mediterranean countries can coexist with a net capital and merchandise exporting Germany. Hence the proposed new classification of countries, listed according to their trade profile and dependence on foreign capital inflows, with a distinction between portfolio and FDI investments. Data on capital liabilities are also used to construct an indebtedness index which combines information on the absolute size of a country foreign debt and its burden in terms of its own GDP, which, together with the aforementioned indicators, aims at helping understand the fundamentals of the current financial crisis.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Aaron Gutiérrez Palomero, University of Rovira i Virgili, Spain
Title: Geography of crisis in Catalonia: mapping the increasing regional and social disparities
Abstract: After 4-5 years of the beginning of financial crisis and the subsequent economic decline in euro zone, some social, economic and demographical statistics start now to show the primary impacts at regional and local level. Official Spanish statistics started to show clear regional differences in terms of deterioration of key economic indicators or changes in demographic trends: population decreasing, migration of some specific groups (e.g. foreign and young people). The objective of this research paper is to present the initial results of an on-going research project related to the analysis of economic crisis in most sensitive urban and rural areas in Catalonia (Spain). The analysis, at local level, of new socio-demographical trends that pointed the official available data is combined with some local case studies. The main objective is to take an overview of what is changing in relation to various key issues: analysing the impact of financial crisis in the territories that traditionally had concerted social and economic deficits and the contribution of economic decline to the increasing of regional disparities .Finally, it will be presented new experiences (strategies and polices) for local development in territories that face hard difficulties. These areas are becoming an interesting context for study new forms of resilience that need to be clearly focused in local capacities and also with a strong commitment of local community and resources.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Daniela La Foresta, University of Naples, Italy
Title: Financial crisis and European cultural investments. Territorial impacts and shared utopias
Abstract- This paper aims to analyze the impact of financial crisis on cultural policies and investments implemented by European Union countries. The growing political attention to some aspects of social life in contemporary society, contributed to identify culture as a factor of economic development and territorial cohesion at local and regional level. Many territories, in fact, consider culture as a tool to increase their competitiveness and attractiveness, and it is for this reason that, in recent decades, sector's investments were improved. Very different were the territorial effects and particularly interesting, from a geographical point of view, are relationships, not always symmetrical, between amount of investment and local cultural resources. Although investment in the sector are largely attributable to the domain of public action, emerges, on a European scale, a significant participation of the financial system whose contribution is even more significant due to the financial crisis. The allocated financial resources, in fact, already relatively low if compared to those used in other sectors, are facing a deep contraction determined by the crisis that has clearly highlighted the conjectural vulnerability of the cultural sector. The research, by analyzing territorial cases, critically describes some cultural policies and related cash flows, in order to identify a cultural based developing strategy that, even in a recession, can contribute to redistribute capital and reduce regional disparities

SLOT 2: Financial crisis and divergence in the Italian regions **(Parallel Session 5)**
Chair: Tullio D'Aponte, University of Naples (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Claudia Pigini, Andrea F. Presbitero, Alessandro Zazzaro, University Polytechnic of Marche
Title: Credit traps at firm level and territorial differences in Italy
Abstract: Under information asymmetries between banks and firms, a temporary negative shock to firms' assets may precipitate the economy in a credit trap, leading to falling investment and output. In this paper we investigate the dynamics of credit rationing traps at the firm level. To separate the persistence in the state of rationing (the rationing trap)from the propensity to be rationed independently of previous outcomes, we model rationing transitions between two consecutive quarters by means of a first order Markov model. To account for the credit demand and supply-side effects on credit rationing, we estimate a quadricvariate probit model, consisting of two equations for credit demand and rationing in t and two equations for those same outcomes in t-1, which control for initial conditions. We apply this strategy on a large and representative sample of Italian firms observed quarterly between 2008:q2 to 2010:q3. We find a robust evidence of the presence of rationing traps. In addition, our results indicate the presence of a discouragement effect, since firms that were rationed in t-1 have a much higher probability of not applying for a loan at time t, than firms that were not credit rationed in t-1. Since our data make it possible to exploit the credit market shock due to the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, we can show that the persistence rate increased by around 5% after September 2008, raising the average number of quarters in which a firm stays out from the credit market from 3.9 to more than 6. Finally, we show that the persistence effect is larger for firms located in markets served by large banks and for firms headquartered in less developed regions of South Italy.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Vittorio Amato, University of Naples, Italy
Title: Crisis and restructuring of the banking system in the Italian "Mezzogiorno": an example of geographical dualism in the credit structure
Abstract: In Italy, from 1990 onwards, the banking system was hit by a deep mutation whose consequences have occurred, first of all, in concentrations (mergers and acquisitions). The effects of these changes were significant on the credit market in southern Italy. Perhaps the most obvious ones are summarized in the drastic reduction of banks headquartered in the southern regions. In less than a decade, as a result of the acquisitions made by large groups based in the Centre-North of Italy, the southern banking system undergoes what has been successfully defined as "dependent integration" with the banking system of the rest of the country. The South, as a whole, represents a market of collection of savings which are "drained", for subsequent use, to other regions of the country where returns are higher and/or risks are lower. It can be assumed that the southern regions still remain (even in presence of a propensity for saving similar to the rest of the country) markets of collection and not of use. Therefore the savings collected in the area finance the less risky or more profitable regions. In essence, the production system of the Italian "Mezzogiorno" benefits of financial resources from the banking system to a lesser extent than in the Centre-North of the Country and this, along with other factors, significantly reduces its development potential.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Annunziata Vita, University of Salerno, Italy
Title: The Italian financial system between changes and crisis
Abstract:- In this paper we carry out a research on the evolution of financial system in order to give evidence to differences among local financial system in spite of the processes of globalization and deregulation. Thus the paper shall investigated the most significant historical stages of the Italian banks, underlining the role of the competitive advantages linked to the local embeddedness. Particularly we drive our attention to the disparities between the North and the South of Italy, assuming the concept of the functional distance that attests the negative correlation between the increase of the functional distance and the increase of the bank branches in the southern Italian regions. . In this framework we examine the effectiveness of the policies worked out by the Italian banks to face the crisis, with particular interest on the empowerment of the human resources.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Alfonso Giordano, LUISS University of Rome, Italy
Title: Crisis, finance and migration: between territorial impacts and sustainability of the policies
Abstract: This paper will attempt, having as starting point the disconnection occurred between the financial economy and the real economy and their interconnection with the geographical spaces, to examine the impacts of the recent global crisis on the migration phenomena in the European continent. In particular, the analysis will try to understand the crisis implications - primarily economic, but obviously with social repercussions - on some of the different facets of the migration issue, as for example: inflows and outflows trend, remittances dynamics,

foreign entrepreneurs' activity, attitude the of banking system towards immigrants, labour markets structure, welfare conditions of immigrant families etc. Similarly, the author's intent is to verify the policy responses put in place by government bodies at different territorial level, as well as the resilience strategies of communities / families. The article will give priority to Italy, providing a comparison with the most relevant European countries in the field of immigration as well. Understanding the systematic links among the different manifestations of the crisis is of fundamental importance in order to shape sound policy responses for the economic recovery and sustainable development of communities and territories.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Maria Antonietta Clerici, Maria Luisa Faravelli, Polytechnic of Milan, Italy
Title: Economic crisis and new challenges for banking foundations
Abstract : Banking foundations were created in 1990 to enable the privatization of an important part of the Italian banking system in search of operational dimensions comparable with European banks. Banking foundations are quickly becoming key actors in the Third Sector, bridging the lack of subjects grant-making widely available in other countries. Banking foundations represent a curious link between finance and territory and can be seen as actors able to reduce the gap between inclusion and social exclusion in their ability to allocate resources for purposes inspired by the principle of subsidiarity. While not being real actors of local development, banking foundations may contribute with their mission, to create the conditions why this occurs, simply through actions that promote resilience of the territories. The recent economic crisis has rekindled attention to these "hybrid subjects" and has developed a wide-ranging debate that has seen economists and jurists take opposing views on the relationship between banks and foundations. However, the effects of the crisis on the operational dimension of banking foundations are neglected. Can we speak of continuity or rupture in the strategies of banking foundations? The contribution raises the question, with reference to the variegated universe of banking foundations in Northern Italy. In particular the paper analyze the change of the resources addressed to territories and the change of banking foundations' assets in the period 2008-2012.

SLOT 3: The Challenges for the European Union: Overtake financial and social exclusion **(Parallel Session 6)**

Chair: Alberto Zazzaro, University Polytechnic Of Marche, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Pietro Cafaro, Catholic University of Sacro Cuore of Milan, Italy
Title : The efficiency of solidarity. The cooperative credit Christian-inspired in Italy (XIXth-XXth Century)
Abstract: 1. Before we can earnestly begin to dig into the history of the credit's Catholic co-operative system in Italy, we must first address a pressing question: Why was Catholic credit-cooperation in Italy? There are three factors which often facilitate the emergence of co-operation: the economic transformations, economic and financial crises and the issue of national identity, but there is a fourth factor, however, that sometimes intersects with the issue of nationality: religious principles.
2. Another question is whether or not there are particular features in the catholic co-operation? The answer is, "Yes." The basic principle and ultimate goal of the catholic co-operation enterprise is this: attention to every single person.
3. The economist Maffeo Pantaleoni said that the co-operative is an association based around the selfishness of individuals: aware of their singular weaknesses, they band together in co-operatives. This type of logic is similar to capitalistic enterprises. Whereas the market is regulated by selfishness, however, charity is regulated by compassion (the etymologic significance is *sympatheia*, or empathizing with another). The competitive advantage of catholic co-operative banks was so in overcoming information asymmetries: the solidarity produced efficiency.
4. This report will analyse the economic coordination carried out in the credit system by a particular banking model. The Catholic credit-system was based indeed on an economic coordination in a well-organized way at local and regional level**.**

Presentation 2
Author(s): Hans Dubois, Eurofund, EU
Title: Social inequalities in Europe's urban and rural areas: the relation between social and financial inclusion of households and the impact of the crisis
Abstract: The European Union's (EU) Europe 2020 strategy prioritises inclusive growth, in achieving economic, social and territorial cohesion, a cornerstone of the EU. The European Commission's recent (2013) Social Investment Package further stresses the role of social and financial inclusion in achieving competitive societies. Nevertheless, the recent financial and economic crisis provides a challenging context for social investment, and 'inclusive growth' is rare in Europe in times when many regions are faced with economic decline. Action can be

taken by different spheres of governments, NGOs and other key stakeholders to improve outcomes. Nevertheless, a prerequisite is that there is a good understanding of the key issues.
Research objective:
This research aims to contribute to the understanding of the role of geography in social inequalities in Europe, and how this has changed during the recent crisis. It further explores the relation between social and financial exclusion. After combining these two strands of research in identifying key problems, policy-pointers will be presented to stimulate discussion on how these issues can be addressed.
Methods:
This research draws on three recent studies by Eurofound: on 'Quality of life in Europe: impacts of the crisis' (2012), on financial inclusion/household debts (2012) and on 'Social inequalities in quality of life in Europe' (forthcoming). It combines the results of these three studies, and adds analysis from micro-data from the European Quality of Life Survey 2007 and 2011 to it**.**

Presentation 3
Author(s): Maria Giuseppina Lucia, University of Turin, Italy
Title : The challenges of the financial and social inclusion in the European Union at times of crisis
Abstract: The global financial crisis has steered international geography towards researches that seek to provide suitable tools for the implementation of the European Commission directives aimed at tackling the challenges of the shifting economic world system. As we know the current crisis has point out the weakness of the global financial system and the connected destabilizing effects on the economic system and consequently on the labor market. In fact the financial system functioning without supervisory policies, public rules and market transparency leads to high rates of inequalities and increases disparities at very geographical level. Therefore the surveys into territorial development and financial industry could provide useful means for identifying new territorial inequalities and outlining scenarios of a more equitable resource allocation and social wealth. In this perspective we want to look at the social and economic impacts of the financial crisis in the European Union. Thus we inquiry the links between the European credit system and the phenomenon of social and financial exclusion. Besides, we outline a critical survey of the provisions set by the Commission to reach the goals of a more equitable allocation of financial resources and of a well balanced development of the Member State. The overview of achievement allows us to highlight some crucial ties, particularly the targeting of the poor population, the number of people to lifted out of poverty, the issue of the social cohesion and the housing conditions. This means that poverty and unequal development could not be included only in the social policies, but could be assessed as transitional and accompanying tools, embedded in the local context and encompassed in a broader reform process of the financial system.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Gianfranco Battisti, University of Trieste, Italy
Title: Geopolitical dislocation as a product of the financialisation of the economy. Lessons from Europe
Abstract: The relationship between use values and exchange values is a fundamental economic issue, crucial in Marx's theory. The core of the topic can be found in the multifunctional role played by money, which is at the same time an instrument of accumulation and transfer of values, and their unit of measure. Money is linked to the state that issues it. The state, on the other hand, is the political institutionalisation of an economic system. Sooner or later, this economy will create its own financial market.
Since the 70's, the globalizing economy has been relying upon a unique intermediary currency in the international exchanges. The dominance of the US dollar paved the way to the birth of a unified financial market, now regulated by 3 rating agencies, not casually all American. During the 80's finance gained independence from production, the latter becoming instrumental to the former. The reversal of the functional relationship between finance and real economy changed the timing of the accumulation process, which in its classic version alternates real and financial phases. This in turn provokes a series of modifications in the spatial arrangement of economic activities.
The present crisis, which is deepening the gap between Northern and Mediterranean Europe, is the reflection of this transformation. Notwithstanding the emergence of the Euro, the global economic system is developing new circuits of capital trading, such as the offshore nets and stimulating the debate concerning the need of new currencies, both at the international, national and local levels.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Olga Missoura, Nyenrode Business University, Netherlands
Title: Convergence of Internal control issues in the Netherlands**:** risk management, control environment and other COSO components in the SME sector
Abstract: Due to the financial crisis and the impact of changes in the financial world, Internal control has become more important for companies. During the last period the main focus was on risk management, but the practice shows that the organizations, specially SME's focused on other internal control issues. Within small and medium-sized enterprise practice in the Netherlands, internal control components are viewed differently by practising accountants than by researchers involved with these subjects and the related research. Internal control, according to the COSO Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) consists of five components. These components are: financial control activities, risk management, internal environment, information and communication and monitoring. The control process is implemented by the management and other parties, who focus their objectives on the efficiency and effectiveness of the business activities, the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with legislation and regulations. In particular, researchers attach far more importance to the role of risk management and communication and information in the control process, while other aspects play a more important role, in the opinion of practising accountants. Those aspects are the financing control activities and the culture within the organisation, in particular small and medium-sized enterprise practice.
This paper contains an exploratory study, consisting of qualitative in-depth interviews with nine researchers and nine accountants. The study is based on a qualitative matrix method and a visual assessment of the inter-rater reliability (the degree of agreement among raters) concerning the thematic definition of the term Internal Control. This study provides knowledge of and an insight into the convergence and changes concerning the vision of researchers and practising accountants on Information & Communication and Risk Management and their application in the internal control practice of an SME enterprise in the Netherlands. The study also provides information about the discrepancy in attitudes between academic practice and accountancy practice**.**

Session code:	S10 – Room G4
Session title:	**Economic recession: interpretations, performances and reifications in the tourism domain**
Organizer(s):	**Chiara Rabbiosi**, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna (Italy) **Valeria Pecorelli**, University of Milan Bicocca (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 5)
Chair: Alessia Mariotti, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Natalia Luzhkova, Leonid Korytnyy (V. B. Sochava Institute of Geography, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Science, Russia)
Title: Assessment of educational tourism implementation in Russian Protected Areas
Abstract: During the economic recession, changes in the trend of tourism development took place in Russian Protected Areas. In 2010, the Government announced a new idea of developing educational tourism opportunities on these territories. Educational tourism is identified as a specialized type of ecological tourism, in which the main goal is to introduce natural and cultural attractions. By means of educational tourism development on Protected Areas the following tasks have to be achieved: self-sufficiency increase, growth of tourism significance, access to scenic objects. Heretofore such functions in Russia as elsewhere were appointed to National Parks, where tourism had been the main objective. The deterioration of economic situation in Russia, according to the Government opinion, extends these functions to Zapovedniks, establishments of the highest environmental protection status, complying with 1b IUCN category. Historically, Zapovedniks have had nature conservation as the priority, and anthropogenic activities have been limited or even prohibited, moreover tourism has existed mainly in primitive forms. The environmental community is wary of the Governmental decision, questioning the Zapovedniks' fate.
First, nine of 102 Zapovedniks received financial opportunities (maximum 4.5 mln Euro of allocations for each) for educational tourism infrastructure development in 2011-2013.
The model territory of our research is Baikalsky Nature Biosphere Zapovednik, located in the Lake Baikal Nature Territory and received federal allocations for this type of development. For tourism infusion into the conservation process, the following issues are analyzed: correspondence with environmental norms; local population inclusion in the decision-making process and ecotourism implementation; priority of hiking tourism.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Nicoletta Varani, Università degli Studi di Genova (Italy); Camilla Spadavecchia, Università degli Studi di Genova (Italy)

Title: Senior tourism: from social tourism to a possible answer to the economic recession? The case study of Liguria Region

Abstract: The senior segment of tourism in Europe has had in the last ten years a strong development. A study by Eurostat (2011) shows that in a period of economic crisis this specific touristic sector has helped to cushion the losses of the others sectors. Between 2006 and 2011 customers over 65 are the only one to have contributed positively to the growth of the touristic industry for the number of tourists (+10%), of travel (+28%), of overnight stays (+22%) and of volume of expenditure (+32%). Given the decline in other age groups, seniors have come to generate in 2011 20% of European tourist revenue, compared with 15% five years earlier. This paper is intended to present a study carried out on the specific case of senior tourism in Liguria Region (Italy), considered not as a "social tourism" but as a renewed economic opportunity for the Region. Since long time Liguria is a traditional destination of climatic and seaside tourism both at national and European level and is therefore a privileged area of research for the senior tourism. The paper presents the results of an empirical study on the perception of senior tourism in Liguria on the part of the tourist operators, in order to draw an identikit of the new senior tourist and analyze the potential of this tourism segment in Liguria. The research has made use of a mixed survey methodology through the administering of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews to the tourism operators from 16 Municipalities, 4 for each Province of Liguria.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Monica Maglio, Germana Citarella, Università degli Studi di Salerno (Italy)

Title: Creative Tourism: The Challenge for the Region of Campania

Abstract: In the current phase of recession, competition in a territorial context has induced institutional management of tourist resorts to revise their supply strategies in order to create distinctive places in terms of image and travel experience. This has originated in what is known as creative tourism, characterised by active participation of tourist and involving respect for local communities. In tune with the literature (e.g. Greg Richards' strand of research) not to mention international initiatives (such as the setting up of the Creative Tourism Network, with the support of Unesco), our paper - in an attempt to stimulate debate (actually quite low-key) in Italy - evidences the fact that the consolidation of local economies based on creativity is the inevitable condition for the taking off of this new form of tourism. Consequently, our study which should be placed in a theoretical-empirical context, having illustrated the importance of creative territories in the virtuous process of tourism development, by means of an analysis of selected best practice, focuses on the case of the region of Campania. The study exalts the presence of endogenous resources (suffice it to mention the material cultural patrimony/heritage and above all, the artistic/artisan chain) for enhancement to disseminate the added value represented by creativity and in order to implement a model of creative tourism. Particular attention is addressed to the opportunity of overcoming specific socio-economic issues that currently hinder the establishing of territories capable of triggering systemic dynamics necessary for achieving two advantages: on the one hand, to consent local economies to meet the challenges of the global crisis scenario, on the other to guarantee balance in territory tourist flows between inland areas and coastal zones.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Ivan Šulc, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science (Croatia)

Title: Developing tourism in the conditions of depopulation – the case study of South Dalmatian islands, Croatia

Abstract: Regarding worthy and numerous natural resources and cultural heritage, almost 6000 km of the Adriatic coast, long tourism tradition and geographical position in Central Europe near main tourist markets, Croatia has outstanding perspectives for development of tourism. On the other hand, four fifths of its territory is affected by the intensive depopulation and population ageing, decreasing its demographic potentials for the socio-economic development. That discrepancy is even more amplified on Croatian islands, especially on small and remote ones that were brought on the verge of extinction by the long-lasting depopulation and accelerated population ageing. Having in mind simple economic structure of the islands, tourism as dominant (often the only) economic activity is considered as main driving force of more successful socio-economic development and demographic revitalization.

This paper aims to investigate if current demographic resources can sustain further development of tourism on Croatian islands and if tourism can maintain the present population and, hopefully, attract newcomers in order to enable socio-economic development of the islands and more balanced regional development of Croatia within the EU. The research focuses on South Dalmatian islands that comprise around 250 islands, islets, reefs and rock awash. Only six of them are permanently inhabited (Korčula, Lastovo, Mljet, Šipan, Lopud and Koločep) and will be included in the analysis.

The paper is based on the analysis of statistical data (census data, vital statistics and tourism statistics), field observation and interviews with local inhabitants and representatives of the local government and tourist board on Mljet (conducted in August 2011).

Presentation 5
Author(s): Macià Blázquez-Salom, Universitat de les Illes Balears, Majorca (Spain)
Title: Tourism as a green fix for capitalism crisis
Abstract: Capitalism implies internal and external contradictions that tourism helps to "solve" through contributions for its maintenance and support, but without changing its essential characteristics based on uneven development. The main "solutions" tourism provides are: firstly commodifying leisure; secondly using spatio-temporal fixes as capital accumulation instruments along time and for its geographical expansion specially during capital overaccumulation crises like the current one; and thirdly deploying supposed reliefs to the metabolic gap between the environmental constrains and capitalism requirement of steady growth, relying on the theoretical dematerialization of the terciarized and technologized economy.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Patrizia Romei, Dipartimento di Economia per l'Impresa, Università degli Studi di Firenze (Italy)
Title: Competitive and sustainable development. An application in a tourist destination
Abstract: Tourism is a complex and dynamic sector, global and local at the same time. Tourism intersects, directly or indirectly, all the other productive activities with impacts social, economic and environmental systems. The EU Commission has recognized the strategic role of the tourist sector as a possible viable strategy of the EU area development above all in this phase of economic recession. The EU tourism policy gives indications for facing new challenges, such as a growing global competition, sustainability concerns and evolving demand patterns for specific forms of tourism, so that the main themes EU countries and regions should focus on are Innovation and Competitiveness, Sustainable and Socially responsible Tourism, and the Image of Europe as a tourist destination. In this context the analysis focuses on an Italian touristic destination, Montecatini Terme, which since 2010 is carrying on the new experience of a "Tourist Destination Observatory" according to the European project NECSTouR (Network of European Regions for a Sustainable and Competitive Tourism). The main goal of the local touristic system and its actors will be to combine sustainability with competitiveness, even because in the long term the competitiveness of the tourist sector at the local scale will depend more and more on the level of social and environmental sustainability reached by local policies and local public and private actors.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 6)

Chair: Alessia Mariotti, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Madalina-Teodora Andrei "Spiru Haret" University (Romania), Tamara Simon, National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism (Romania)
Title: The effects of economical crisis over Romanian rural tourism
Abstract: Before 1990, rural tourism was a form of tourism is hardly developed. Rural tourism activities were reduced in number and expanding in geographical space. In 1988 there were only 244 tourist boarding houses throughout the country, mostly concentrated in the mountains. Socio-economic relations of the local population with foreigners as tourists were encouraged. After changing policies, legal and economic in 1990, rural tourism has been the most dynamic development. Thus, a total of 350 tourist boarding houses in 1995 was reached in 2011 to 2290 of tourist boarding houses and agro-tourism. Are most sought because the agro pensions are closer to nature and owners have the basic occupation of farming. Since 2009, with the advent of the first effects of the economic crisis, of all existing forms of tourism in Romania, rural tourism has undergone multiple changes. Some of these have a negative impact on tourist traffic, demographic stability of the population, especially the local development of villages.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Francesco Citarella, University Of Salerno and Observatory For Sustainable Development And Territory Planning (Italy)

Title: EU Integrated Territory Planning and Inter-regional Programmes on Cultural, Natural and Tourism Attractors: Territory, Territorial Issues and Stakeholders

Abstract: Given that the Regions of Southern Italy, although characterized by a consolidated cultural and natural heritage, on the basis of preliminary technical-scientific evaluations on Integrated Territorial Planning Projects carried out at OPSAT of the University of Salerno, a real capacity for coordinating and integrating strategic intervention for tourism development with that of enhancing in particular, cultural and natural resources, does not effectively emerge. Our study attempts to indicate the guidelines for defining strategies and methods to put in place in order to achieve such a strategic vision. In other words, we propose a systems prospect whereby the drivers of vertical levels of institutional cooperation assume greater significance attributing a much more incisive role to central and local Administrations relative to territory issues and stakeholders and whereby those of horizontal levels enhance interregional cooperation. Such a prospect envisages promoting action for interregional valence, attributing to policy a greater degree of efficacy in order to guarantee tighter knit coordination and consonance between objectives and ordinary administration in the sector and to establish more efficacious interaction and greater reciprocity.

Furthermore, planning activities put in place to identify "*poles*" for promoting the various tourism destinations have been evaluated to ascertain the vast range of territory specifics and the effective integrations carried out. The studies effectuated underpinning our theoretical-empirical analyses confirm the effective possibility of exploiting the potential of territorial development, provided that the scale of tourism, culture and environment supply is modified and that interactive roles with the local territory and stakeholders to resolve territorial issues, are clearly identified.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Giacomo Cavuta, Dante Di Matteo, University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti – Pescara (Italy)

Title: A case of Touristic Region: the Algarves between development and tradition

Abstract: Within the global context of economic crisis, which characterized the last years from 2008, it wasn't few the impacts related to the tourism demand, including those relevant changes in the customer expressed preferences about the way to enjoy touristic destination, which are evolving from the "traditional trips" to the "short-breaks". In this scenario, the Algarve Region, following the national redefinition of the "Touristic Development Strategic Plan" (PENT), submit its candidature t became one of the most requested and glamour destination of the south-west Europe; through the high number of naturalistic and structural attractiveness and resources owned by its, the territory tries to minimize the infrastructure problems about internal viability, which still contribute to slow down the touristic consecration. The analysis aims to focus on attractiveness and innovation elements through which the Algarve could begin that "de-seasonal" phenomena required to identify its final positioning within the Mediterranean Tourism, in the way to solve partly the viability problem which represent – today – a real limit to the owned attractive potential development process.

Presentation 4

Author(s): José Miguel Fernández-Güell, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Madrid (Spain)

Title: Change factors that may influence tourism destinations

Abstract: Foresight is a relatively new field of study which was initially developed to make provisions for the future in science and technology, but nowadays it is increasingly being used in almost any field of knowledge. Although the use of foresight tools in the tourism domain has been limited, there is a growing need to manage the increasing uncertainty and, sometimes, turbulence that surrounds tourism activities. Besides, new methodological approaches are required to provide comprehensive future visions in the tourism domain and facilitate stakeholder involvement in the decision making process, especially for planning and managing tourism destinations.

Based on these premises, this paper identifies major change factors that may affect tourism destinations in the coming years. Geopolitical, socio-demographic, socio-cultural, economic, technological, environmental, and governance changes will generate new development drivers which, in turn, will influence the design and management of tourism destinations. Future changes will not only require actions on destinations basic functional elements, but they will also demand integrated and transversal strategies to improve the tourism industry value chain. These changes may provoke significant challenges, especially for mature destinations that are not used to monitoring and responding to future trends. In brief, foresight provides a valuable tool to tourism operators, stakeholders and local decision makers to foresee the future development of tourism destinations.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Francesca Sorrentini, Università di Napoli "Federico II" (Italy)
Title: Environmental management systems as tools for the protection of resources and promotion of tourist destinations
Abstract: The progressive establishment of the principles of sustainable development has led to an intense legislative activity concerning the protection of natural resources and, more generally speaking, the use of the territory. In the last few years together with the compulsory regulations, numerous voluntary instruments of environmental management have been introduced which are based on a continuous process of improved performance by means of regular verifications on what has been accomplished. Certifications are becoming more and more frequent and they are also used in the field of tourism, because, besides guaranteeing the Organizations a more active role in the safeguard of the environment and in the promotion of the image of destination they give a series of internal benefits such as organizational, administrative and socio-economic efficiency. This analysis dwells particularly upon those certifications which are based on system approaches and product approaches and provides the first series of indications for local authorities on putting into force Environmental Management Systems, in particular those organizations that are locally also responsible for the realization of development models concerning the requalification and improvement of the territory.

Session code:	S11 – Room G1
Session title:	**ESPON evidence in changing Europe**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Prezioso**, University of Rome Tor Vergata and ESPON Italian Contact Point (Italy) **Géza Salamin**, Ministry for National Economy, State Secretariate of Planning Co-ordination, Department for Territorial Development Planning, ESPON Hungarian Monitoring Committee (Hungary)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 - ESPON Programme in European policy: knowledge and discourse (Parallel Session 7)
Chair: Géza Salamin (Ministry for National Economy, State Secretariate of Planning Co-ordination, Department for Territorial Development Planning, ESPON Hungarian Monitoring Committee, Hungary)
Discussant: Maria Prezioso (University of Rome "Tor Vergata" and ESPON Italian Contact Point, Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Bernard Elissalde (University of Rouen, France); Frédéric Santamaria (University Paris7-Diderot, France), Philippe Jeanne (University of Rouen, France)
Title: Harmony and Melody in European Discourse
Abstract: It is widely acknowledged that there is an increasing focus among Community bodies on territorial issues, viewed as the basic vectors of European integration. There is today an abundant scientific literature on the subject. Beyond their varied approaches and interpretations, authors consider that these documents contribute to the institutionalisation of action within the European Union in the field of spatial planning and development. In order to validate these expert assessments, we wondered about the scope for observing constants and evolving elements in European discourse that might back up the notion of institutionalisation. In this paper we have chosen to analyse the first five Cohesion reports, already published over the period 1996-2010, in order to distinguish evolving elements related to institutional and geographical contexts from elements that may contribute to a certain durability of European discourse. To do this, we propose to use discourse analysis tools, which, beyond the literal text, enable measures that reflect both invariant and changing elements. The lexical analysis provided by the Alceste programme enables three types of measure: i) a straightforward count, ii) variations in the stability/change balance in the notions used, and iii) the compositional elements of the discourse.
We set out to show that the issue for the discourse of the European Commission in the area of spatial planning and territorial development, over and above changes in political orientations in the period under study (melody), is to institutionalise the action of the Commission in this area. This objective requires the mobilisation of stable forms of discourse (harmony) that to some extent eclipse change

Presentation 2

Author(s): Michael Harris (Royal Town Planning Institute, UK), Cliff Hague (UK ESPON Contact Point, UK)

Title: Using ESPON to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Abstract: The paper will outline how the USESPON project's approach to disseminating ESPON findings can be adopted by other ESPON Contact Points and intermediaries, and encourage planners and policy-makers to explore and make use of the wealth of evidence the ESPON 2013 Programme has to offer.

In a changing Europe, grappling with economic uncertainty, energy and climate change challenges, and a growing and ageing population, policy-makers' need for reliable evidence and data is all the more imperative. Advantageously, we are now at the stage where it is possible for planners and policy-makers to really benefit from the variety of research and findings generated by the ESPON 2013 Programme. However, though practitioners need evidence, they are frequently unable to spend the required time sourcing and extracting the most relevant information for their needs.

The USESPON project aims to draw together some of ESPON's key findings on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and help planners and policy-makers make practical use of them in their work. USESPON is producing guidance material on how to do this for its partner states, as well as virtual learning materials which will enable busy practitioners to apply ESPON methods in their policy-making. The project is still in its early stages, however it is envisaged that the guidance will include tips on how to use ESPON findings for benchmarking purposes, how to carry out a territorial impact assessment, and how to use the 'NEXUS' model to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of a policy or plan.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Bernard Elissalde (University of Rouen, France); Frédéric Santamaria (University Paris7-Diderot, France)

Title: CaDEC project: Capitalisation and Dissemination of ESPON Concepts

Abstract: In the framework of the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion programme (ESPON), the CaDEC project aims to disseminate ESPON knowledge in using concepts of spatial development and planning as a gateway to the different applied research developed in ESPON projects. The concepts chosen are the following ones: Territorial Cohesion, Territorial Impact, Territorial Governance, Polycentricity, Sustainability, Regional Competitiveness.

We propose to present the overall methodology and to justify the choices we made from a methodological point of view both in order to better disseminate the important work of ESPON for spatial development in Europe; and to what extend the project can help capitalizing ESPON results for stakeholders (policy makers, practitioners, students, researchers and experts). What is also at stake in this project is to get the feedbacks on uses of European concepts of spatial development and on the way they are dealt with in the ESPON projects to identify needs from stakeholders in terms of study works, notably for the next generation of the ESPON programme.

As the project is not yet finished (end of 2013), the presentation will not consist in presenting results but, as already said, the methodologies, the different steps of the project, the issues raised in relation with general methods of capitalisation and the dissemination of applied research (Priority 4 projects – Transnational Networking Activities - of ESPON). Nevertheless, in order to give an example of some partial results, we will use the French (Lead Partner of the CaDEC project) results as a case study.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Andrea Gramillano (t33, Italy), Kai Böhme (Spatial Foresight, Luxembourg)

Title: ESPON Evidence for Regional Programming?

Abstract: The paper depicts the opportunities of using ESPON evidence for Regional Programming activities in the light of the new 2014+ period. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section shortly describes how ESPON Programme is organised and financed. It illustrates the various typologies of projects, i.e. Applied Research; Targeted Analysis; Larger projects related to the Scientific Platform and Tools for territorial analyses; Transnational Networking Activities. The second section gives a general overview of the usability of ESPON results for Regional Programme Authorities in the light of Europe 2020 Strategy. In particular, it discusses the main potentials and limits of the Programme, taking into account both quantitative (map, traffic lights, box-plots) and qualitative (the set of ESPON projects, case studies) information. This discussion will be illustrated with examples from single countries or regions. Finally, the third section concludes by exploring some ways of how ESPON results can be used and integrated in the work of regional (and national authorities) by viewing ESPON results at different scales, using different ESPON tools, and combining ESPON results with other (statistical) sources and mapping tools.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Francesca S. Rota (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)
Title: The production and dissemination of a European knowledge of Europe. Reflections from the participation to the ESPON Train project
Abstract: The paper explores the process of production and dissemination of a geographical knowledge (statistical data, analysis, scenarios, best practices etc.) of the European Union (Eu) on behalf of European researchers and scholars. As recent Eu policy documents seem to demonstrate (e.g. Territorial Agenda 2020, S3Platform, Horizon 2020 etc.), territorial evidence is more and more at the hearth of European planning processes. However, this knowledge is rarely widespread throughout Europe. Moreover, it often reflects specific visions and discourses of cultural-nationalist resonance, which may also produce a misleading reading of the specificity of Eu territories.
Taking inspiration from the recent experience as one of the students (chosen among national stakeholders, practitioners and scholars) that formed the Italian Target Group in the ESPON Train project, I develop some reflections on the gap that sometimes emerges between the description of the European territories produced by a selection of recent ESPON Programme 2013 applied projects and the representation of these territories by people having a direct and prolonged experience of them. As a result, consistently with the principles of subsidiary and openness, the paper stresses the importance of making the process of construction of the European knowledge of Europe more open to the contribution of all potential stakeholders and shareholders, included those from the European scientific community and the civil society as well.

SLOT 2 - ESPON evidence for 2020 Planning Strategies and Territorial Cohesion (Parallel Session 8)

Chair: Bernard Elissalde (University of Rouen, France)
Discussant: Valérie Biot (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium ESPON Contact Point, Belgium), and Joaquin Dasì Farinos (University of Valencia, Spain)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Valerià Paul, Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaria, Rubén Lois (University of Santiago de Compostela,Spain)
Title: *The territorial dimension of the Europe 2020: European Regions under the vision to emerge from the crisis through a composite index*
Abstract: The Europe 2020 Strategy (EU2020S) was launched by the European Commission (EC) in November 2009. The consolidated official document of the EU2020S constitutes a Communication from the Commission published in March 2010, being finally adopted by the European Council on the 17th of June 2010 in a meeting held in Brussels. The EU2020S has as meaningful subtitle "a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth". That is to say, the EU2020S, first and foremost, seeks *growth* and considers that this prime objective must be achieved through three priorities, also known as pillars. If the strategic document of the EU for the decade 2000-2010 was the so-called Lisbon Strategy (also known as the Lisbon Agenda or Lisbon Process), the intended strategic document for the decade 2010-2020 is the EU2020S. Mainly, the need of a new strategic direction of the EU is motivated by the crisis context.
The EU2020S contains eight headline targets that are set for being achieved by 2020. In short, the EU2020S indicates the basic direction that the EU economy should follow and this direction is intended to be measurable by means of some indicators, that is, the headline targets. For the purpose of the SIESTA Project, devoted to grasp the regional dimension of the EU2020S, all these objectives have been considered to be indicators to be mapped. In order to assess the overall fulfilment of the EU2020S, a composite index has been developed. This composite index measures the distance of regions from eight EU2020S headline targets. This paper presents the results of this composite index calculation, not only statically but also in terms of change for the period 2005-2010.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Frank Heins (Irpps-Cnr, Italy), Philip H. Rees (University of Leeds, UK)
Title: Demographic and migratory flows affecting European regions and cities: what does the future hold?
Abstract: On behalf of the DEMIFER Transnational Project Group formed: by researchers from NIDI, University of Vienna, IOM-CEFMR, University of Leeds, NEAA, Nordregio and CNR: The DEMIFER applied research project under the EU's ESPON 2013 programme has assessed present and future changes in European regional population dynamics, labour forces and ageing. The TPG has explored impacts on regional competitiveness and social cohesion, using reference and policy scenarios for 287 NUTS2 regions together with 12 case studies. Under a status quo regime of recent demographic rates and flows, Europe's population will decline between 2005 and 2050 by 10% with one third of regions experiencing more than 20% decline. Under policy scenarios that succeed in meeting current economic, social and environmental challenges, Europe's population may increase by 20%. Under scenarios with policies that fail to meet the challenges, Europe's population will be stationary. Universal under all scenarios will be population ageing, labour force shrinkage and huge differences in growth/decline experience between the regions of central and eastern Europe and some regions of northern, western and

southern Europe. Migration flows will benefit the growing dynamic regions which will maintain their labour forces while declining regions might see a spiral of out-migration and higher population ageing. Immigration into Europe from outside will continue to be important but at different levels depending on scenario with implications for cohesion.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Eduardo Medeiros (IGOT-CEG, Portugal)
Title: ESPON evidence in changing territorial planning processes in Portugal within the EU Cohesion Policy strategies
Abstract: Portugal is a young European democracy (since 1975). However, it has been a member of the European Union (EU) for twenty seven years (since 1986). During this time, it received more than 75 billion euros from the EU Cohesion Policy, in order to correct regional imbalances and to boost territorial development. This financial input was distributed along four different programming cycles: QCA I (1989-1993); QCA II (1994-1999); QCA III 2000-2006) and QREN (2007-2013). As might be expected, the intervention strategies designed for these programming cycles had a profound influence from the European Commission (EC) guidelines and proposals. In addition, the latter two mirrored some mainstream ideas and concepts present in key EU documents on territorial analysis: European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), territorial agendas, and several ESPON studies. Hence, the goal of this article is to present a critical analysis of evolution of the EU Cohesion Policy strategic guidelines and the influence of the ESDP, the Territorial Agendas and the ESPON Programme in the implementation of these strategies, and its consequences in the Portuguese territorial development, during the last two decades.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Eduarda Marques da Costa (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
Title: Territorial Cohesion: tensions between spatial planning objectives and crises impacts in Portuguese context
Abstract: Portuguese spatial planning structures have been robbusting since the last 30 years. The process of growth and consolidation has many faces:

- the structuration of planning system for distinct scales: national, regional and municipal level;
- the complementarity between spatial management plans and regional development programs;
- the clear linkages between strategic instruments and operational programs with financial goals;
- the development of monitoring and evaluation programs structures.

Three main reasons supported this positive evolution:

- the formal integration in the EU system and growing experience in the elaboration of Community Support Framework programmes since 1989:
- the maturity of the structures, institutions and technicians;
- the establishment of new legislation in land use and urbanism area.

National, regional and local, strategic and operational documents, besides being formatted by EU cohesion policy orientations, have also included in their strategies some fundamental concepts and objectives related to the European Spatial Planning orientations. The influence of ESDP (CE, 1999), namely the concepts of polycentrism and urban-rural relations as well as the parity in access to services and infrastructures, were clear in the elaboration of National Spatial Planning Program (PNPOT) and their subsequent operational programmes. All these changes shows that operational structure of governance is working, nevertheless, some European objectives and goals were not attended which shows some tensions in the objectives of EU policy when traduced to countries and regions. The crisis evidences since 2008, put in risk goals for 2007-2013 attendance as well as contributed to a non-convergence process of country and regions. In this process, which opportunities to 2014-2020?

Presentation 5
Author(s): Danilo Aceto (Unisannio, Uniroma Tor Vergata and ULB-IGEAT, Italy-Belgium)
Title: Cohesion Policy, Structural Funds and organised crime
Abstract: European cohesion policy is realised through Structural Funds. Current programming 2007-2013 has a budget of €347 billions, 34% of EU budget. €201bn are for the ERDF, €76bn for the ESF, and €70bn for the Cohesion Fund. Italy receives €28,8bn, Calabria receives €3 bn, meaning 428 millions average per year (EU 2012). When exploited in efficient and effective way, SF produce a considerable impact on territorial development, as in Andalusia, Spain. When appropriate management, investment on infrastructures and capacity building is in place, the socio-economic scene changes in the medium term. Territorial governance is key to success (ESPON 2013). This is not occurring in Calabria. 'Ndrangheta (Calabria's mafia) does not seem to be interested in taking advantage of SF money. The annual turnover of 'ndrangheta is around €44 billions, obtained through criminal activities like drug, smuggling, extorsion, trafficking etc. (Eurispes 2008). Those criminal activities generate tax-free black money. Participating to the SF calls, managing and reporting results and expenditure to the financing entities requires specific skills and administrative burden. 'Ndrangheta creates obstacles and slows to the use of

SF by independent third parties since it has an interest in mantaining socio-economic underdevelopment in Calabria, in order to control territory and economic dynamics. Technical assistance and highly-qualified staff providing support to stakeholders increase Territorial capital (ESPON 2012) and are key to success in the management of SF. By means of SF, in particular using extensively the ESF for capacity building of local entities' staff and stakeholders, 'ndrangheta bottle neck could be bypassed.

SLOT 3 - ESPON results, application and use (Parallel Session 9)

Chair: Valérie Biot (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium ESPON Contact Point, Belgium)
Discussant: Bernard Elissalde (University of Rouen, France), and Joaquin Dasì Farinos (University of Valencia, Spain)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Maria Prezioso (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy ESPON Contact Point, Italy)
Title: Italy in Europe 2020. Political Geography orientation on the base of ESPON territorial evidence
Abstract: Taking inspiration from the ESPON Programme 2013 and applied researches results, the paper analyses and discusses the so defined "territorial evidence" in policy planning processes towards the Territorial Agenda of Europe 2020 in Italy. Scientific contributions, as well as European and national strategic documents are included in this critical review. The article's aim is to highlight a common political critical thinking (by concepts, methods, tools, procedures, experiences, etc.) to suggest different and "sustainable" approaches and policy recommendations that come from several spatial approaches and baseline scenarios, re-reading these as an economic/political geography contribution to re-addressing the competitive e cohesive future of Italian territorial development, giving place-based evidence to regional potential territorial capitals in this crisis time.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Francesco Bonsinetto (University "Mediterranea" of Reggio Calabria, Italy), Enzo Falco (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)
Title: The territorial dimensions of Europe 2020 Strategy: reflections on Italy's performance
Abstract: The Europe 2020 Strategy is Europe's blueprint for a smart, sustainable and inclusive future, providing a ten year roadmap for growth and jobs. EU2020S was designed as a European exit strategy from the global economic and financial crisis to help European cities and regions to change model of growth shifting towards a low-carbon economy.
In this regard, a crucial point is represented by the 'territorial dimension' of the strategy itself and of its three pillars. The Territorial Agenda 2020 points out the importance of territorial cohesion principles to ensure implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy. It is also clear the need to investigate the spatial dimension of indicators and targets of the strategy in order to provide realistic and achievable policies.
Drawing on the Espon Siesta Project "Spatial Indicators for a Europe 2020 Strategy Territorial Analysis", which has analyzed the territorial dimension of the EU2020S through the elaboration of selected indicators at different territorial levels, this paper intends to present the main outcomes of the project to emphasize the complex territorial dimension of the three pillars Sustainable Growth, Smart Growth and Inclusive Growth of the EU2020S. Indeed, the paper, by means of empirical data, shows that the EU2020S as a whole has an uneven geographical pattern highlighting regional variations in performances across Europe on a variety of issues including green economy, GHG emissions, social inclusion, education, energy.
Presenting Italy in relation to the other European countries, the paper will conclude by highlighting the need for the EU2020S to be more 'spatialized' in order to help policy-makers face future challenges including cohesion policies.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Dovile Lazauskaite, Marija Burinskiene (Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania)
Title: The assessment of quality of life in subperipheral urban areas
Abstract: The topic focused on heterogeneous and contradictory subperipheral urban area. This area covers a part of urban territories, but the major part of the area is within the municipality territory. Subperipheral urban area is such part of the city where the most of the population lives in urban rhythm of life and other are remaining in the typical village life. The city lifecycle retrospective analysis revealed the importance of the city subperipheral areas influence to the central part of the city. Nowadays functional changes in the cities structure are particularly relevant and more and more revealing. This process appears under the influence of not cohesive territorial development. In the point of macro level view this process is estimating as a controversial spatial flow. This changes the traditional urban structures and affects the successful social and economic development of cities. The largest cities in Lithuania are undergoing a stage of territorial development with suburban growth as the main features. This paper analyzes the factors that have influencing suburban population growth and the ability to assess the population of residential choice, with quality of life determinants of objective and subjective indicators. The individuals construct a distinctive quality of life model. Such apparently multi-dimensional

attitude encourages authors in finding ways how to analyse accurately, measure and evaluate the situation, i.e. to establish objective criteria for a subjective assessment of the quality of life of subperipheral community members, the criteria should reflect the conception of the quality of life of the whole community.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Angela D'Orazio (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)
Title: Territorial approach to energy development policies: the ESPON contribution
Abstract: The present strategic policy European documents devoted to economic and territorial development (i.e. Europe 2020 and Territorial Agenda 2011), highlight the energy as pivotal issue, both in a sector vision and a systemic approach more related to climate change. The relationship between energy and environmental themes and economic development interventions begins a main policy focus. The major issue is the comparison among action guidelines, development potentials and development priority choices that regions and States should operate on the basis of the local demand.
Energy demand and production is considered both as indicator and receptor useful to measure the crisis effects and globalization dynamics impacts.
With the aim to investigate the ways to face these questions, in Europe and Italy, it has been developed a research on 'Objectives and innovative tools for energy policy. Perspectives for efficiency in the National Energy Strategy'.
The research highlights often conflicting approaches, proposals and different initiatives, identifying energy as strategic sector useful to respond to climate change, reviving territories and shifting towards green economy development.
However States and regions do not operate always with territorial attitude in this respect and they lack of capacity to face energy issues by means of innovative tools and scenario analysis.
The geographical based knowledge of ESPON oriented the methodological approach and gives useful heuristic tools to analyse energy theme following the efficiency criteria.
Efficiency is, here, the capacity of a territory to increase the territorial and economic cohesion, integrating structural changes, experimenting new implementation and governance process.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Davide Fiorello and Dorota Bielańska (TRT Trasporti e Territorio srl, Italy)
Title: Accessibility indicators for the Northern Italy region
Abstract: In a time when factors like globalisation, outsourcing, single currency areas put pressure to increase local competitiveness, accessibility can be very important. Accessibility is not less relevant at local level. As a matter of fact for the vast majority of people everyday life is spent in their living area, whose size is defined by where 'functions' people need – jobs, shops, services and so on – are located. So accessibility indicators aimed at measuring and comparing how different living areas cater for the needs of their residents are also useful.
This paper deal with accessibility indicators at local level. It builds on the results of the ESPON project TRACC (TRansport ACCessibility) at regional/local scale and patterns in Europe). TRACC aimed at taking up and updating the results of previous studies on accessibility at the European scale as well as to extend the range of accessibility indicators and extend their spatial resolution. As part of the project, several regional cases studies were analysed according to a common and consistent set of indicators . The Northern Italy region was one of these case studies. The paper starts with a brief description of the case study region. Then, the results for 4 different accessibility indicators computed at the LAU-2 level for both private and public transport are presented. Third, similarities and differences for a sample of NUTS3 regions are highlighted. Fourth, it is shown how the planned trans-European transport networks would change the accessibility pattern within the region.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Gavino Mariotti and Veronica Camerada (University of Sassari, Italy)
Title: Hypothesis of a polycentric multifunctional system: the unconventional case of Sardinia and Corsica
Abstract: The paper proposes an unconventional cross-border region: Sardinia and Corsica. Through the development of a SWOT analysis, the following are highlighted: the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats arising from the implementation of a special project of territorial growth. Sardinia and Corsica have been studied both in terms of their individual potential and in view of the creation of a polycentric system capable of generating multifunctional virtuous synergies for the development and territorial competitiveness.

SLOT 4: ESPON in Regional Research experiences (Parallel Session 10)

Chair: Maria Prezioso (University of Rome "Tor Vergata" and ESPON Italian Contact Point, Italy)

Discussant: Géza Salamin **(**Ministry for National Economy, State Secretariate of Planning Co-ordination, Department for Territorial Development Planning, ESPON Hungarian Monitoring Committee, Hungary)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Maria Coronato (University of Sassari and University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Italy)
Title: The territorial aspects of the Green Economy
Abstract: Transition to a greener economy can be considered now the underlying agenda of the Union Nation, the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), the European Union and the individual governments of the EU member states. In concert with the EU structural and cohesion funds and ESPON 2013 Programme results, national legislation provide the framework and drivers (i.e: territorial Agenda, Europe 2020 Strategy, etc) to switch to green economy. However, this transition might be endangered to some extent by the financial and political crisis that Europe is presently facing. We may get to a situation where regions might desperately need 'any economy' versus a 'greener economy'.
Starting from the International and European guidelines (Rio de Janeiro Conferences, 1992 -2012; Territorial Agenda, 2011; Europe 2020 Strategy, 2011; etc) and some ESPON project results (ReRisk, Climate Change and GREECO Projects) the paper highlights the territorially relevant aspects of a green economy and the opportunities for European regions through implementation of cohesion policy actions based on sustainable development. The paper considers the actions of climate change and greenhouse gas emission too and the *Efficient Energy Supply* to stimulate the sustainable development and employment (cfr.: smart growth in Europe 2020 Strategy)

Presentation 2
Author(s): Federica Paolini (University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy)
Title: Effects of rising energy prices on the competitiveness of the Lazio region
Abstract: The ESPON ReRisk project focuses on the rising of energy prices and on the increasing of the dependency on fossil fuels. In the future, energy supply and demand will have to turn towards renewable energy sources and focus more on the efficient use of energy. The aim is to develop opportunities to support competitive and clean energy supplies for regions in Europe and to generate and strengthen sustainable energy sources, delivering future-oriented territorial evidence on the competitiveness of European regions, as well as on European cohesion, in a long-term perspective. Lazio belongs to the typology "region with problems and potentials" which means that it is a region likely to be robust to the increase of energy prices, due to the emphasis on activities with low energy intensity. Following the methodology used by the project, the case study of the Lazio region starts by measuring the region's vulnerability to the rise of energy prices in three dimensions that account in the European Union for 84% of energy consumption: the economic vulnerability, the region's dependence on transport and the social vulnerability. The three dimensions are studied in long term scenarios showing that different sets of policies are needed to cope with the challenge of rising energy prices: options for policy development are represented by the strengthening of regional governance in energy sector, the promotion of the deployment of renewable energy sources, the adoption of energy efficiency strategic priorities and the elaboration of strategies to fight energy poverty of the region.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Marilena Labianca (Università del Salento, Italy)
Title: Espon rerisk research: application to the case of Apulia. Between potential and limitations of regional planning for the 2007-2013 programming cycle.
Abstract: The ReRisk Applied Research project aims at measuring the European regions' vulnerability to rising energy prices in three dimensions: economic vulnerability, Regions' dependence on transport and social vulnerability.
The project provides answers to key research questions such as: the current situation in energy consumption on regional level in various sectors; impact of rising energy prices on regions (considering factors such as climate, geography, population density, accessibility, weight of different economic sectors in the regional economy) and in particular the ways spatial planning can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (ESPON - RERISK, 2013). Starting from ReRisk Research project, the work analyses the situation in Apulia. The Region is characterized by a strong dependence on fossil fuels, by a social, infrastructural, economic somewhat problematic situation, but at the same time has good potential (on a national scale, with Sicily, has the highest potential for solar and wind power) which if valued and supported by appropriate policies could represent a significant turning point. Since 2001 the Region has received funds from the Ministry of Environment, relating to calls "Photovoltaic Roofs" and "Solar Thermal" with some success in recent years (Regione Puglia, 2006). In regional planning for 2007-2013, particularly in strategic planning and Rural Development Programme, specific lines of action are mentioned and directed to research and development of renewable energy sources. Starting from a general context analysis, this work aims to evaluate intervention policies still in progress showing their strengths, weaknesses, limitations, but also future opportunities.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Veronica Camerada (University of Sassari, Italy)
Title: Economic growth and climate change: a regional analysis. The case of Sardinia
Abstract: The paper contributes to the debate on the relationship between economic growth and environmental limits. The analysis is developed on a regional scale and focuses on the development of a pressure indicator which is the correlation between the performance (in value added terms) of each economic anthropogenic activity and its relative level of pollution. Using a comparison between the results produced by the pressure indicator and other indicators used in the literature, it is possible to work out a more coherent view of the regional relationship between climate change and economic growth.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Gavino Mariotti (University of Sassari, Italy)
Title: Analysis of regional vulnerability with regard to rising energy prices. Focus on Sardinia.
Abstract: The paper analyzes the impact of the increasing energy costs on regional economic performances. In particular, the study focuses on the impact of energy costs on the transport system, with particular reference to the maritime transport, attributing it directly to the relevant importance of the local tourism industry. It shows the high dependence of the local economic system on the regional transport system both internally and externally, and consequently the loss of regional competitiveness as a result of rising oil prices. Moreover the work reviews the principal local policy measures about energy strategies and it highlights the low use of renewable energy sources in spite of the high regional PV potential recognised in several environmental researches.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Salvatore Lampreu (University of Sassari, Italy)
Title: Description and Meta-Narrative of Rural Change of Marmilla (South Central Sardinia) according to Edora Project
Abstract: EDORA project, developed in the framework of ESPON, aims to promote understanding the possibilities of development of the various rural areas in Europe, triggering policies on the strengthening territorial cohesion, as reported in the Fifth Cohesion Report and in the Territorial Cohesion Green Paper, designed to facilitate the creation of new jobs and improving the socio-economic conditions.
This paper aims to apply the methodology suggested by this project to the Marmilla (South-Central Sardinia), with particular problems related to rurality, such as marginality, growth in the trend of migration, demographic aging with relative loss of capital identity, loss of food chains linked to tradition and to the places of production. It will be given a description about this area analyzing the "rural change" according to the three meta-narratives synthesis of change: the Agri-Centric narrative, the Urban-Rural narrative and a narrative of Global Competition in view of the possible strengthening of cohesion and competitiveness of the territory. It will also seek to verify the possibility to examine the test area through clustered maps, taking account of the different scales of representation used in describing the transnational areas of the ESPON space than the size of the context of local reference.

Session code:	S12 – Room S3
Session title:	**Ethics and geographical knowledge: Which researches for which legitimacies? / *Éthiques et savoirs géographiques : Quelles recherches pour quelles légitimités ?***
Organizer(s):	**Isabelle Dumont**, University of Roma Tre (Italy) **Ludovic Jeanne**, Ecole de Management de Normandie (France)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 1)
Chair: Isabelle Dumont, University of Roma Tre, Italy, & Ludovic JEANNE, Ecole de Management de Normandie, France
Discussant: Claudio Minca, Wageningen University, Netherlands

Presentation 1
Author(s): Josep Vicent Boira, Universitat de València, Espaňa
Title: Une bonne géographie ? Le retour à une géographie critique et sensible
Abstract: Ces temps de crise s'accompagnent d'un processus de 'précarisation territoriale' c'est-à-dire d'une perte de contrôle territorial à différentes échelles (de l'État-nation au quartier, en passant par la propre maison) par un groupe social donné. En outre, la crise actuelle conduit à la dissolution de ce que Paul Vidal de la Blache définissait comme éléments de fixation des sociétés. Ces deux processus doivent être combattus par une vraie géographie 'humaine'. Et pour cela, nous devons redéfinir le concept de 'localisation' en le basant sur un espace relatif qui suppose que ce concept ne puisse se définir qu'en fonction des 'autres', et non de soi-même.
Le concept de localisation doit être analysé sur trois plans interdépendants : le temporel, le spatial et le social. Pour le temporel, il est important de considérer les sociétés comme héritières de celles qui ont vécu précédemment et des autres à venir. C'est ainsi que l'on devrait poursuivre les réflexions liées à la durabilité. Le spatial permettrait d'envisager la société au sein du vaste schéma centre-périphérie à plusieurs échelles dans le flux global. Enfin, le social permettrait d'identifier des groupes subordonnés ou dominants ainsi que des individus 'réels' (femmes, enfants, jeunes) à l'intérieur d'un groupe social situé entre les perdants ou les gagnants.
Ce point de vue conduit à une perspective anti-essentialiste de l'espace, renouant avec des perspectives préoccupées pour le monde et travaillant pour une géographie chargée 'de raison sensible', d'esprit critique, une nécessaire 'alter-géographie' qui, sans déprécier la réflexion philosophique sur l'éthique, mette l'accent sur les inquiétudes liées au contexte actuel.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Vicent Berdoulay, université de Pau, CNRS SET, France et Olivier Soubeyran, université de Grenoble, CNRS PACTE Territoires, France
Title: Ethique et adaptation au changement climatique
Abstract: La question de l'adaptation au changement climatique devrait intéresser au plus haut point la géographie. Elle ré-ouvre une réflexion fondamentale sur ce qui a en partie fondé sa source de sens et de légitimation (les relations « homme/milieu »), et sur les conditions de son utilité sociale actuelle. Or, quels que soient les savoirs géographiques à l'œuvre dans ce domaine, ils se construisent dans des rapports étroits avec le politique. La dimension éthique est incontournable.
Nous en donnerons trois illustrations :
La première concerne le courant climato-sceptique dans la géographie française. Ce qu'il y a d'intéressant, c'est qu'il regroupe des sensibilités scientifiques et politiques qui d'ordinaire ne se retrouvent jamais ensemble. Une réflexion sensible à la dimension éthique nous permettrait-elle de mieux comprendre ce qui fait ciment dans le climato-scepticisme ? Réciproquement, mieux comprendre ce qui braque fondamentalement les climato-septiques, pourrait-il nous aider à saisir le potentiel subversif de l'adaptation au changement climatique, au-delà de ce que peuvent en dire ses partisans ?
La seconde interroge le contenu éthique de notions qui structurent les discours sur l'adaptation au changement climatique (résilience, vulnérabilité etc…). Quelles conséquences, politiques mais aussi scientifiques ?
La troisième élargira le propos en exposant brièvement quelques caractéristiques d'un monde auquel nous risquons de contribuer, si précisément nous nous abstenons d'une réflexion éthique sur les savoirs géographiques dans ce domaine : dans une publication récente, nous l'avons appelée « l'éthique du bateau de croisière ».

Presentation 3

Author(s): Mauro Varotto, DiSSGeA, University of Padova, Italy
Title: Tertium non datur. The "third mission" as a tool for public legitimacy: a geographical viewpoint
Abstract: The international debate on the academic legitimacy has almost focused in the recent times on strenghts and weaknesses of methods of evaluation of the scientific publications and of the quality of teaching. What is missing – even if the debate about this topic in the last years increased – is a clear determination of what is called "third mission", and its evaluation as commitment to a territorial and social role of universities.
This lack is of particular relevance for geographers, naturally involved in the seek for a territorial balance, and particularly stressed by reference to the social role of knowledge. A careful consideration and evaluation of the "third mission" from a geographic viewpoint – beyond its economic and enterpreneurial definition and towards a dimension of knowledge as public service and engagement – could increase academic legitimacy within the contemporary society, also through a rebalance of the evaluation system, and give to geographers a chance to recognize their role within the local or regional development and social involvement.
The aim of this paper is to start a reflexion about the theoretical and practical role of geographers in the definition of the "third mission", since now misunderstood or neglected with mutual damage, both to the legitimacy of territorial involvement and activity, and both to the usefulness of geographic knowledge.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 2)

Chair: Isabelle Dumont, University of Roma Tre, Italy ; Ludovic JEANNE, Ecole de Management de Normandie, France
Discussant: Claudio Minca, Wageningen University, Netherlands

Presentation 1
Author(s): Fabrizio Eva, University Cà Foscari Venice, Treviso campus, Italy
Title: Useful for the Humanity
Abstract: The concept of ethics is personal as well as the one of "good" and it is strongly influenced by the iconographies (à la Gottmann) of the "cultural island" in which one grew up and is living. This means that we cannot avoid to consider the kind of socio-economic (and political) structure the geographer came-come from and also the kind of personal choices he/she more or less explicitly affirms or shows. This doesn't mean an absolute conceptual relativism, but stressing the need to be flexible and open minded in facing this kind of issue. As a consequence there are no referee/s or arbitration/s; as in the case of the "meritocracy" always the people at the top of every kind of power-pyramids decide who/what is "good" and is valuable.
According to the Lacoste's tripartition of geography (of the power, of the academia, of the mass media) the presentation tries to argue, with simply and empirical examples, how the Pole stars of a "good" geography could be Universality (referred to the characteristics of the human beings) and Utility (referred to the individuals as autonomous acting subjects). Ideologically a bottom-up geography useful for the humanity.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Evelien de Hoop, Saurabh Arora, Henry Romijn, Technical University of Eindhoven, The Netherlands
Title: Registering Difference, Encouraging Dissent? An Analysis of Indian Biofuel Policy as 'Good Environmental Politics'
Abstract: Following its 2003 biodiesel mission, the Indian national government released its biofuel policy in December 2009. We evaluate if the making of this policy can be considered 'good environmental politics'. Policy is viewed as a set of propositions that have been progressively assembled. This assembling process constitutes 'good environmental politics' if the propositions were well-articulated in their making. By well-articulated, following Isabelle Stengers, Vinciane Despret and Bruno Latour, we do not simply mean that a proposition is clear in its formulation but rather that it has *registered the agency* of many discursive, material and procedural entities. The process of assembling well-articulated propositions must have, a) invited and accommodated as many different entities as possible without unifying their actions/voices into a repetitive singularity; b) registered the voices of entities that were hitherto mute; c) allowed the registered entities to successively challenge and recompose the propositions; d) maximized the entities' potential to dispute scientific as well as political authority; e) produced a set of propositions that are not easily transferrable between different socio-ecological situations. Attempting to perform 'good science' in this paper by recording widely different perspectives on the policy-making process, we find that the Indian government's policy was an attempt to do 'good environmental politics', which partially responded to many entities' recalcitrance. However, it still failed to register some crucial voices, especially those that were hitherto mute. We conclude that our normative evaluation framework needs to discriminate better between more and less crucial voices to register in specific socio-ecological situations.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Claire Tollis, université de Grenoble, CNRS PACTE Territoires, France
Title: Ethics as a geographical object : a detour through the theories of action

Abstract: La " crise environnementale " médiatisée sous la forme d'une série de dommages et de menaces qui pèsent sur la survie de notre espèce (Larrère, 1997) oblige nos sociétés à prendre en compte des entités et des phénomènes qui ne sont pas humains et que nous avions exclus de notre sphère morale. Plus largement, ces enjeux questionnent la façon dont nous nous organisons pour agir dans les espaces que nous partageons de facto avec une pluralité d'entités. Cette communication se penche plus particulièrement sur les pratiques de gestion des "espaces de nature". Les gestionnaires de ces espaces sont amenés à répondre à une multiplicité de demandes et d'injonctions, autrement dit à "écologiser" leurs façons de faire. Nous observons et décrivons la mise en place de quatre initiatives se disant "éthiques" ou "responsables" sur des terrains variés, du plus urbain (jardin) au plus "sauvage" (Wilderness). En ce sens nous nous saisissons de l'éthique dans sa forme actée comme d'un objet proprement géographique. Les acteurs comptent sur une pluralité de personnes, d'êtres et de choses pour maintenir ces espaces. Leurs pratiques relèvent d'expérimentations tout à la fois scientifiques, politiques et morales (Latour, 1995, Hache, 2011). Ils construisent des compromis situés et précaires, selon une éthique du faire-avec dont nous exposerons les contours et les enjeux d'échelle.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Marco Picone, University of Palermo, Italy
Title: Walking through Dangerous Neighbourhoods: Ethics and Qualitative Research in Palermo
Abstract: "Ethical considerations are clearly important in the practice, subject matter and research priorities of geography. […] Cultivating a dialogue on ethics […] contributes to us becoming more fully conscious human beings" (Routledge, 2010: 399). This presentation implies that ethics must become an important topic to be discussed in geographic qualitative research.
The case study is an action-research project, which took place in Palermo focusing on the way different neighbourhoods are nowadays perceived in the city. A particularly significant case presented is the (in)famous 'ZEN' neighbourhood: in 2005, some Dutch college students came to Palermo to visit the ZEN neighbourhood, and were accompanied throughout their visit by local middle school students. The relationships between the two groups prompted several questions on ethics and activist consciousness: is there a 'good' way to represent dangerous neighbourhoods?
A more recent (2012) publication on Palermo and its neighbourhoods includes mental maps and interviews that further investigate the ethical stakes of geographic qualitative research.
The case studies thus become a chance for theoretical reflections on the role of qualitative researchers as activists and the importance of reciprocity (Bailey, 2001).

Session code:	S13 – Room G5
Session title:	**Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Question of the National**
Organizer(s):	**Marco Antonsich**, Loughborough University (UK)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Question of the National I (Parallel Session 7)
Chair: Marco Antonsich, Loughborough University, UK

Presentation 1
Author(s): Maurizio Ambrosini, University of Milan, Italy
Title: The nation-state and the immigration: the backlash against cultural diversity at local level in Italy
Abstract: In last years, as economy is becoming more global, politics is recovering the national identity. Immigration is a case in point: as the flows of goods, finance, information, cultural products, circulate more easily, the human mobility towards the Global North encounters stricter regulations.
At the cultural level, multiculturalism has been discredited in the political discourse. Neo-assimilationist trends and "repressive liberalism" have gained ground in Europe and elsewhere. Governments want that new immigrants learn the national language, sign "integration agreements", adapt into what is defined as "national culture".
But the integration of immigrants occurs basically at local level, where people live, work, gather, access public services. At this level in Northern Italy many local governments have adopted measures with the aim of fighting against the settlement of cultural and religious diversity: provisions against the construction of places of worship for Muslim minorities, against veils, against ethnic shops, and so on. Essentialized versions of national and local culture are constructed, as rhetorical tools for the exclusion of immigrants from the local community. But at the same time an advocacy coalition arises, opposing these policies of exclusion. The meaning of the national community and identity is at the centre of conflicting views.

The paper will present the results of research on this topic, based on the analysis of the texts of local regulations, on interviews with the different actors involved, on the reconstruction of some emblematic conflicts.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Tania Rossetto, University of Padova, Italy
Title: Performing the nation between us: Photographic sets with young migrants in Padua (Italy)
Abstract: During winter 2012/13, a site-specific art performance project was developed in the city of Padua (Italy). Promoted by social activists, second-generation immigrant and student associations, the "In Vista" project involved young migrants as performers. Migrants were asked to choose locations in the historical city centre for photographic sets. During the performance, members of the organizing team took photographs, thus placing 'in sight' ('in vista') the presence of the migrants against the urban backdrop.
Drawing from a geographical study of art works and, in particular, from geographical reflections on Ingrid Pollard's well-known photographic art work on migrants and national landscapes, as well as from the recent engagement of geographers with site-specific performances or performances involving migrants, this presentation aims to reflect upon the 'In Vista' project.
This project is used to discuss the ways in which migrants project themselves into the national dimension of the space they share with its natives. The 'In Vista' performing sets are here interpreted as effective ways to emphasize the sense of co-existence in a shared space, rather than the sense of belonging to an urban community, that strangers and natives feel in contemporary Westerns societies (Amin, 2012). The idea of the city as a space 'between us' (Coward, 2012) is extrapolated to the national scale, suggesting a way of thinking about the nation as a 'frame' for shared existence rather than an identity bond. The performing acts held in Padua, in fact, show in various ways how a national dimension is implicitly recalled in young migrants' urban performing acts.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Kevin Braouezec, University Paris 8, French Institute of Geopolitics, France
Title: Immigration and diversity in the UK : The case of the white British "minority" population in East London and the far right support
Abstract: Since the 1980s immigration and demographic trends have shown that England's population has rapidly become more diverse and the white British population now only represents less than 45% of the population in London. Ethnic minorities have higher birth rates than white British and such cities or counties as Birmingham, Leicester, Bradford, Slough, Luton, Watford or Manchester became also highly multicultural. In parallel the last ten years have marked a significant change in the British political attitudes: current far-right or right populist parties have made a real electoral progress and occupy a significant place in British political space. While historically the British civic culture was a strong rampart against extremist ideologies, the events of the 2000s (attacks of September 11 2001, bombs of London in July 2005, financial crisis) and the emergence of political formations quite well structured such as the British National Party (BNP) and the United kingdom Party (UKIP) have participated in the ideological and electoral impregnation of anti-migration, anti-European and islamophobic thoughts across the UK and mostly England. With the rise of the extreme right in Europe and the economic crisis affecting the continent, immigration and identity are more discussed in the British society. I will first outline the main demographic tendencies in the country and then show one area in London where right-wing parties have a strong support and to conclude I will discuss how local and national policies deal with diversity.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Joseph Downing, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK
Title: Re-defining national identity in the city: Possible Convergence in multiculturalism in Lyon and Marseille
Abstract: Marseille and Lyon have arguably been conceived as cities that have adopted very different responses to redefining national identity at the local level. Marseille has been the only city in France to adopt what could arguably described as a 'multicultural' agenda, where the municipal government recognise group claims for political participation through the Marseille Esperance forum of dialogue that brings the leaders of the city's 9 largest religious communities directly into political life (Mitchell 2011). Lyon, however, has been conceptualised as adhering to French assimilationist policies that refuse to recognise difference, and have left its ethnic minority communities with a 'thirst for citizenship' (Dikec 2007) due to this lack of recognition. However, on examining the cultural activities of the two cities, arguably more convergence towards a multicultural expression of culture is seen that would perhaps be expected from two cases of varying forms of municipal governance. However, both the cultural policy of the municipalities and those of NGO's in the city demonstrate a convergence towards recognising difference. This paper will analyse this convergence by first outlining a research context defining multiculturalism and its relationship to the study of France. It will then comparatively analyse the cultural policy of the municipalities of the city. After this, the agenda of NGO's involved in public culture in the two cities will be examined. Finally, the paper will conclude with summarising this convergence.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Marco Antonsich, Loughborough University, UK
Title: What does 'Italy' and 'Italian' stand for? National narratives and images among natives and children of migrants
Abstract: As a result of international migration, national societies in Europe are becoming increasingly diverse in ethno-cultural, religious and racial terms. Demographic projections show that this transformation is due to increase in the future. While scholars have analysed at length how this diversity implicates and is implicated in local everyday encounters, transnational practices and cosmopolitan lives, the nation has largely being ignored, given its rhetorical association with an ethno-cultural homogenous space. As the nation, though, continues to inform social discourses and practices, to explore how it is re-signified in contexts of ethno-cultural pluralism remains essential to understand current processes of social inclusion/exclusion. The paper contributes to this debate by analyzing narratives and photographs taken by young students of a vocational high school in Milan. Focus groups discussions and participatory photography were the two methods used to elicit opinions of both 'natives' (children without foreign background) and children of migrants (whose parents were both foreign born). Being part of an ongoing research, the paper will present some preliminary findings to discuss to what extent the nation is re-signified within an ethno-culturally plural context

SLOT 2: Ethno-Cultural Diversity and the Question of the National II (Parallel Session 8)
Chair: Marco Antonsich, Loughborough University, UK

Presentation 1
Author(s): Andrzej Rykała and Marek Sobczyński, University of Lodz, Poland
Title: The Polish nation as a living structure – Silesians and their aspirations
Abstract: One of the effects of increasing globalization is a cultural unification of societies. At the same time, to some extent in response to that phenomenon, there is a noticeable growth of processes involving the reviving of different types of ethnical identity (national, religious or linguistic). These processes are visible both in multi-national countries, where for many years individual groups openly manifest their national distinctness and firmly claim their demands, but also in countries ethnically homogenous, like for example Poland. At the threshold of 21st century a huge surprise for many Poles was the fact, that in the national census nearly 173 thousand people declared membership of the Silesian nation, which is not recognized by the Polish legislation.
In the paper the following issues were undertaken:
- explanation of the reasons, for which one of many regional groups living in Poland – Silesians – can't find a place for themselves within the larger nation
- identification of the components of a sense of distinctiveness of Silesians and determination of institutional forms of its expressions
- answering the question: whether Silesian nationality is opposite to Polish nationality or, on the contrary – whether it enriches Polish nationality?
- determination of the nature and social extent of discussion in Poland on the transformation of the ethnic structure of Poles on the example of the emancipation aspirations of Silesians
- comparison of the process of resurgence of different types of ethnic identities of Poles with similar processes taking place in other European societies.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Marek Barwiński and Katarzyna Leśniewska, University of Lodz, Poland
Title: The contemporary situation of Polish minority in Lithuania and Lithuanian minority in Poland from the institutional perspective
Abstract: Many changes in political affiliation during last centuries caused that East European countries are inhabited by many minorities. Nowadays the national minorities are quite important part of different societies but they have also different functional possibilities. In different countries they have different legal status which influence on their situations.
Nowadays Poles are the largest national minority in Lithuania (about 235 thousands people of 3 millions population) with many organizations. In opposite Lithuanian minority is not so large in Poland (about 8 thousands people of 38 millions population) but they also have got their own institutions.
The presentation will be a comparison of the demographic, political and legal activity and education of both national minorities. In the other hand it will be a comparison of contemporary situation of both nations in opinions of the leaders of Polish organizations in Lithuania and Lithuanian organizations in Poland. It will be based on empirical researches.
The conclusion of the presentation will be assertion if and how the different legal, demographic, institutional situation affect on the behavior of Lithuanian and Polish national identity and on the relations with the inhabited country and the nation.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Károly Kocsis, Geographical Institute, Hung. Academy of Sc., Hungary

Title: Geographic aspects of the changing ethnic diversity and of the question of the national in the Carpatho-Pannonian area

Abstract: Despite the forced migrations, assimilation, and partly due to the immigration of foreign-born population there is any country in Europe which could be called as ethnic homogeneous. This is particularly true in the case of the small „nation-states" of the Carpatho-Pannonian area (Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, etc). In the former socialist countries of the region substantial ethnic changes occurred as a result of the radical economic, social and political transformation that took place since 1989, accompanied by the natural decrease of the population, an increasing spatial mobility (mostly emigration) and a changing role of the national-ethnic identity. During the last two decades in this area losing more than two million inhabitants, the most prominent ethnic changes were the accelerated decrease and assimilation of national minorities, the dynamic expansion of the Roma ethnic minority and an increase in the number of persons without ethnic affiliation. The paper analyses with special emphasis the geographic aspets of the process of "de-nationalisation" (e.g. in Hungary, Slovakia, Czechia) and of "nationalisation" (e.g. Croatia, Romania, Ukraine) based mainly on the ethnic data of the censuses that were taken in the eight countries of the region around 1991, 2001 and 2011. Similarly important part of the paper is the study of the results of the Roma demographic (and identity) boom on the changing ethnic patterns and the local neighborhood relations.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Norbert Pap, University of Pécs, Hungary

Title: The everyday life of Muslims in East-Central Europe

Abstract: The number of Muslim believers in the examined five countries (Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia) is a total of 130 thousand. The Dobrudja Turks and the Tatars of eastern Poland living at a geographically peripheral place are traditional minorities, who have been living in the area of these countries for several centuries. The rest of them are migrants, or a small number of them are locals who have converted to Islam as adults. These new communities are typically concentrated in the capitals, the university centres and at the international spa resorts. The present paper examines how they managed to fit into the mainstream society and respectively what kind of conflicts have evolved with the given society. Following the Islamic regulations and the community needs (places of worship, halal food, funerals, religious education, publishing religious publications etc.) require specific infrastructure and organizational background. Competing or cooperating organizations and arrangements have been established by the traditional communities and the newcomers. The majority of the societies face with the appearance and the spatial spread of Muslims in connection with the mosque building conflicts and the Muslim clothing standards. In each country the national communities respond differently to the appearance of Muslim organizations and religious centres. The sources of these differences are the diverse historical experiences, some features of internal politics, or certain peculiarities of national identity. This paper is partly based on an empirical examination which was conducted among the members of a smaller Muslim community of Hungary in Pécs.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Luis Escobedo, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Building a Nation in ethnically, geographically and culturally diverse societies, and the impact of racism in social development: the case of Peru

Abstract: The ethnic, geographical and cultural diversity of Peru have for long been portrayed in its History and Historiography, its arts, and its official and colloquial discourse. Yet, racism has only been questioned since the end of the 18th century. Economic societies during the Viceroyalty proposed further policy-making and investigation on ethnic diversity but Independence in 1821 postponed such process. Racism began growing in complexity ever since. Only 100 years later, Peruvian intellectuals got back to the concept of *nation building*. Even though this was again interrupted in the 1930s, internal migration from rural to urban areas had already started, enabling the participation of more cultural groups but at the same time making ethnic tensions more complex and inconspicuous. So is how racism today hides behind daily social relations among Peruvians, especially bursting during situations of conflict, such as presidential elections. Since the 1980s, racism is addressed as an individual subject.

This study aims at, on the one hand, untangling this knot of tense social relations by scanning Peruvian Historiography; analysing comparatively universally accepted concepts of nation and nationalism; scrutinizing today's Peruvian racism and its players; and supporting these arguments with interdisciplinary – various scientific fields – and cross-cultural – international cases – comparative approaches. On the other hand, it focuses on finding whether racism is an impediment for the development and stability of Peru. Open interviews to scholars, practitioners, and experts contribute qualitatively to this study, while statistics drawn from official, academic and private sources do it quantitatively.

Poster presentation
Author(s): Richard Nikischer
Title: Territorial Identity of the Inhabitants of the Czechia and Slovakia

Session code:	S14 – Room S3
Session title:	**Geographies of TransformAction: spaces, processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation in contemporary activism**
Organizer(s):	Network Geografi-A: **Margherita Ciervo**, University of Foggia (Italy) **Arturo Di Bella**, University of Catania (Italy) **Daniela Festa**, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense (France) **Valeria Pecorelli**, University of Milan-Bicocca (Italy) **Massimiliano Tabusi**, Università per Stranieri di Siena (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 4)
Chair: Network Geografi-A

Presentation 1
Author(s): Bianca Maria Mennini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy
Title: What is an urban social movement? Some considerations on the political space of the city
Abstract: Since the 70s, urban studies have considered the city as the main stage of political action, giving great preeminence to the analysis of the different ways and complex dynamics through which urban dwellers articulate their presence in the realm of politics at the local level. This perspective has primarily conceived the concept of urban social movement in its relation to social change, looking at the structural dimension of capitalist economy and its dominant power in the production of space as the privileged horizon for the delimitation of political agency of social actors in the city. The advent of neoliberal forms of urban governance, with their resilience in reaffirming the logic of profit-led mobilization of the city space, further complicated the possibility to envision a radical shift in power relations, at the same time strengthening the space spanning character of the political engagement in a global civil society. Thus, the analytical efforts have focused primarily on the emergence of new forms of associations, strategies and repertoires of agency adopted by urban population, leaving substantially unclear the very definition of the object considered – the urban social movement – and the relevance of the city in shaping the political actions of citizens. The aim of the paper, then, is to go over the development of the concept of urban social movements, highlighting the more relevant issues related to such work of theorization, and, consequently, to argue that the geographical dimension of the phenomenon may not be separated from the way both theory and activists conceptualize the political space of the city.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Daniela Festa, UMR CNRS 7218 LAVUE - Laboratoire Architecture Ville Urbanisme, France
Title: The creativity of commons
Abstract: This paper presents an action research focused on urban practices of communing. During the past two years, from Rome to a lot of other Italian cities a new generation of reappropriation invest abandoned or threatened by speculation spaces with the aim to re-appropriate and re-give them to large communities.
These experiences do not develop outside of the struggles. They start as resistance action against urban speculation or local public model of management and become form of urban resilience. The fight against speculation in the experience of the NuovoCinemaPalazzo has inverted the balance in a cultural play where the city is globally dominated by real estate speculation (Harvey 2012, Petrillo 2012 Berdini, 2008) by infringement of local building regulations. The Teatro Valle experience shows the needing of artist to re-appropriate of physical and political places and to put the cultural question and condition of immaterial work (Negri, Hardt 2000) in the middle of the political scenario.
Moreover these occupations have drawn a different meaning for these squatted places. Not only the place of the deep activism as the '90s squat, but cultural spaces crossing different political and generation biographies. The new subjects revolving round the creation of commons are giving rise experimental forms of citizenship

reaching beyond the concept of territorial community (Balibar, 2012). They practice a kind of community as a network entering into relation with local as well as with each other on a national and European level.
Referring to the relational nature of goods (Ostrom 1990, Mattei 2011, Marella 2012), practices of common good achieve the idea of citizenship as the subject whose shared aim is to create a collective city -"project" centred on its use value, opposed to a "product"- city (Lefevre 1968).
Keywords: Re-appropriation, commons, urban practices, resilience, action research

Presentation 3
Author(s): Valeria Pecorelli, Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca, Italy
Title: Wondering while wandering*: from the ivory tower to the real world.*
Abstract: This paper presents methodological insights about solidarity action research. It outlines a number of critical reflections on academic, political and personal dilemmas that were encountered in doing solidarity action research while working with Ya Basta-Milano in the context of a social centre Casaloca. The aim is to highlight the complex reality of conducting research as an activist academic and trying to discuss possible definitions and guidelines for doing militant research.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Ana Estevens, Leandro GabrielIsabel André, CEG-IGOT-University of Lisbon, Portugal
Title: Occupying Lisbon: the paths and places of political demonstrations
Abstract: The Portuguese population is portrayed often as quiet and obedient, accepting adversities without public protest. However, this picture does not correspond to the reality. When we examine the pathway of socio-political movements in Portugal, and particularly on the beginning of the 20th century (Republican movements), the Revolution of the 25th April 1974 and the present protests, we find another perspective of events. That apparent order is surrounded by force, coercion or imposition of fear. But even so, the contestation and the protest (institutionalized or not) earn their space and make it feel a bit all over the urban spaces. Currently, resistance and protests are made to hear again. In Lisbon, some of the spaces appropriated by major events at the end of the 19th century in the past seem to regain meaning with the latest protests against austerity policies. Does the symbolic power of urban spaces remain during long periods even if they were significantly transformed in physical terms? Or today's most important contesting spaces are others and/or more dispersed? Political demonstrations follow the same routes or open new paths associated to new symbolic meanings?
This paper - part of a research project on urban conflicts and socio-territorial innovation - aims to analyse the routes and places of the recent protests in Lisbon and to comprehend how much past spatial patterns survive in the present. The analysis is based on documentary sources in order to mapping the routes and places of the demonstrations. Multilayer cartography will be produced to compare the critical contesting spaces of the different historical periods.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Efthimios Bakogiannis, Maria Siti, National Technical University of Athens; Greece
Title: The contribution of activist groups in sustainable mobility and urban life
Abstract: What is the significance of activism in mobilizing civic groups, in participatory planning and finally in democracy as generated in modern cities? What are the mechanisms they activate and in which way it could be considered that they lead some growth?
How can activism raise awareness on issues that urban planning is trying to control, define or even enact? How can innovative approaches go together with academic research in order to promote issues regarding urban qualities?
Many activist groups promote and most importantly reclaim the reinvention of urban public spaces, which redirects planning from being implemented by centralized policies into new more participatory approaches.
This paper examines, apart from the above queries, the case of an over-ambitious cycling-plan in Athens as well as the action of various groups trying to intervene more or less in Greek cities. Metropolitan Cycling Network project started and developed by a group of cyclists (Podilates) in order to create a 226km network of fast cycle lanes spread around Attica region (Athens). Other groups have intervened more radically in public spaces by actually developing cycle lanes in central streets in Athens as politicians ignored them, while others challenge drivers by putting stickers for illegal parking saying; ''I am a donkey! I park wherever it pleases me!''.
Recent urban planning policies in Greece are slowly starting to incorporate such attempts in local governance procedures, which is a vital step for their actual contribution.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 5)
Chair: Network Geografi-A

Presentation 1
Author(s): Margherita Ciervo, University of Foggia, Italy

Title: The Italian Movement for Water: processes, practices and tactics of reappropriation of a vital resource
Abstract: The water is the vital resource per excellence, and the privatization of water services comes from the individualist culture, the competition's dogma, the free market's ideology and the neoliberal policy. So, water has become the symbol of population-resource relation and the struggle for its remunicipalisation has become the paradigm of the fight for common goods. This struggle for water, rejecting the equivalence between economics and market, finance and speculation, policy and influence peddling, raises the democracy issue and involves territories through actives movements of citizens.
In this context, the analysis of the Italian Movement for Water can result particularly significant because of the processes, practices and tactics performed by it for the reappropriation of the vital resource, inalienable human right and common good, as well as for the results achieved. In Italy, the Movement for water is the outcome of the cultural path launched by the Water Manifesto for a World Water Contract redacted by Riccardo Petrella in 1998 that, for the first time, moves the attention from the water to the *right* for water, and that has been the base for the creation, in 2006, of a permanent national forum. This last, among the other things, has used two constitutional institutions to reach its aims: the Law by Citizens for remunicipalisation of water services entered to the national Parliament in 2007 but never discussed; and the Referendum that, in June 2011, has reached the historical result of more than 27.000.000 of voters and 95% of these to support of public water.
So, this paper is the result of my scientific and social commitment, and it comes from a privileged observation's point, both internal to the Movement and to the frontier between reality and its representation. The proposition is to analyze by a critical key the following issues referring to the Italian Movement for water:

- articulation, distribution and territorial rooting;
- transcalar and territorial organization's way: tools, tactics and actions performed on each level of spatial scale;
- participative democracy's practices (internal and external to the Movement) and democratic territorialization of the power's spaces;
- relational network and methods with public institutions, parties, labour unions and religious organisations, environmental and consumers' associations, inhabitants;
- representation of the Movement by political and media powers (referring particularly to use of the words and language as tools for mystification and choices' orientation);
- results on cultural, analytical and political points of view: transformation of the collective imaginary, study of the innovative forms of water government, experiences of public management with social participation, etc.
- limits and contradictions.

Finally, it is presented a reflection focused on the geographer's role, the spatial competences and methods (e.g. action research) to support the social analysis and objectives, as well as the practices of active citizenry.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Arturo Di Bella, University of Catania, Italy
Title: Occupy Borders of Extra-Territoriality: the case of MUOS
Abstract: This paper presents the case study of MUOS (Mobile User Objective System), a US Navy telecommunication facility, under construction in the base of Niscemi (Sicily), analysing the socio-spatial relations that transform the extraterritorial borders in space of resistance and active citizenship. Protest practices of territorialisation act as tools for social re-appropriation of boundary and territory's control.
Where Sack (1980) has analysed territoriality mainly as a strategy deployed by the state and other sources of authority, I look to analyse the way in which it can be made to work for protestor and for oppositional forces to the construction of military facility in an effort to challenge authorities.
For this purpose, I adopt and adapt multidimensional model of socio-spatial relations theorized by Jessop, Brenner and Jones (2008), considering territoriality as structuring principle of mobilization's other spatial dimensions (place, network and scale). In particular, territoriality is used as theoretical tool to analyse the relations between territory and power, and to question strategies and practices of oppositional territorialisation. The geographies of protest communicate the intention of converting the formal borders of extra-territoriality imposed by military enclave in spaces and practices of social interaction and political resistance, which oppose the militarization of territory and the institutionalization of external sovereignty.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Pierpaolo Mudu, University of Washington – Tacoma, USA; Andrea Aureli, St. John's University Graduate Center Rome, Italy
Title: Radical spaces: the squatting movements
Abstract: This paper investigates practice of taking over abandoned buildings. While multitudes of poor people in Asia or America have always engaged in squatting, in Europe, this practice has increasingly become a widespread form of grass-root oppositional politics. By claiming that "rights are to be conquered and practised" squatters put into question legality as the structuring element of universal rights. Simultaneously, legislation is

used, and has been used by squatters to legitimize their right to practice alternative forms of space appropriation and construction. Occupations of buildings and collective practices open up the possibility of the emergence of a "non-state law", based for example on "common law" allowing us to redefine the appropriation of space (urban or rural) in a way that may break the violent spiral of “lack” of housing (when in reality they are abundant), lack of income, evictions and homelessness. In practice, selfmanagement of autonomous spaces has been tactically and strategically developed challenging mainstream policies and privileges and posing a variety of questions. The paper will discuss some examples from the Italian squatting movement that includes the experience of the Social Centers and the collective practices of the Movements for the right to housing.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Leandro Gabriel, Ana Estevens, Isabel André, CEG-IGOT-University of Lisbon, Portugal
Title: Street Art: Contested Spaces and Contestation through (Public) Spaces
Abstract: Cities are a privileged platform of many forms of social and political contestation. Street art emerges once more on Lisbon’s walls as a political instrument. The current resurgence of a political contestation painted on them, reminds us of the post April 25th (1974) legacy, when political related murals were frequent throughout the city, reflecting an ideology of social change and an artistic collective consciousness of citizenship. Today, street art reflects visible signs of a political struggle evidencing the uneven paths of social and economical insecurity, instability and violence. Paintings on the walls illustrate a denial of the conventional modes of protest representation and expression (formal and institutionalized). This way, street art creates an increasingly virtual world, reflecting a will of recognizing the places, as if they spoke, therefore claiming another space of both autonomy and speech. Additionally, in this context, streets can also become places of shouting and expressing against everyday oppression, violence and fatigue.
This paper – as a part of a research project on ‘real utopias in socially creative spaces’ - discusses street art in the urban public space as a mean of representing and expressing opposition and contestation. The discussion is illustrated by examples taken from Lisbon, in different types of places, such as politic-related spaces, university spaces, public transportation hubs, big crossroads, commercial areas and abandoned industries and harbors.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Carlo Salone, Università di Torino, Italy; Francesca S. Rota, DIGEP, Politecnico di Torino, Italy
Title: Territorialisation Processes and the Neighbourhood Effect in Unconventional Cultural **Policies.** The Case of Turin’s Contemporary Art Festival Paratissima
Abstract: The paper investigates the role of unconventional cultural policies within urban development and regeneration. In doing that it assumes that cultural policies are object of a process of territorialisation that moulds both their development paths and their local effects. Focusing on Turin’s contemporary art festival Paratissima, a questionnaire-based survey has been developed on the relationships between this policy and the neighbourhood of San Salvario that hosted the 2008-2011 editions of the festival. As a result, the paper shows that, although its “off” nature, Paratissima assumes several features commonly attributed to the local development paradigm, but it also contributes to the rising up of a “centre-periphery” process of urban renewal. As far as policies are concerned, this is not only a warning shot across the bows of those who claim that art and culture can work anywhere, but it also highlights the need of cultural planners to focus on the territorial dimension of the event itself.

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 6)
Chair: Network Geografi-A

Presentation 1
Author(s): Massimiliano Tabusi, Università per Stranieri di Siena, Italy
Title: “New” place(s) for social movements? From Tahrir to Puerta del Sol, from Syntagma to Zuccotti park: 2011 as a milestone for the role of space in social struggles.
Abstract: This contribution tries to analyse the role of space (and cyber-space) in some of the most known 2011 social struggles. Obviously, mass protests in public spaces are not something new in history, but 2011 showed some new characteristics. Some of the major differences between the past and 2011 squares, among many, may be: who the protesters were; how people decided to protest; what they did in public spaces; which strategies let protests become known in the world; which kind of connections have been made between protests that have begun in very different countries, and very different reasons. In many cases there was not a “traditional” political subject “behind” the protest: protesters claimed to be a new “mass” subject (“we are the 99%”) or a not represented one (“no one represent us”: 15M movement). A sort of crisis of leadership and individuality has been shown by movements which explicitly rejected the concept of leadership, using Guy Fawkes masks and acting not “like a pack of wolves”, but like a “big swarm of people” (Raimundo Viejo). Their identities lay mainly in what they did in space, in their form of territorialisation and human relationship they practiced in public spaces. As Michael Kimmelman remarked on the New York Times Sunday Review, “Zuccotti park has in fact

become a miniature polis, a little city in making"; "that the message of the Zuccotti Park occupiers is fuzzy somewhat misses the point. The encampment itself has become the point".
Cyberspace has been very important for 2011 social movements: actions in streets and squares after the "Arab Spring" were ignited by a chain of concepts and symbols, distillated and conveyed in cyberspace. New technologies have somehow reversed the common praxis: people aren't talking about an event *because* media cover it, but media are compelled to cover an event *because* a lot of people are already talking about it. This situation makes possible that the "South of the world" becomes an example for the "North" in terms of social struggles and political demands: #Occupywallstreet claims to achieve "a Tahrir moment" in the very core of the capitalistic system, few meters from NYSE. Ten years after Sept. 11th, Arab people become an example of social engagement for Americans. Anonymous urged people to "flood into lower Manhattan, set up tents, kitchens, peaceful barricades and occupy Wall Street". These actions led to territorialisation attempts, trying to create "new geographies" at the local and global scale at the same time. Is there some role for "active" geography (and geographers) in this kind of social engagement?

Presentation 2
Author(s): Francesca Fois, Università di Roma La Sapienza & Newcastle University, Italy-UK
Title: Global Ecovillage Network: a bridge between Northern and Southern "autonomous geographies"?
Abstract: The origins of the communitarian phenomenon have been traced back by historians to before 500 B.C.E. (Zablocki, 1980). Since these early origins, intentional communities have developed all around the world. However, it was only in the 1995 when Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) was set up, that the communitarian phenomena began to take the shape of a global movement with the aim of connecting sustainable communitarian experiences all over the world. In the academic debate, few scholar as Zablocki (1980) and Schehr (1997) have studied intentional community as a social movement; although they provided significant and interesting insights, they did not focus on the importance of the networks and the relationship between Northern and Southern communities. After providing an historical framework of the communitarian movement, and drawing upon the literature on "autonomous geographies" (Chatterton 2005, Chatterton and Pickerill 2010), the paper aims to contribute to the existing literature emphasizing the importance of global networks in the evolution of new social movements. In fact, the interesting result of the research is that the communitarian movement has become a wider and global social movement when the communities have started to connect and share knowledge and experiences among them. In particular, the paper is interested in looking how these connections are created between communitarian projects from the Global North and South. The data have been collected - through qualitative methods - during the first informal and formal meetings between the Global (GEN International), the European (GEN Europe) and the Latin American (CASA) ecovillages networks held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Sutapa Chattopadhyay, United Nations and Maastricht University, The Netherlands
Title: Adivasi women contravene patriarchy and capitalism - state violence, climate fraud, civil commons and autonomy
Abstract: Ecofeminism has perhaps received the most controversy and attracted most attention, at the same time. For instance in the 1970s and 1980s, middle class women actively made links between peace, antinuclear, antimilitary activism and environment. Ecofeminism and anarchism examines the gendered construction of nature, how women interact with nature, how women's nature-cultural relations are structured by patriarchy and under the control of the capitalist state and dominant classes, and what militant/radical pathways do women take to resist this oppression and celebrate their unique relationship to nature and build networks of solidarity for self-liberation and survival. I take two case studies from colonial and postcolonial India to elaborate on patriarchal and hegemonic capitalist class oppression and violence on indigenous women and environment and articulate how indigenous women formed solidarity networks and took lead roles in direct action movements for a gender-egalitarian and environmentally sustainable society. I thereby emphasize on 1) why women should organize as women, in their struggle for socio-environmental change and 2) their innate and experiential knowledges in reclaiming their commons through mutual aid, direct action and political solidarity.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Lorenzo De Blasio, Università La Sapienza di Roma, Italy, / Université "Paris Diderot" Paris VII
Title: La réappropriation d'une passion: l'exemple de l'Ardita San Paolo
Abstract: Ce travail se focalise – au sein d'une analyse sur les mouvements sociaux – sur le collectif Ardita San Paolo, né à Rome en 2011. Né à la suite de l'institution de la "Tessera del Tifoso", mise en place avec la loi Amato du 04/04/2007 n°41, l'ASP peut être considérée comme le prototype d'un projet avec une ambition glocale. Comme l'effectualité rhizomatique (Deleuze-Guattari) adoptée par les obreros argentins pendant les occupations du 2001 (The Take) et celle réalisée par les comités de défense de "l'acqua bene comune" en Italie (2005), la conscience (Chomsky) d'une alternative constructive comme celle de l'Ardita peut être rapprochée à ce que

Manuel Castells définit comme une identité projectuelle: une lutte visant à légitimer des modèles alternatifs de socialité. Plus qu'une équipe de football en fait, l'Ardita est une construction sociale qui se fonde sur les principes de l'agrégation spontanée et de l'actionnariat populaire mais surtout sur le désir de faire redevenir protagonistes ses supporters envers un sport que la globalisation a contraint à un procès d'hybridation.
Enracinée dans un quartier populaire l'ASP fait de la transversalité un point de force, en réunissant des adhésions de manière croissante, et en exportant son modèle aussi en dehors de ses limites géographiques. La réalisation de cette convergence bottom-up de différents sujets (faisant partie du "monde football") semble répondre à une dynamique de type rhizomatique. En cela les différentes subjectivités sont en relation entre elles en suivant des lignes de fuites a-parallèles, faisant ainsi en sorte que la convergence de leurs interconnections se concrétise comme un processus de réappropriation d'un espace commun qui part de la réappropriation d'une passion commune.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Hilde Refstie, NTNU, Norway
Title: Negotiating spaces of participation - Action research with Federations of urban poor in Malawi
Abstract: This paper comes out of an ongoing action research project with groups of urban poor in informal settlements in Malawi. It analyzes how they mobilize into Federations to negotiate with their local and national governments on issues of housing, land tenure security, service delivery, and infrastructure. The paper also explores how researchers can support such forms of mobilization through action research aimed at widening spaces of participation at the local, national and global level.
The paper first introduces the background to the research project in terms of rapid urbanization and growth of informal settlements in Malawi. Second, it describes how the Malawi People's Homeless Federation mobilizes their members using savings, information, and networks, and how they use this to negotiate their claims towards various levels of decision makers. The third section explores how researchers can play a role in supporting such processes through critical action research.
The Malawi Homeless People's Federation is affiliated with Slum Dwellers International, an international network of Federations of urban poor active in 33 countries. The paper concludes with a discussion of the efficiency of such networks in creating local, national, and global spaces of participation for groups of urban poor using examples from Malawi.

Session code:	S15 – Room G4
Session title:	**Géographie et littérature : de la relecture du monde au développement des territoires**
Organizer(s):	**Fournier Mauricette**, Université Blaise Pascal, CERAMAC, Clermont-Ferrand (France) **Marengo Marina**, Università degli Studi di Siena (Italy) **Rosemberg Muriel**, Géographie-Cités, UMR 8504 / CNRS & Univ. Paris 1-Paris 7 (France)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Lectures sociales et critiques **(Parallel Session 1)**
Chair: Bertrand Levy, University of Geneva, Geography, Suisse, and Muriel Rosemberg, Géographie-Cités, UMR 8504 / CNRS & Univ. Paris 1-Paris 7, France

Presentation 1
Author(s): Laurence Brogniez, Tatiana Debroux, Christophe Loir, Jean-Michel Decroly, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique
Title: L'espace bruxellois au XIXe siècle : une approche littéraire
Abstract: La lecture de récits littéraires selon une perspective géographique permet de porter un nouveau regard sur les territoires dans lesquels ils s'inscrivent. Cet exercice s'avère particulièrement stimulant dans le cas d'ouvrages anciens, qui offrent l'occasion de redécouvrir l'espace social des villes à travers les descriptions plus ou moins subjectives et précises qu'en livrent les auteurs. Nous nous intéresserons à Bruxelles et à la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle qui voit la capitale s'affirmer et se transformer de manière importante, ce que traduisent les textes d'époque. Reflet d'une volonté de patrimonialisation des pratiques et des ambiances à travers un discours pittoresque, la littérature est un vecteur de conservation et de valorisation de ce qui risque de disparaître. Elle est le miroir des rapports ambigus de la société bourgeoise à la modernité, en laissant percevoir le Bruxelles vécu par les auteurs, les espaces valorisés et ceux qu'ils ignorent. Pour comprendre la géographie sociale de la ville au XIXe siècle, nous comparerons les éléments socio-spatiaux présents dans un ouvrage issu de la littérature panoramique (« Le Diable à Bruxelles », 1853) avec ceux repris dans plusieurs romans contemporains méconnus et ancrés dans le territoire bruxellois. Ce matériel documentaire et fictionnel sera complété par différents guides de voyage, qui constituent souvent la matrice des représentations de la ville par les écrivains locaux et étrangers, ainsi que de celles des voyageurs qui arrivent dans la capitale.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Marengo Marina, Università Degli Studi di Siena, Italie
Title: «Cacadou» ou la colonisation en cage d'osier : de l'Orient à Saint-Malo et retour dans la saga Ces Messieurs de Saint-Malo de Bernard Simiot
Abstract: La saga en objet est un festin de descriptions spatiales ainsi que de création de nouveaux territoires terrestres ou littéraires. Il y a pourtant deux ou trois personnages non humains de ces romans historico-régionalistes qui permettent d'aller en profondeur dans les analyses socio-spatiales et territoriales. Cacadou est un merle indien ramené des Indes occidentales à Saint-Malo au cours du XVIIe siècle. Cette bestiole intelligente et irrévérente traverse les deux premiers romans de la saga et trois générations d'armateurs-corsaires malouins, nous permettant d'entrer dans les écheveaux politico-économique-spatiaux de la colonisation et des tentatives françaises d'acquérir les marchés orientaux.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Pierre-Mathieu Le Bel, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada
Title: Les territoires de la ville en lutte dans les romans du « printemps érable ». Une réflexion sur la contribution de la géographie littéraire à la géographie critique
Abstract: Entre février et août 2012, le Québec a été le cadre de la plus grande grève étudiante de l'histoire canadienne. Le conflit, d'abord articulé autour de l'augmentation des frais de scolarité, s'est rapidement étendu aux conceptions divergentes du rôle de l'éducation supérieure ainsi qu'aux modalités de la démocratie représentative au Québec. Bien que le mouvement étudiant ait été provincial, les médias n'en ont pas moins fait une représentation foncièrement montréalaise. Après les journaux écrits et télévisés, il a fallu peu de temps pour que la production littéraire fasse son miel des événements de ce qu'on a appelé le « printemps érable ». Les représentations romanesques du Montréal de la grève dressent un portrait des fragmentations inattendues de l'univers urbain. Elles nous permettent de jeter un regard sur les stratégies du personnage-citadin qui négocie avec la ville en révolte. Elles nous font voir également une métropole qui, un temps, se distancie de la province à laquelle elle appartient. Notre communication fait une lecture de ces œuvres et cherche à faire ressortir

comment la géographie littéraire appliquée à la représentation d'un événement à forte teneur politique peut profiter au champ plus ample de la géographie et de la théorie critique. On verra qu'un regard qui porte à la fois sur le texte et l'auteur de même que sur l'intrication de l'œuvre littéraire à l'événement où il s'inscrit est susceptible de rejoindre « l'intérêt émancipateur » (De Koninck) de la géographie critique ainsi que son souci de réflexivité.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Eric Bordessoule et Michel Lompech, Université Blaise Pascal, CERAMAC, Clermont-Ferrand, France
Title: Les Chroniques d'Alexandre Vialatte: une géographie du monde au prisme de l'Auvergne
Abstract: Cette communication a pour objet d'explorer ces territoires qu'évoque l'écrivain Alexandre Vialatte dans ses Chroniques du journal clermontois La Montagne. Au premier plan de cette géographie hebdomadaire s'impose l'Auvergne, source première et récurrente de l'inspiration d'Alexandre Vialatte qui, à ce titre, peut sembler appartenir de prime abord à la grande famille des écrivains régionalistes. Cette étiquette est pourtant bien trompeuse et infiniment restrictive : chez Vialatte, l'évidence du rapport à l'Auvergne ne doit pas dissimuler sa curiosité géographique et sa capacité à saisir le vaste monde. Etonnant paradoxe que cet « irrédentisme farfelu » selon l'expression de Pierre Jourde qui voit la spécificité auvergnate tendre à l'universel. Nul mieux peut-être que Vialatte ne vérifie l'affirmation de Charles Dantzig « pour être universels, soyons villages ». Effectivement, à la différence d'un Barrès ou d'un Péguy, l'ancrage régional voire national n'est pour Vialatte qu'un prisme ironique permettant de mieux comprendre le monde.
Les mentions explicites à la géographie présentes dans les Chroniques sont d'ailleurs celles d'un élève formé au début du XXe siècle par la géographie scolaire. On retrouve dans les chroniques les traces des repères mnémotechniques de la géographie et de sa métrique, poétisée par le jeu littéraire ou subvertie par l'ironie. Elles servent souvent de prétextes à l'écriture et alimentent les figures de rhétorique : jeu sur les données de la topographie (altitude), de l'hydrologie (étirement des fleuves), éclectisme des toponymes alimentant la rêverie. Il en va de même pour l'imaginaire cartographique qui manie davantage la comparaison d'entités géographiques régionales (l'Auvergne), coloniales ou références mondiales de l'actualité contemporaine (l'URSS, la Chine…) Ces références géographiques s'appuient davantage sur des comparaisons d'ensembles que sur une lecture des échelles emboîtées. La communication se propose de dresser l'inventaire des territoires de l'écrivain et de montrer comment dans son écriture les références géographiques sont une source d'inspiration.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Canova Nicolas, Universite Blaise Pascal, France
Title: L'imaginaire géographique et sa littérature - Pour une épistémocritique du développement territorial
Abstract: Dans notre expérience de recherche sur le développement territorial, les formes de savoirs géographiques en jeu ne correspondent pas toujours aux réalités sur lesquelles on souhaite agir. L'imaginaire est à l'œuvre à tout moment du processus d'analyse et d'action (Soubeyran, 1997). Nourri par les représentations individuelles et collectives des espaces, cet imaginaire se mélange aisément aux faits littéraires, comme le postule notamment la « géocritique » (Dahan-Gaïda, 2012). A son tour, il participe à la construction d'espaces dans lesquels vécu et perçu sont difficiles à désolidariser.
Ce qui nous intéresse alors, c'est de savoir comment l'interprétation de réalités spatiales et l'approbation de réalités épistémologiques agissent dans la construction territoriale. Dans notre cas, cela revient à se demander ce que les géographes font du territoire à partir d'une littérature et comment ils sont producteurs d'une littérature à leur tour.
Toute forme de discours (p.e. les récits actoriels « récoltés » par la géographie et la production géographique en ce qu'elle a de romancée) trahit alors des décalages entre « réalité » et imaginaire géographiques. L'épistémocritique permet de jauger ces décalages. Issus de l'analyse littéraire, elle devient un mode d'évaluation critique pour toute discipline qui s'ouvre à la démarche (Foucault 1970-1975 ; Pierssens, 2007). Le développement territorial, loin d'être une science exacte, se prête alors à cet exercice que nous entendons développer en géographie (Canova, 2012).

SLOT 2: Cartographies littéraires **(Parallel Session 2)**
Chair: Mauricette Fournier, Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand, France, and Marina Marengo, Università Degli Studi di Siena, Italie

Presentation 1
Author(s): Rosemberg Muriel, Géographie-Cités, UMR 8504 / CNRS & Univ. Paris 1-Paris 7 France, and Troin Florence, Citeres, UMR 7324 / CNRS & Univ. de Tours France
Title: Voyage dans le Marseille de Total Kheops (J.-C. Izzo). Essai de cartographie sensible
Abstract: « La cartographie littéraire est à l'aube d'une nouvelle ère », affirme B. Piatti , en conclusion d'un texte où elle passe en revue les possibilités, et les difficultés, d'une cartographie littéraire, dans la perspective d'une histoire littéraire renouvelée par le paradigme spatial. À partir du point de vue disciplinaire de la géographie, on

se propose d'analyser l'expérience spatiale d'un personnage de roman policier (Total Kheops de J.-C. Izzo) et de questionner sa traduction cartographique. Dans ce récit explicitement ancré dans la réalité (la ville de Marseille), la cartographie des parcours du détective pose relativement peu de difficultés. Pour autant, est-elle pertinente ? En d'autres termes, quel éclairage littéraire ou géographique apporte la figuration d'un parcours fictionnel sur un plan de ville ? Bien plus problématique est la représentation cartographique des modalités du parcours et des ambiances urbaines. Au-delà des graphies psychogéographiques inspirées de Debord ou des graphies artistiques du déplacement, comme celles que peint Mathias Poisson, par exemple, on réfléchira à la possibilité de traduire cartographiquement une géographie sensible et affective.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Christophe Tuffery, Website "Space and Fiction", France, and Christina Ljungberg, University of Zürich, Switzerland
Title: Mapping European travel in literature: A way to identify geographies of change
Abstract: W.G. Sebald's extraordinary novel Austerlitz (2001) offers an exceptional cartography of 20th century European history and culture. The eponymous protagonist of his novel, Jacques Austerlitz, is an architectural historian whose life is intrinsically linked to the history and geography of Europe. Sent from Prague to Wales, England, in 1939 and adopted as a very young Jewish child refugee, he has no memory of his former life and only by coincidence finds out his origin, which has him search for lost time. His research in architectural and European – as well as his own – history has him travel across Europe, from cosmopolitan cities such as London, Paris, Brussels, Marseilles, Antwerp, Berlin, and Prague to smaller both famous (Marienbad) and infamous (Theresienstadt, Fort Breendonk and Gurs) places, thus creating a map of the historical, political and cultural changes of the last century. At the same time, this map serves as an archive, offering a transformative tour of a fragmented European civilization. Our proposal traces and charts the locations so hauntingly rendered in Sebald's novel and its complex and fascinating cartography of geographies of change.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Olivier Thuillas, Centre régional du livre en Limousin, France
Title: GeoCulture : discover a country through the view of writers and artists
Abstract: GéoCulture is an innovative virtual project with a cultural and touristic purpose. The aim of the project is to present a country through the view of the artists who have represented this area in their works.
Sponsored by the Centre régional du livre en Limousin (the Book Center of the Limousin Region), the GéoCulture project began in 2009 in the Limousin region.
In addition to the geographical locations which have been captured in the artists' works, the GéoCulture project also offers free access to 650 of literary works (poems, novel extracts, short stories), art (painting, sculpture, drawing, photography), music or film. Museums, art centers, artists, writers and tourism professionals, amongst others, are at the heart of this collaborative project which is accessible through the internet portal geo.culture-en-limousin.fr.
In 2013 GéoCulture offers a new service : France seen by writers. Hundreds of literary works which represent the french territory are now accessible, sponsored by the Interregional federation for books (fédération interrégionale du livre et de la lecture) and 10 french regions. Accessible through the internet portal lafrancevueparlesecrivains.fr and free downloadable applications, the service is open for every professionnal of books and simple reader who can also purpose famous literary works.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Gaelle Reneteaud, University Paris IV Sorbonne, France
Title: Travel literature: analysis of a spaces located on the margins of the Europe, Iceland
Abstract: Literature opens new perspectives in geography and cartography, this is a new aspect of scientific knowledge. Before Geography being teached as an academic discipline, travel literature focused on knowing space and discovering new territories through the reading process. This literature, that allowed to inform his readers, especially Europeans, about spaces located on the margins of the world they knew, is an inexhaustible source for understanding the history of the first spatial representations before even the constitution of geography as an academic research field. I will intend to show a piece of this knowledge by addressing the epistemological discovery of a territory outside of Europe, Iceland, through the analysis of some accounts of European travelers, like the French Yves Kerguelen of Tremarec or the German Johann Anderson, who shaped a certain representation of this island in the collective imagination. This literary heritage was often accompanied by detailed charts that illustrated the mythical and legendary performances of this land often referred to as the Ultima Thule. I will complete this demonstration with an analysis and reflection on the writing these books of travel, using especially the work on cross history of Bénédicte Zimmermann and Michael Werner but also the notion of cultural transfer developed by the European specialist Michel Espagne. I will intend to bring a fresh perspective with imagology and the study of representations of Otherness. The mapping analysis, with reference to the work of the geographer Jean-Marc Besse and literary Frank Lestringant, should help to highlight some of

the elements that had contributed to shape the Geographical knowledge of the European people between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Maria Gal, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Title: Le Saint-Pétersbourg de Dostoïevski : de l'œuvre au patrimoine
Abstract: Notre contribution vise à présenter un cas concret, celui de Dostoïevski, et à réfléchir à la manière dont se sont instaurées les relations entre la ville et l'écrivain, entre l'œuvre littéraire et le patrimoine touristique. Le Saint-Pétersbourg dostoïevskien fait depuis plus d'un siècle et demi l'objet d'un véritable culte, drainant vers l'ancienne capitale russe une quantité considérable de lecteurs venus du monde entier. Ces derniers sont d'avantage fascinés par les quartiers, restés intacts, qu'hante encore le spectre d'un Raskholnikov que par les monuments et les palais de la ville. Par conséquent, le musée Dostoïevski ainsi que de nombreuses agences touristiques proposent des visites guidées, des cartes thématiques, des DVDs et des brochures détaillées qui permettent de retracer les itinéraires des héros et de retrouver tant les adresses de l'écrivain que celles de ses personnages. On peut ainsi visiter la quasi-totalité des lieux de Crime et Châtiment, lesquels sont également signalés au promeneur par des stèles de granit.
Or cette géographie littéraire, si minutieusement reproduite, recalquée sur la topographie réelle, correspond-elle à l'œuvre, et surtout, aux desseins de l'écrivain ? Nous proposons de revenir au texte dostoïevskien et de considérer de quelle manière l'auteur, loin de toute esthétique réaliste, brouille la topographie de son roman, la déforme et la distend de telle manière qu'on ne puisse ni la reconnaître, ni la localiser. Enfin, nous présenterons une interprétation de la poétique de Dostoïevski et mesurerons l'écart existant entre l'œuvre telle qu'elle a été pensée, et telle qu'elle est aujourd'hui présentée.

SLOT 3: l'imaginaire géolittéraire comme ressource territoriale **(Parallel Session 3)**
Chair: Anna Madoeuf, Université de Tours, Citeres-Emam, France, and Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaría, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Presentation 1
Author(s): Bertrand Levy, University of Geneva, Geography, Suisse
Title: Hermann Hesse au Tessin. Espace vécu, représenté, valorisé
Abstract: Notre contribution s'inscrit dans le champ interprétatif géo-littéraire et dans la théorie de géographie humaniste, qui met l'accent sur l'attachement des individus aux lieux, aux paysages et aux territoires. Nous envisageons d'abord de décrire et d'expliquer les liens existentiels qui unirent Hermann Hesse, auteur et peintre, à une région, le Tessin, où il vécut une quarantaine d'années. Pour comprendre comment ce territoire a été perçu et rêvé, vécu et imaginé, il faut faire appel à l'imagination géographique de l'auteur, qui s'est tournée très tôt vers la Méditerranée et l'Italie. Nous relierons ce rêve d'Europe du Sud à la trajectoire biographique et existentielle de l'homme, à sa patrie d'origine et de référence, l'Allemagne du Sud et la Suisse alémanique. C'est lors d'un de ses voyages en Italie que l'auteur découvrit le Tessin, qui constituera pour lui une terre de renaissance personnelle après une période chaotique endurée au nord des Alpes. La deuxième partie de l'exposé déroulera le processus qui a conduit à créer un lieu de mémoire (musée et promenades littéraires), trente-cinq ans après la mort d'Hermann Hesse (1877-1962), à Montagnola, au-dessus du lac de Lugano. Nous insisterons sur la valorisation culturelle de ce territoire, et le décalage qui peut exister entre l'esprit des lieux dépeints à l'époque et celui qui prévaut actuellement.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Geraldine Molina, Lisst-Cieu, France
Title: La fabrique littéraire de la ville : quand l'Oulipo renouvelle les pratiques d'aménagement urbain
Abstract: La géographie a récemment commencé à défricher les relations entre les œuvres littéraires et leurs contextes de production et de réception. Esquissée notamment par quelques travaux se réclamant d'une « géographie de la littérature » (Brosseau & Cambron 2003; Molina 2010), cette approche s'insère parfaitement dans le projet d'une science sociale ayant pour projet de décrypter les rapports entre espaces et sociétés (Molina 2012). Interroger cette relation entre littérature, espace et société, semble d'autant plus légitime que des pratiques littéraires contemporaines comme celles des Oulipiens entretiennent une relation particulière avec l'espace (Schilling 2003; 2006; 2011) (Schilling 2003; 2006; 2011). L'espace s'y trouve en effet investi comme un terrain d'expérimentation de nouvelles manières de fabriquer la littérature et cette "spatialisation" de la littérature (Volvey 2008) travaille en retour les espaces urbains. Les Oulipiens ont par exemple travaillé en partenariat avec des architectes en réponse à la commande d'élus territoriaux pour aménager des espaces urbains "littéraires". Cette communication propose d'explorer cette fabrique littéraire de la ville en analysant la manière dont cette littérature oulipienne participe à produire et transformer des espaces urbains. Comment ces pratiques interprofessionnelles entre écrivains et architectes bouleversent-elles à la fois le processus de fabrication de la littérature mais aussi celui de la ville ?

Presentation 3
Author(s): Marie-Laure Poulot, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre, France
Title: Les territoires littéraires du Plateau Mont-Royal (Montréal) : parcours urbains, mise en valeur et nostalgies
Abstract: Le Plateau à Montréal, portion de la ville organisée autour du boulevard Saint-Laurent, est aussi un quartier qui a fortement inspiré et imprègne la littérature québécoise et montréalaise. Ces romans et poésie qui évoquent cet espace à différentes échelles (quartier, trajets particuliers, ruelles, ou encore des magasins ou restaurants) construisent une Main ou un Plateau littéraire. Ils créent une image forte dans la mémoire collective, mais aussi une intellectualisation des espaces concernés, souvent de manière dissociée par rapport à la matérialité du lieu. Cette présence forte du quartier dans la littérature participe de la mise en valeur du Plateau aujourd'hui, notamment dans sa section Mile-End qui est présenté comme un quartier « artiste » ou « culturel » et utilisé comme tel dans les projets d'aménagement. La relation entre littérature et espace se retrouve aussi dans la volonté de rendre compte du passé de ces quartiers et de les mettre en valeur. Plusieurs initiatives originales promeuvent ainsi une lecture géographique de Montréal sous l'œil du littéraire : circuits littéraires sur le Plateau, visite du « Plateau de Tremblay », promenades dans le Mile-End à partir d'un roman sur la communauté juive hassidique, etc. Ces marches urbaines, « voyages » près de chez soi, en territoires littéraires, permettent de retrouver la vie de ces anciens quartiers populaires au début du XXe siècle (au travers des Chroniques de Tremblay), l'importance des communautés immigrantes (la rue Saint-Urbain décrite par Mordecai Richler), tout en cultivant une certaine nostalgie face aux transformations de la ville. Notre propos est d'explorer le lien entre géographie et littérature au prisme du boulevard Saint-Laurent tant dans sa dimension aménagement que dans sa dimension appropriation habitante et citoyenne.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Aurore Bonniot Mirloup, Ceramac 63057 Clermont-Ferrand Cedex1, France
Title: "Lieux littéraires et attractivité des territoires : cartographie des maisons d'écrivains en France, premiers enseignements et perspectives"
Abstract: A l'heure où les territoires ruraux cherchent à renouveler leur image autour d'éléments forts de leur identité locale, en puisant notamment dans leur patrimoine matériel et immatériel, l'imaginaire des lieux produit par une œuvre littéraire peut contribuer à valoriser un territoire. Faisant l'hypothèse que cet imaginaire des lieux a besoin d'une inscription spatiale pour être appréhendé par le visiteur, nous nous intéressons plus particulièrement aux maisons d'écrivain, qui matérialisent le lien entre un auteur et les lieux qui l'ont inspiré et peuvent, sous certaines conditions, constituer pour le visiteur une porte d'entrée sur les territoires.
Regroupées depuis 1997 au sein de la Fédération des maisons d'écrivain & des patrimoines littéraires, dont l'objectif est d'assurer l'existence, la préservation et le rayonnement culturel de ces lieux, les maisons d'écrivain sont en plein essor en France depuis les années 1980 ; 185 sites ont ainsi fait l'objet d'une recension en 2012. Nous visons à préciser cet inventaire à l'aide d'une cartographie des sites, qui nous permettra de mettre en évidence des disparités régionales mais aussi de qualifier ces lieux en fonction de critères géographiques (types d'espaces, touristicité), de la territorialité de l'œuvre littéraire (manière dont l'œuvre traite des lieux, rapports entretenus entre l'auteur et le territoire), et de l'ancrage de la maison d'écrivain.
Enfin, une étude de la littérature nous conduira à traiter de la question des maisons d'écrivain dans d'autres pays où les approches culturelles diffèrent, les Etats sont inégalement impliqués, et les inventaires plus rares ou partiels.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Mauricette Fournier, Université Blaise Pascal, Ceramac, France
Title: Marcher dans les pas des écrivains : l'héritage littéraire comme ressource territoriale
Abstract: Les invitations à la balade littéraire se multiplient. En témoignent diverses initiatives éditoriales (par exemple la collection « Sur les pas des écrivains » des éditions Alexandrine qui se propose de faire découvrir « la vie et le quotidien des écrivains dans leur région d'origine ou d'appartenance»). Après nombre d'autres objets culturels, la littérature, les écrivains, l'imaginaire des lieux développé dans les œuvres, prennent leur place dans « l'explosion patrimonialisante » (Gravari-Barbas et Guichard-Anguis, 2003 ; Heinich, 2009). Ils sont mobilisés comme ressources pour le développement de territoires (Gumuchian et Pecqueur, 2007) cherchant à séduire un touriste qui « demande plus qu'avant des mises en scènes lui donnant envie de vivre des expériences culturelles » (Corneloup et Perrin-Malterre, 2009).
Cette contribution se situe à l'articulation de plusieurs questionnements : la valorisation des héritages littéraires, la relation entre patrimonialisation et développement du tourisme diffus en particulier dans les "hauts pays" économiquement et démographiquement fragiles, l'émergence d'initiatives individuelles ou collectives qui se greffent sur ces itinéraires de randonnées géo-littéraires, le rôle des guides dans la fabrication de l'imaginaire des lieux.
La communication s'appuiera plus particulièrement sur deux exemples de randonnées littéraires : le Chemin de Stevenson, un itinéraire de Grande Randonnée (GR 70), qui conduit en 252 kms du Puy-en-Velay à Alès dans les

pas de l'auteur de Voyage avec un âne dans les Cévennes et l'ensemble des 25 balades littéraires « à la rencontre de Jean Giono », des boucles de petites randonnée (PR) dispersées de Manosque à Sisteron, qui proposent de faire découvrir les paysages de la haute Provence qui ont inspiré Jean Giono.

SLOT 4: l'espace en récits **(Parallel Session 4)**
Chair: Pierre-Mathieu Le Bel, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada , and Christina Ljungberg, University of Zürich, Switzerland

Presentation 1
Author(s): Anna Madoeuf, Université de Tours, Citeres-Emam, France
Title: D'Istanbul aux confins de l'Europe : voyage en train à friction littéraire (le Crime de l'Orient-Express, Agatha Christie, 1934)
Abstract: Déclenchée d'une pichenette, mais initiée d'un point solennellement déterminant — Istanbul — vers le pôle d'attraction — l'Europe —, une propulsion, celle du départ, lance le mythique Orient-Express, train balancier qui rythme la distance et l'espace entre Occident et Orient et crée le lien aller-retour afférent. Le trajet ferroviaire est méthodique : par la règle de l'indicateur, le temps et l'espace, transcrits en horaires couplés à des arrêts, se nouent. Un départ réalisé, une issue-échéance prévue et, d'ici à là, la tubularité confinée du train contenant, pour quelques jours, un groupe embarqué.
Pourtant la lancée s'avère inapte à contrer le mobile unissant ses hétérogènes passagers — Occidentaux toutefois — tant le convoi du Crime de l'Orient-Express est chargé de détermination. Sa course originelle déraille au profit de sa trajectoire de motifs. Le train se fige brutalement. L'arrêt inopiné est mécanique, mais l'action s'intensifie et se dramatise. L'énergie passe d'un registre l'autre, à mesure que tombe la neige, ensevelissant toute forme de géographie, réduisant le lieu, brouillant le temps, précipitant les relations entre les protagonistes. Le paysage, auparavant étiré et émincé par la course, désormais de résorbe, contracté en une masse informe et monochrome.
Quelque part, précisément nulle part, aux confins de l'Orient et aux marches de l'Europe, en une zone floutée hors d'atteinte de la Loi et de la morale, dans le huis clos du train statique, la résolution d'une sanglante vendetta s'accommodera de l'exacerbation des bonnes manières de caste et de la courtoisie de voyage.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaría, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Title: The territory and the nation in the literature: Galicia and Otero Pedrayo
Abstract: Ramón Otero Pedrayo (1888-1976) is not only the father of the Galician geography, but also one of the most famous Galician writers. He developed different literary genres: novel, essay, poetry, in which he exposed his ideas of Galicia and the Galician nation. In this paper our aim is to show how his novels, specially through the topic of the journey, can be read as key elements to build the contemporary idea of the Galician national territory. Three perspectives dealing with the idea of travel will be analysed: the travel as a metaphor; the travel as a real experience; and the travel as a bildungsroman

Presentation 3
Author(s): Agnès Juvanon du Vachat, Ecole nationale supérieure du paysage, France
Title: Quand la littérature devient document : les récits de voyage, des sources pour la géographie des paysages d'Espagne.
Abstract: Cette communication se propose d'étudier l'émergence et l'évolution du stéréotype du paysage espagnol dans les récits des voyageurs français puis chez les géographes. Forgé par la littérature de voyage, le topos du paysage espagnol -et notamment andalou- réapparaît dans les ouvrages géographiques de langue française de la première moitié du XXe siècle.
Nous nous intéresserons aux descriptions des jardins et des paysages contenues dans les récits de voyage des Français en Espagne depuis le milieu du XVIIe siècle (la duchesse d'Aulnoy, Alexandre de Laborde, Théophile Gautier, Edgar Quinet). Nous montrerons que ces textes littéraires ont été utilisés comme des références par les géographes des XIXe et XXe siècles (Maximilien Sorre, Elisée Reclus, Paul Vidal de la Blache), dans les chapitres de leurs ouvrages consacrés à l'Espagne. Ainsi, au moment de décrire les paysages d'Espagne et surtout d'Andalousie –qu'il s'agisse des paysages montagneux de la Sierra Nevada ou des jardins de Grenade et de Séville-, les géographes se retrouvent pris au piège du topos littéraire du paysage espagnol. Dans leurs textes, le lyrisme romantique côtoie le vocabulaire géographique traditionnel et objectif.
Ces ouvrages scientifiques s'élaborent donc sur la base d'une tradition littéraire préexistante et renferment un imaginaire poétique issu des récits de voyage. En nous appuyant sur les travaux de Paul Veyne et de Paul Ricoeur concernant l'entrecroisement de l'histoire et de la fiction, nous analyserons les modalités du réemploi des récits de voyage par les géographes et les corrections qu'ils y ajoutent. L'étude des rapports complexes entre les deux domaines –géographie et littérature- entraîne alors plusieurs questions :

La reprise du stéréotype romantique par les géographes lui confère-t-elle un nouveau statut ? Le topos littéraire acquière-t-il une scientificité, en devenant source du discours géographique ?
Ou ne serait-ce pas, à l'inverse, le texte littéraire qui modifie l'écriture géographique et révèle qu'elle est irriguée de construction culturelle ?

Presentation 4
Author(s): Ilona Woronow, Universite Stendhal, Grenoble-3, France
Title: Ecrire le jardin, écrire la terre. L'expérience du terrain et les pratiques littéraires dans les couvents féminins post-tridentins
Abstract: Contrairement aux bâtiments soumis à la rigueur du plan-type conçu par la fondatrice de l'ordre, Jeanne de Chantal, la composition et l'usage des terrains environnant les couvents de la Visitation jouissent d'une marge de liberté. Aussi, bien que, conformément à la plus stricte clôture, le jardin soit conçu comme un microcosme complet et fermé sur lui-même, il ne cesse pas de nouer des liens souterrains avec l'ensemble du réseau urbain. Quelle parole les religieuses mobilisent-elles pour dire leur enclos ? Quelle littérature inventent-elles pour articuler la place du jardin dans la ville et dans le monde ?
Pour répondre à ces questions, il faut se tourner vers les "lettres circulaires", les "abrégés de vie et de vertu" et les "livres de fondation", des textes au statut difficilement qualifiable. Ni récits historiques, ni descriptions géographiques, ni textes littéraires proprement dits, leurs récits tiennent plutôt au témoignage : ils restituent le passé et l'actualité pour appeler à l'action. Au croisement de l'objectivité et de la phénoménalité de l'expérience, de la factualité, de l'affection et de l'intimité, ils manifestent leur ambition universelle, tout en gardant leur formule personnelle. Ainsi, tissent-ils le temps historique et l'espace géographique au fil de l'expérience humaine (Ingold, 2011).
A la lecture de ces écrits, nous souhaitons mesurer l'impact de la sensibilité langagière et narrative sur la perception et la prospective de l'espace géographique. Bien plus qu'une forme d'expression ou une compétence annexe, une activité qu'une visitandine qualifierait de tentation et que nous serions tentée de qualifier de propension littéraire marque immanquablement l'expérience de la terre.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Mohammed Hashas, Luiss University Rome, Italy
Title: Rethinking the Mediterranean through Geopoetics: A New Acquacentric Approach to Landscape and Mindscape for the Flourishing of "World Literature"
Abstract: The Mediterranean needs, first and foremost, a new cultural theory that takes into account the shared identities that the intertwined geographies of the basin share, and which historical relations and politics have played solid grounds in tying together, sometimes through conflicts and at others through peaceful means, philosophic, cultural, or economic. In light of the historical changes and challenges taking place in the southern parts of the Mediterranean- the Arab Spring -, and the pluralist nature of Europe with immigrants and their descents, and the economic crisis which it is facing, a new paradigm of thought has to emerge to absorb them and give them a new reading. I think that Kenneth White's philosophical and cultural project of geopoetics can be a framework under which these various variables can be read, meaningfully, and innovatively.
Geopoetics project-movement emerged as an idea in the 1960s, and developed firm theoretical grounds by the end of the 1970s. Since then more work and publications have been out, and more networking has been knotted to share the project with as many places as possible through the International Institute of Geopoetics, founded in Paris in 1989 and now 'archipelagized' in many countries around the world, and around the Mediterranean.
White opens his project to world cultures, travels East and West, North and South to (re-)explore the whitespaces left uncharted and to find fields of energy that could help the human being regain the primordial activity he should always exercise to reinvigorate his senses, away from the classifications of science, philosophy, poetry, histories, ideologies, socio-cultural, and religious narrow-minded discourses. What White aspires to is a new, open world where narrow classifications vanish, and where cosmic unity becomes the prime concern of man. The earth and the cosmopolitan pluralist sense, hence "geo" and "poetics" in "geopoetics", become the focal point from which all other discourses could re-generate. This paper claims that the Mediterranean basin can be genuinely rethought of through geopoetic frameworks and concepts like "intellectual nomadism," "landscape and mindscape," and "openness." This paper will focus on the literary-cultural contribution of geopoetics to the emergence of "world literature."

Session code:	S16 – Room S1
Session title:	**Geography education's challenges in response to changing geographies**
Organizer(s):	**Gino De Vecchis**, AIIG (Italy)

Karl Donert, EUROGEO
Joop van der Schee, IGU-CGE

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 1)

Chair: Cristiano Pesaresi, AIIG and Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Presentation 1

Author(s): Maria Eliza Dulamă, BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY, Romania

Title: A New Paradigm in Learning Geography: Building Competences – from Theory to Practice

Abstract: Because of the big changes in the society during the last decades, the issue of changing the educational paradigm appeared and the focus shifted from achieving knowledge to achieving competences. Thus, educational policy got a new turn according to the dynamics and profound change in the structure of the society and of the economy, influenced by the appearance of information technology and by the changes of the practice in the new economic environment. In the automatic, globalised and very dynamic contemporary economy, employees get involved into new, non-standard situations, where they have to solve quickly and efficiently complex problems, to communicate in an efficient way, to manage information, and to generate new knowledge. The difficulty of problems we have to cope with is each day higher in our profession, in our personal life, and as members of our community. In this context, many countries reform their educational systems, first of all taking into account the new economic realities. They focus on forming new competences according to these realities. In this context, we presented a didactic activity for building a specific competence. We underlined the pedagogical interventions (including teachers' or professors' role in preparing/planning the respective learning situation) and students' activity. Moreover, we turned theory to practice and gave examples using innovative tools for analysing and assessing the building of a certain competence. Using the respective tools is significant as they facilitate the process of building/forming students' competences and assessing the competences characteristic of Geography.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Maria Eliza Dulamă, BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY, Romania

Title: Assessing Competences Characteristic of Geography – from Theory to Efficient Tools

Abstract: In recent years, the Romanian educational system has been targeting forming students' competences as the main result of their education. It is widely believed that education is the one to form the competences necessary to the development of society as a whole and to identify and cultivate students' individual abilities, to maximize each student's potential. We presented a practical approach to self-assessment and to assessing competences characteristic of Geography (explaining geographical processes, characterising the geographical environment/cover, elaborating and using representations of the geographical cover, etc.) including assessment tools such as analytical assessment grids and global assessment grids. The results of our research showed that the respective grids increased the efficiency of teachers' activity in planning and organising learning and assessment activities. For instance, we realised that analytical grids are helpful while working with large student groups as those grids guide students in solving tasks (e.g. elaborating geographical representations and texts), having a significant role in feedforward and feedback mechanisms. In our paper we discussed also other advantages of using these types of grids in assessing a certain student's competences and in assessing competences for the entire group of students. We focused on the differences in using grids and in their efficiency according to the competence type (i.e. productive and reproductive competences). The instruments we elaborated and applied were easy to use and increased the efficiency of learning and of teachers' work.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Stefano Malatesta University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy), Jesus Granados Global University Network for Innovation (Spain)

Title: Citizenship and Geography education in Europe: from structures to practices

Abstract: We will present the first outcomes and reflections on the relationship between Geography Education and European Citizenship (EC), which the *EC working group* inside *VOICES* is undertaking. *VOICES* is a consortium that collects seventy institutions across ten European Countries working on European Teachers' Education (http://www.european-teachers.eu). Citizenship is a consolidate issue within several European Curricula since at least one decade, it has been integrated in programs and texts following different pedagogical structures: as cross-curricular education (UK, Italy), as a subject (France, Spain) or as a skill (Ireland). Despite these differences, there is a collective agreement on the ethical value of Citizenship and on its main aim: to foster students' sense of local, national and European Citizenship. In some ways this goal has been inspired from Morin's path to a "plural" education and to a planetary Citizenship. Geography keeps the function of giving tools able to show how a dialogue among the different scales is possible. Nevertheless EC is passing through a constant redefinition due

to the European Enlargement process, to the role of Europe inside national jurisdictions and to the changes of National Curricula. This evolution affects directly the guiding function conferred to Geography in term of skills, aims and themes; therefore the relationship between Citizenship and Geography has to be reconsidered. The *EC working group* is facing this challenge through a comparative analysis of teachers' practices and strategies in different local, regional and national contexts, aiming to contribute, with renewed ideas, to the debate on this promising field of research.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Igor Sasha, Florentino Cruz Federal Institute of Pernambuco (Brasil)

Title: The geography education for a global citizenship

Abstract: The globalization of capital built a telecommunications infrastructure, political, economic, social and environmental extremely complex, forming a geographic network (Castells, 2004). What makes reading and understanding of geographical facts with local and global implications of a task increasingly difficult, as it requires understanding of different areas of knowledge that contributed to the construction of this environment. This structure technique allowed greater exchange between peoples, which requires attitudes, skills and ability to deal with the differences and similarities between them. Therefore, basic education has a duty to educate citizens that have a global social consciousness, respecting the differences between people and their common need. What school subject in primary education has concepts capable of teaching children, teenagers and young people to make a reading of the world around them, from local to global? What school subject is able to teach the younger generations about the rights and duties of a citizen in your nation? What school discipline can contribute to the understanding of social, economic, political and environmental factors that are discussed in large meetings promoted by international organizations? Currently, the geographical education acquires a greater role within the basic school curriculum because it has a set of spatial categories, concepts and content that contribute to civic education and citizenship think its a local and global perspective. The School Geography should go beyond mere memorization of concepts and content, ensuring a global citizen training.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Marina Arshinova, Marina Korshunova, Moscow State University (Russia)

Title: Field Training of Young Geographers in European countries: Twenty Years of Experience

Abstract: The School of Young Geographers at the MSU Faculty of Geography is a sixty-five-year-old institution which provides additional training in geographical subjects for schoolchildren who want to deepen their knowledge of geography and geoecology. Professors of the Faculty deliver lectures to them and there are a lot of practical studies both in and out from the class.

For about twenty years summer training of young geographers takes place in the countries of Central Europe – Slovakia, and also Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Austria. The main aim of the training is to get the students acquainted with natural features, economic and cultural peculiarities, traditional and modern nature management, and environment protection in the region. The group usually consists of about thirty schoolchildren accompanied by 3 to 4 university teachers (geomorphologists, physical and economic geographers, soil scientists, hydrologists, etc.). The program of training includes introductory lectures, excursions to natural and cultural sites (including those on the UNESCO Heritage List), and practical tasks to be accomplished during the training period. At the conclusion of the training the students prepare and deliver thematic reports.

Such form of field training appears to be really useful for improving geographical thinking of schoolchildren, supporting their understanding of local environments within a wider regional context, learning the experience of European countries in nature management and environment protection. It is a kind of innovative teaching approach which provides the students with a spatial perspective and geographical perception they can implement in their further studies and other activities.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 2)
Chair: Karl Donert, Eurogeo

Presentation 1
Author(s): Luc Zwartjes, Ghent University (Belgium)
Title: iGuess 2: Integrating GIS Use in Education in Several Subjects
Abstract: iGuess2 is a EU-funded project that aims at developing a teacher training course to promote GIS and instruct teachers in using it. Using GIS in class or in an extracurricular way will produce new, innovative approaches of teaching. After the successful first iGuess project (2008-2010) and three fully booked international iGuess courses (Geel/Brussels 2010, Athens 2011, Dublin 2012), software developments meant the time is right for an important update of the course materials. On October the 1st 2012, iGuess partners launched the project's sequel: iGuess2. iGuess2 updates the course materials for the most recent software version available (ArcGIS 10.1), as well as introducing the Web application ArcGIS Online and the integration of freely available data in GIS. Lots of people use GIS applications daily, like car navigation systems, interactive maps on the internet,.. yet GIS learning in Europe is lagging behind. Progress could be made if we initiate continent-wide educational programs. Not only do we need more GIS-trained people, teachers also need to become aware of the advantages of GIS. Guess aims getting the stakeholders to work together, disseminating GIS skills by sharing ideas and best practices in learning about the use of GIS. The course will contain methodologies, guidelines, good practices and exercises for using GIS in the classroom practice. In addition, links to content will be available on the iGuess website.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Cristiano Giorda University of Turin (Italy), Giacomo Pettenati Politecnico of Turin (Italy)
Title: Mountains as a territorial laboratory for teaching geography
Abstract: Contemporary Italian alpine regions can be considered as a palimpsest, where the evolving relationships between men and environment are clearly visible. For centuries, alpine societies developed a specific regime of balance between people, local resources and external flows of people, goods and knowledge, known as "alpine civilization", which spread, with local variations, all around the southern face of the Alps . Modernity dramatically subverted this balance and Italian Alps divided between mass tourism and marginality. In recent years things have changed again: in many valleys marginality is being substituted by a new way of sustainable living in the Alps, often practiced by newcomers. This is the reason why for many observers Alps are considered a "territorial laboratory", whose traces are evident both observing the landscape and talking with the locals.
On these premises the geographers working at the department of Educational Science at the University of Turin are trying to use the peculiarities of the contemporary Alps, very distant by the common discourses about mountains, as a support to the teaching of geography to the future teachers. Every year, several groups of students participate to residential laboratories, where they study on the field the evolution of mountain regions and experience how these areas are now the scenario of a new territoriality, mainly based on the care for the place (territory) and its assets.
The aim of the laboratories is to strengthen the students' awareness about the knowledge of and the care for the territory (Territorial Education) as a crucial premise to educate children to an active citizenship. Mountains, as a "territorial lab", can then be a fecund "educational lab" for geographers.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Lorena Rocca Università di Padova (ITALY), Enrico Squarcina Università Bicocca-Milano (ITALY), Stefano Malatesta Università Bicocca-Milano (ITALY) Roberto Gonella, Bibliotea Civica, Comune di Padova (ITALY), Alessandro Fagiuli I.I C. Marchesi. Liceo Musicale, (ITALY),
Title: The sound of Geography: teaching places through their soundscape
Abstract: In this contribution we aim to discuss the multilayered relationship between geography, history and music as a methodological approach in teaching places. Through the presentation of some projects carried out both in primary and secondary schools, we will point out the relevance of the soundscape as a fascinating object for geographic education.
The analysis develops two main points: the concept of soundscape and the idea of "places of sounds".
The scouting of sounds and noises (M. Shaffer,) unlocks a scenario in which the description of places ceases to be visual and approaches to the music. This sensory revolution leads to different geographic forms, to develop specific listening and identification skills of the noises - through their description, reproduction, encoding, deconstruction and measurement also with the use of technology - and is aimed at possible maps based on sounds instead of on visible objects.
At the same time, music can be conceived as a "chronotope", which keeps the dimension both of time and space. If music is definitely the product of a place and a time, it is true also the opposite, namely that place and time undergo the influence of music. This reversed perspective is supported by Dardel's phenomenological approach,

who qualifies the places as spaces that are continuously modified by men's actions. The music as well, in his work first through the author and then through the interpreter, sets up a material dancing that creates places.
These issues, presented to students, cause reflective competences on the relationship between themselves and the places, and on the central role that each man plays in interpreting the soundscapes. Our project pattern is inspired by D. Kolb's experiential learning model and reckons the enhancement of the different learning styles in the competences certification process

Presentation 4
Author(s): Gerry O'Reilly, St Patrick's College, Dublin City University, Ireland
Title: Practice and Theory in Geography: Experiences from International Collaboration for Teacher Education
Abstract: This research explores how collaboration between Geography Departments in HEIs can enhance practical competencies, skills and innovative approaches to teaching and learning Geography at all levels. The aim here is for students to make sense of the local while also referring to global contexts and equally planning the future in ever-increasing interactions of scales, place and people. A major objective is to empower students in geographical thinking and doing by building on their latent skills and knowledge, which many students do not consciously recognize or 'put together'. Spatial perspective must now be flexible so as to encourage innovative teaching strategies and technologies.
In the first case study, there is focus on interculturalism, globalization, and good citizenship in relation to people, places and landscapes. This is based on a shared US-European Geography module that took place in 2012-13 between the University of Northern Colorado, and SPD-Dublin City University. They collaborated on a Moodle-based course for students facilitated by the AAG's Centre for Global Geography Education (http://www.aag.org/cgge). The CGGE *National Identity* module examines geographic characteristics of national identity and interplay of culture, politics, and place. UNCO and SPD-DCU students were joined in the latter part of the project by Greek students from the University of the Aegean.
Case study two focuses on the joint course experiences of Dutch (HAN University) and Irish Geography students (SPD-Dublin City University) communicating virtually, and collaborating on the organization of comparative fieldwork and research in 2013. This is contrasted with their shared experiences in the field delivering the fieldwork jointly in Ireland.
New generations of teachers need to learn not so much about ICT as in the past two decades, but moreso how it can be applied to their shared geographical empathy and stories across national boundaries, constructs and curricula.

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 3)
Chair: Joop van der Schee, IGU-CGE

Presentation 1
Author(s): Paolo Rognini Università di Pisa (Italy), Matteo Massarelli Università di Firenze (Italy)
Title: Geography education's: a new approach to the urban environment
Abstract: Approaches to analysis, planning and design of the city, codified during the Twentieth century, can't fit to the contemporary city. An experimentation aimed at the younger generations, held in Livorno in 2012 could contribute to the debate over the contemporary city.
In the Twentieth century Livorno based its economy on large-sized industries and port activities, with consequences on the historical part of the city too: for example, some symbolic buildings (villas, theaters, whole blocks) have been destroyed and replaced by elements which are unpleasant and incongruous with the context. The result was visual pollution, with rooting out and misidentification from beloved places. The growing discomfort and new social, economical and political bases determined a new demand for a sense of place. A workshop aimed at 13-14 years old children comes from this situation, based on educational and awareness models which could be applied in other cities too. Particularly, a new communication method has been developed, in order to modify attitudes and behavior toward urban landscapes. The perceptive field has been renewed, so to stimulate followers to the visual stimulations which are usually considered a 'background', therefore worthless. Gestaltpsychologie is the theoretical frame in order to improve a methodology of environmental communication and a modified peer education, capable to effectively involve students. Results have been particularly relevant: indeed, a change of attitude to the urban environment could be observed, with enthusiasm and interest in reporting experiences, observations, photographs, news, etc.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Judit Ütő-Visi, Eszterházy Károly College, (Hungary)
Title: Progress report and perspectives – on geographical education in the light of a survey
Abstract: The education of geography in Hungary has gone through significant content and structure transformation lately. The questionnaire survey which was carried out in the sprig of 2009 examines its effect. This study summarises the responses to the situation of geography education and teacher training. The responses suggest in recent years there was no improvement of geography education and in the professional well-being of geography teachers. The biggest problems today are the low number of hours and the inappropriate consideration of the subject. This is contrary to the importance and usefulness of the geographical knowledge and the role of the subject in the final exam. It can be observed that the changing needs of external circumstances do not always act together with needs of methodological transformation.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Michael Solem, AAG (USA), David Lambert, Institute of Education (UK), Sirpa Tani, University of Helsinki (Finland)
Title: GeoCapabilities: An International Approach to Researching and Improving Teacher Preparation and Leadership in Geography
Abstract: GeoCapabilities is a research project led by the Association of American Geographers (AAG) with funding from the U.S. National Science Foundation. The project's aim is to research the potential of improving curriculum making in geography through transatlantic and trans-European collaborations in teacher professional development. The theoretical framework for this project is the "capabilities approach" for education as inspired by the ideas of economist Amartya Sen and philosopher Martha Nussbaum. In the context of geography education, the capabilities approach asks teachers, as curriculum leaders, to reflect on the role of geography in affording people with intellectual, moral, and existential capabilities for lifelong learning, economic and social agency in citizenship, and the pursuit of personal well-being. The first phase of GeoCapabilities produced case studies showing how three capability concepts are articulated in the national geography standards of the United States, England, and Finland:
1. Promoting individual autonomy and freedom, and the ability to use one's imagination and to be able to think and reason;
2. Identifying and exercising one's choices in how to live based on worthwhile distinctions with regard to citizenship and sustainability;
3. Understanding one's potential as a creative and productive citizen in the context of the global economy and culture.
This paper will present the results of the case studies and illustrate how they establish the foundation of a common transatlantic framework for teacher preparation and curriculum making. The implications of this work for other disciplines will be discussed, as will plans for future work.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Michael Solem, AAG (USA)
Title: Developing Workforce Competencies for Social and Environmental Careers: The Role of Graduate Education
Abstract: This paper will report findings from three interrelated studies conducted for the "Enhancing Departments and Graduate Education in Geography" (EDGE) project led by the AAG with funding from the U.S. National Science Foundation.
1. Work Logs of Professional Geographers: This study gathered data over a period of six months from nearly 100 professional geographers. Each month, the study participants completed a log of their work activities (similar to a diary or brief journal entry). Participants in the study indicated obstacles that impeded task and project completion, strategies for addressing these obstacles, and employer support for professional development activities.
2. Employer Perspectives on Geography Skills. This study is based on interviews with employers in business, government, and non-profit organizations to learn how geography is practiced. The analysis identifies the geographic and transferable skills demanded in today's workplace, and explores employers' perspectives on the career preparation of geographers. This presentation will highlight key findings gathered through semi-structured phone interviews with employers and discuss these findings within the broader context of current higher education research and priorities related to U.S. competitiveness, STEM education, and globalization.
3. Competency Development in Postgraduate Geography Programs. Two surveys collected information about the career aspirations of geography graduate students and the types of courses, advising, and professional development experiences offered by various master's and PhD programs. The surveys also measure the extent geography graduate students are being prepared in competencies valued by employers.

Session code:	S17 – Room S2
Session title:	**Interdependencies between policies, energy consumption, and global environmental change: a geographic perspective**
Organizer(s):	**Federico Martellozzo**, Labex Futurs Urbains - Ecole des Ponts ParisTech (France)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 4)
Chair: Federico Martellozzo, Labex Futurs Urbains - Ecole des Ponts ParisTech, Paris (France)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Gianfranco Battisti, University of Trieste (Italy); chairman of the Working Group AGEI "The Geographical Analysis of Energy Sources".
Title: Governing the Globalization. The Energy Debate between Nature and Macroeconomic Issues.
Abstract: Since the 90s the climate change has been central in the cultural and political debate, involving academic disciplines like natural science, economics and international relations. Its main result, the
Kyoto protocol to the UNFCCC, was signed in 1997, two years after the WTO came into being.
Both may be considered among the agreements entrusted with the governance of a globalized world, where economy and nature are linked together to serve human interest at an unprecedented scale.
Imposing obligations to limit greenhouse emissions only to the industrialized countries, the Kyoto treaty, enforced in 2005, proved to be a scheme aimed at transferring industrial plants from the first to the third world. This way it helped the spreading of multinationals in all parts of the planet. As a consequence, our earth became one economic machine, reflecting its physical unity.
In the mass culture a global vision is an heritage of the International Geophisical Year 1957, when the first artifical satellites introduced the concept of “spaceship earth”. At the same time the researchers launched the World Data System and began a thorough investigation on sea-atmosphere interaction.
Later, following the oil shocks, a mix of old and new technologies were applied to the new findings to introduce energy alternatives to fossil fuels. To support the shift from coal and oil towards renewable sources such as wind and solar radiation emission credits were created, to be distributed to “virtuous” companies and then traded on financial markets. This was meant to boost the transition of old industrialized countries to the post industrial age.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Olivier Bonin, UPE – IFFSTAR – LVMT Paris (France)
Title: Evaluation of energy reduction potential via urban renewal: quantitative modelling from the French Census
Abstract: Urban renewal or urban densification in France is generally associated to the “EcoQuartier” approach: new housings are conceived to combine good energy efficiency, nice living environment and low ecological footprint. However, the EcoQuartier approach is not sufficient to ensure the reduction of energy consumption, as a large part of this consumption comes from the mobility of its inhabitants. Developing public transit can be a solution if and only if there is a good match between the population of a neighbourhood and the places that are accessible via the transit network.
We propose a method to evaluate the potential of energy consumption reduction in housing development or renovation operations that takes into account building energy efficiency as well as individual car gasoline consumptions. This model is based on the French Census. It determines which population is most likely to settle in the new housings, and assumes that this population will have the same mobility patterns as the subset of the local population that has the same socioeconomic characteristics. It also takes into account accessibility to a conventional set of amenities including employment and education centres, commercial centres and leisure activities. Our model can be used to answer at least three questions: 1/ given the location of a project is it better to make efforts on housing energy efficiency or on public transit development? 2/ what are the optimal size and quality of housings if we want them to be occupied by local workers? 3/ what is the best location for a specific housing program?

Presentation 3
Author(s): Domenico de Vincenzo, University of “Cassino e del Lazio Meridionale” (Italy)
Title: Environmental damage and proximity: a challenge for governance
Abstract: The environmental damage related to the proximity seems to be partly overcome by the fact that many environmental damages – caused by spot sources – produce effects on a global scale (global warming, reduction of non-renewable resources, ...) not directly related to the proximity. Similarly, local consumption of energy, food, commodities, and goods lead to global effects related to the internationalization flows of goods. Yet the geographical proximity to the environmental damage is a cause of concern when it has potentially devastating effects on local environment (but also when it imply the maintenance of employment levels).
Proximity is also linked to the "transfer" of environmental damage from countries with "hard" environmental regulation to countries with softer environmental regulation (“chilling”, which leads to a “race to the bottom”, i.e. the progressive deterioration of living conditions and security). The transfer of investments in these regions leads to the so-called pollution haven. Some studies, more recently, have focused on the transfer of enterprises with high environmental impact in areas next to the pollution source, causing a proximity pollution haven.
Starting from these situations (local damage, territorial imbalances and "proximity" transfer of environmental damage, local environmental influences derived from global consumption), and focusing on development behavior, energy policy and the functioning of markets, we plan to read the relationship between environmental damage and proximity, through the filter of governance, using local environmental (and development) management tools (bioregion, eco-districts, local ecological balances, ...).

Presentation 4
Author(s): Elisa Pinheiro de Freitas, University of Sao Paolo (Brazil)
Title: Kyoto Protocol and the energy policies of Portugal in the European Union context: expanding the use of biodiesel in road transport
Abstract: Currently, oil accounts for 85% of energy supply in Portugal. Due to the frequent instability of the geopolitical zones producing that energy resource, Portugal is almost always susceptible to swings in oil prices in the international market. Still, Portugal has a fleet of 6 million vehicles, which means that every two Portuguese population, one is possessed of automobile. Thus, the transportation sector consumes about 35% of oil products (petrol and diesel) as data from the National Laboratory of Energy and Geology (NLEG).
Portugal as EU member country and one of the Annex I Parties, the Kyoto Protocol, has formulated policies in the renewable energy sector, according to the EU directives, in order to meet the goals of reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG’s) in the transport sector and reduce the country’s dependence on fossil energy sources. Thus, the purpose of this communication is to show how biofuels, especially biodiesel has been incorporated into the energy matrix Portuguese. To make biofuels competitive that the Portuguese government had exempted it from taxes. However, this measure was repealed in 2012. In this sense, it is present as small biodiesel producers have managed to keep the renewable fuels market while facing a severe economic crisis affecting the EU members and the lobby of the oil companies that seek to prevent the entry of new players in the sector production and distribution fuels.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Giacomo Cavuta, University G. d’Annunzio (Italy)
Title: Renewable energy in Abruzzo: expression of an offer to close
Abstract: The paper starts from the basic premise that environmental protection has become an essential element for the survival of humanity. The increase in world population and the increasing industrialization of modern society implies an increasing demand for energy, the production of which in turn has a negative impact on the preservation of the environment. For this reason, it has become essential to develop alternative methods of energy production, mainly using renewable energy sources. At the same time it is necessary that new methods of energy production, as well as compatible with the environment, are also economically convenient and efficient. The paper first contains a review of the current legislation in Italy in the field of renewable energy sources. Then addresses in detail the current situation in Abruzzo in the production of energy from biomass or wind, trying to analyze the prospects for future development. The topic is addressed bearing in mind that in order to obtain a smooth and balanced development of these technologies is necessary to perform the evaluations of both geographic character, considered that such production methods involve the use of vast areas of land which must be carefully selected on the basis of very specific natural features, is of an economic nature, having to still make sure that it provides an efficient balance between investments and revenues.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Maria Paladino, University of Salerno (Italy)
Title: The European energy policy for the Mediterranean area
Abstract: The energy challenge is one of the greatest tests faced by the European Union (EU) today, concerning sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions as well as security of supply, import dependence and the competitiveness and effective implementation of the internal energy market. Rising energy prices and increasing dependence on energy imports jeopardize its security and competitiveness. Key decisions have to be taken to slash emissions and mitigate climate change.
Several of these problems are common to most countries and rely on international collaboration.
The Area of the Mediterranean is getting underway to play a decisive role in developing the energy sector for forthcoming years. The countries of the Southern shores, which are already exporters of conventional energy, also emerge as strong potential producers of renewables (the use of which undeniably contributes to limiting climate change); the considerable production capacity they possess regarding clean energy may be considered as a strategic element for growth which offers many opportunities for economic and social development.
The interoperability among the EU and these countries is essential: article 9 of EC Directive 2009/28, that aimed at assessing the cooperation mechanism between the various Mediterranean regions, grants the EU member countries the possibility of implementing common projects with non-EU countries for creating energy-generating plants from renewable transmission sources.
The EU has decided to invest in this area, adopting long-term plans for developing green energies and energy efficiency that can also contribute to the achievement of the objectives 20-20-20.

Session code:	S18 – Room F1
Session title:	**Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions and changes through time**
Organizer(s):	**Fabio Parascandolo**, University of Cagliari (Italy) **Marcello Tanca**, University of Cagliari (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Is landscape a common? Geographical diversity of landscape's perceptions perceptions and changes through time. **(Parallel Session 7)**
Chair: Fabio Parascandolo, University of Cagliari (Italy)
Discussant: Giovanna Ricoveri

Presentation 1
Author(s): Ludger Gailing (Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, Germany)
Title: Landscape is a common! – Social constructivist perspectives on the immateriality of landscapes
Abstract: Traditionally, the character of landscape as a common good has been analysed and conceptualised with reference to its materiality and to formal institutions. Landscapes were interpreted as a common good consisting of a multiplicity of common as well as private goods. In this institutionalist perspective, the change of landscapes was more or less regarded as a material by-product of policies and market forces.
The aim of this paper is

1. to explore this traditional theoretical background of common good aspects of landscapes and to criticise the related areas of research for their biases (economism, materiality, property rights, neglect of power), and
2. to present new ideas and approaches for the conceptualisation of landscape as a common based on social constructivist research (e.g. in the fields of landscape sociology and new cultural geography).

These new approaches place emphasis on the immaterial aspects of landscape such as different modes of perception, landscape images, traditions, toponyms, constructions of identity, narratives of landscape or landscapes as collective action arenas. On the one hand, these informal and immaterial factors have a strong impact on the common good aspects of landscapes – esp. on the way people collaborate in favour of common good aspects in a certain landscape. On the other hand, they lay the groundwork for recent strategies concerning the commodification of landscapes.
The theory-based analysis will be enriched with selected empirical manifestations drawn from case studies of regional landscape development in Germany (Spreewald, Eifel, Altes Land).

Presentation 2

Author(s): Benedetta Castiglioni (Università di Padova), Viviana Ferrario (Università Iuav di Venezia), Alessia De Nardi (Università di Padova), Italy

Title: Ten years later. Landscape perceptions in the venetian dispersed city

Abstract: About ten years ago the authors carried out a research in the venetian dispersed city (published in Castiglioni, Ferrario, 2007), aiming to investigate people's landscape perceptions of an ordinary landscape *par excellence*, through field observation, cartographic survey and interviews. The main ideas emerging from the interviews was related to a strong attachment to the places of ordinary life and to the network of personal and familiar relationships; a perception of landscape change as something almost unavoidable; a feeble consideration of "landscape" as an effective category in the relationship with everyday life places. The statement "Here there is no landscape" synthesizes this approach. Starting from these ten-years-old results, this paper presents a second survey in the same place, taking into account the recent economic, socio-cultural and environmental changes in the global scenario : how landscapes and perceptions have changed in these last years? Is there evidence of different attitudes due to the higher uncertainty of this period? Are people only worried about practical needs, without paying any attention to the territorial context and its changes, or do they now care for landscape as a common, a resource to be rediscovered?

Particular attention is paid to:

- landscape change, through the comparison with the updated cartography;
- social representations of landscape, through the investigation of people's perceptions of landscape and its changes.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Guido Lucarno (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Brescia), Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo (Università di Brescia), Gian Paolo Scaratti (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Brescia), Italy

Title: Is there a link between landscape degradation and the construction of large-scale infrastructures? Case studies along the Milan-Brescia railway line, part of the 5th trans-European corridor

Abstract: Contemporary landscapes in Europe create a mosaic of scenarios: water-based landscapes, rural landscapes, urban landscapes, natural and preserved landscapes, landscapes of culture-based regions, "religious" landscapes… Infrastructures of varying size often cross them or allow people to reach them. The proposed research is characterized by three subtopics all regarding the development of a territory – linked to the construction processes of the railway infrastructure – in terms of sustainable (or otherwise) alteration of the landscape involved. The subthemes are: a) remaining areas resulting from soil consumption due to the building of infrastructures (railways in particular); b) the need to create infrastructural works that intersect with the railways that make soils waterproof; c) desertion of infrastructural projects by major contractors that establish processes of landscape/territorial degradation.

The study intends to consider the link between:

- the landscape considered as a common asset,
- the implications of the need for major infrastructures in the development of societies
- the right of communities to enjoy a balance between the two (landscape and infrastructures).

The phenomenon will be presented through case studies on the Milano-Brescia railway, partly with the aim of evaluating (with stakeholders) if best practices of territorial governance could limit the mosaic of abandoned areas that now have the consequence of reducing the quality of complex landscapes and so hinder successful territorial and landscape planning. Reflections will be added also for: the BREBEMI (Brescia-Bergamo-Milano) motorway project.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Laura Benigni (CNR ISTC, Italy)

Title: Management and maintenance of borders and no-man lands as representational conflicts: a case study in a rural area in Central Italy

Abstract: Emotions are culturally constructed so that quite often they represent unchartered lands at the subjective as well as at the collective level .

Landscape, use of space, healthy environment, beauty, are in principle shared values in a given community, but more often are a source of private as well public conflicts and debates.

A model based on sociocultural psychology will be applied to the description of multiple models of landscape, use of public space, "cement war", slow disappearance of trees, shrubs, woods, water.

The case of the villages and small hill towns in the Lower Tibur Valley across the borders of Lazio and Umbria (Central Italy), will be analyzed looking at the narratives of informants from the local communities.

Old residents versus newcomers will be compared in order to grasp the role of the different life trajectories in the development of emotional geographies underlying place attachment to a very restricted area, village, countryside, and neighbourhood.

The role of the landscape as a mediator between a cultural identity connected with the private property versus an individual identity built on ecological values underlying “earth democracy”, will be explored with the help of focus groups and content analysis carried on with a random sample from different age groups in the area under study.
The qualitative analysis of the case study will be used for supporting the need for interdisciplinary approaches toward the study of landscape as collective investment at the historical as well economic level.
Cognitive scientists, geographers and sociocultural psychologists seem to be in charge for a new branch of interdisciplinary studies on ecological awareness, theory of mind, mediationism and community empowerment on earth democracy.

SLOT 2: Land/scapes and Land/cultures: from nature to farming, and beyond. **(Parallel Session 8)**
Chair: Fabio Parascandolo, University of Cagliari (Italy)
Discussant: Yves Luginbühl

Presentation 1
Author(s): Evelien de Hoop (Technical University of Eindhoven), Saurabh Arora (Technical University of Eindhoven)
Title: Material meanings: Historicizing the Indian ‘wasteland’ as a performative classifier
Abstract: A central issue in debates on biofuel development in India is the classification of land as ‘wasteland’ in order to use such land to cultivate biofuel crops. The conceptual category ‘wasteland’ encompasses and overlaps with a range of other categories such as common lands, understocked forests and marginal lands. Categorizing land as waste enables biofuel proponents to claim that biofuel and food production do not compete with each other because wastelands are not used for growing food. Opponents argue that the term wasteland is an oxymoron because all land has its uses such as grazing and fuelwood collection. This paper historicizes the concept ‘wasteland’ as a performative classifier, which took multiple ‘meanings’ in practice, depending on other human and nonhuman entities it was associated with in different spatio-temporal junctures. These associated entities variously ranged from policies that stimulated a particular engagement with the lands, the lands themselves and their outgrowth, the beings living or made to live on these lands and the techniques used to govern their existence. By tracing these associations at the end of the 18th century and then during early 20th century, in colonial Bengal and Madras, the paper shows that the concept was not only afforded its multiple meanings by other associated entities, but it also helped produce ontological transformations in some of these entities. The latter transformations included the constitution of shared subjectivities among human inhabitants in and around a ‘wasteland’ as well as wider landscape changes.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Michele Vianello (IUAV University, Italy)
Title: The Theory of Commons in the Planning Practice: the Pastures of Supino
Abstract: The paper intends to test the possibility of applying the theory of Commons in the drafting of a strategic spatial plan. It aims to combine socio-economic, institutional and spatial aspects in a design, in order to investigate whether the Commons can prove to be a viable solution for contemporary planning. Could the Commons reconcile issues regarding the local effects of the world economic crisis (re-addressing the idea of development by re-discovering some traditional assets) and issues regarding the depletion of resources (namely natural ones)?
This field research is expected to clarify the limits and the possibilities for the practical study of design problems that relate to social and spatial issues from the perspective of a collective institutional action.
The pasture of Supino, a village in central Italy, has been suffering from overgrazing and from a constant degradation of its original social, and partially agricultural, use since the 1950’s with the beginning of the industrialisation of the Sacco Valley.
The research is based on an institutional analysis of the procedures through which the city administration grants access to the pastures to cattle owners; the cross checking of quantitative data on cattle grazing with spatial data found on cadastral maps; on field observations of the characteristics of the pastures.
The paper aims to achieve a preliminary set of complex information to draw scenarios with the ambition to use this as a an experimental case that can yield to findings about the application of the Commons theory in the practice of planning.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Florin Vartolomei, Madalina-Teodora Andrei ("Spiru Haret" University, Bucharest)
Title: Landscapes diversity preservation projects and wetland management planning in Prut basin (Romanian bank) regarding to local human pressure
Abstract: In Prut catchment a large number of wetlands with restoration potential are presented (about 200 wetlands recorded for whole Prut basin, many of them are less than 1 sqkm surface). It has to be mentioned that several wetlands are in natural stage and all will be included on Protected Areas List under the legislation preservation. In this regard the planning of wetlands and floodplains rehabilitation is underdevelopment and will depend by the finalization of the land restitution action.
In the past, *Romanian Waters* National Company started the inventory of the wetland and floodplains at national level, including the potential for restoration according with the particular case from Romania, where the appliance of land restitution law to the previous owners is one important problem.
The pressure of economic development from the last 50 years in basin, the protection measures against floods by building dams in the major river bed and the building of Stânca-Costeşti hydrotechnical power have been causes of transformation of typical habitats in the humid areas at Romania/Rep. of Moldova border, thus the flood area favouring the breeding of fish and birds, endangering the ecological integrity of the eco-system complex.
In this study, we propose the following potential demonstration sites for wetland management and restoration projects in the Lower Prut basin: *Prut flood plain, downstream of Sovarca swamp*, up to the mouth point in the Danube; *Brates Lake* located NE from Galaţi city, connected with the Prut river by the valley of Ghimia brook and *Horincea hydrographical basin*.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Dimitra Zygra (National Technical University of Athens), John Sayas (National Technical University of Athens)
Title: Second Home Development and the Landscapes of Southern Europe
Abstract: The emerging model of second home development in Southern Europe favours mostly dwelling conditions based on exclusion and control, combined with proximity to leisure spaces. These characteristics are nowadays considered essential in a highly commodified housing market, in response to diversified consumption preferences, as a result of important cultural changes in resent years. The main factors constituting the contemporary model of second home development are the pro-market liberalization policies in globalized economic environment, the changed role of the state in the contemporary governance system, the aforementioned cultural changes, concerning the perception of leisure and quality time as well as the 'value' of the landscape.
Contemporary second home spaces are designed to satisfy the dwellers' needs for proximity to quality natural environments and to leisure activities similar to those offered in primary home areas, such as golf courses, commercial areas and marinas. They are also organised in a way that their inhabitants can have control over the social groups involved, thus reinforcing their sense of exclusive consumption.
Issues raised by the development of second home development are linked to landscape concerns as they affect high quality natural areas, often on the boundaries or within protected natural environments. They are also linked to the transformations of the economic and social function of these landscapes, from places of production to places of consumption and in the end a commodity themselves. Last, the organization of such leisure spaces raises questions for the universality of rights to quality natural environments, land reservoirs and for the prospects of a sustainable development process for these areas.

SLOT 3: Geographical landscape as a performing instrument in search of a sustainable future **(Parallel Session 9)**

Chair: Fabio Parascandolo, University of Cagliari (Italy)
Discussant: Kenneth Olwig

Presentation 1
Author(s): Diana Dushkova (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia, Leibniz Institute of Regional Geography, Germany), Matteo Proto (University of Bologna, Italy, Leibniz Institute of Regional Geography, Germany)
Title*:* Contested landscape in human-environmental interaction: case study in Italian and Russian coastal regions
Abstract: The industrial transformation of historical coastal landscapes caused wide consequences on local population and the environmental balance. In order to understand their spatial-temporal character different geographical approaches are used. This article examines the discussed representation of human attitude towards environment regarding its content, periods of development and various practices of landscape interpretations. This includes first the political decision-making level, which aims to attain economic goals. Second the role of science and technology in transforming the landscape according to the given scientific paradigm is of high

importance. Third the response of the society will be highlighted. In doing so, we consider several landscape actors in relation to a high variety of settings – from anthropocentric approach to nature to so-called delicate (sustainable) nature use. Our study seeks to analyze where these different human-environment-related endeavors flow from, how they influence the quality of human habitation and their identification with the landscape of everyday life. Therefore we focus on two examples of coastal landscapes in Russia (Archangelsk) and Italy (Venice), which have been subject of dramatic alteration in recent years of industrial development. Following this we aim to compare two areas with opposite environmental conditions: on the one hand the relatively undisturbed natural areas and on the other hand the densely populated, heavily industrialized and polluted regions. Due to their changes in function, design and use over the last decades, we consider these landscapes being adequate examples to study the understanding of people's subjective construction of landscape, its meaning in everyday life and the ways of adaptation to their environment.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Daniela Ribeiro, Nika Razpotnik Visković (Anton Melik Geographic Institute, Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts)

Title: Landscape dynamics in borderlands: a spatio-temporal land use analysis of Bela krajina, Slovenia

Abstract: This paper presents the results of an in-depth study on landscape changes over the last two centuries in the region of Bela krajina, located on south-eastern part of Slovenia. Since this region is situated along the Slovenian-Croatian border, immigration and emigration was a permanent fixture in the region. Due to historical reasons population structure in the region was changing as well as changes in land use occurred. With regard to these processes two case studies were selected: settlements of Adlešiči and Bojanci. Adlešiči is a village mainly inhabited by farmers of catholic religion. On contrary, Bojanci was colonized by Eastern Orthodox Uskoki, i.e. refugees from Ottoman Empire who become Habsburg solders; they lived a nomadic and military life, meaning that they had different attitude towards land cultivation. Thus landscapes in these two settlements have its own distinctive patterns contrasting to each other in the land use and its appearance, showing ecologically and historically distinctive cultural landscapes.

The study aimed to interpret the development of cultural landscapes in these settlements by analysing the land use changes and identifying the environmental, cultural and socio-economic factors which influenced it. To unveil the landscape changes we analysed the spatial processes and patterns across several temporal and spatial scales. Land use changes in both case studies were tracked with the use of historical data and present data obtained with fieldwork, which revealed patterns of former use and resulted in the information of landscape dynamics that occurred over 230 years.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Salvo Torre (Università degli studi di Catania), Gennaro Avallone (Università degli studi di Salerno), Italy

Title: Postcolonial social conflicts and new perspectives on landscape as a common

Abstract: Over the last years in the Italian context several social conflicts have been occurred between local communities and central Government. In these cases landscape has been the stake of strong conflicts. Analogous kinds of cases emerged in other European countries (e.g. in Holland against onshore wind projects) but in the Italian case they assumed strong forms, that involved the main social and political actors in different levels of government.

This framework could be due, in a majority of cases, to a new kind of conflict. It is similar to the ones gone off in colonial contexts, where local population put forward to different forms of institutional intervention, from major building projects to new landfills.

The idea, who led these projects, reflected the traditional neoliberal attitude presented in the classical Hardin's theory, according to which the management of the commons has to be attributed to an overregulation system, and not to the local communities. The peculiarity of the Italian case, also consists in the huge areas of ecological crisis caused by criminal behaviours that do not be controlled by the government structures.

This paper is aimed to support the hypothesis that the failure of statal overregulation is followed by spontaneous proposals of self-regulation and management of the landscape considered as a common, which are new kinds of relationship between political practices and local contexts.

In this context, the ecological categories identify a new limit of democracy, in which the defense of the landscape is an expression of local democratic istances.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Claudia Faraone (IUAV - Venice School of Architecture)
Title: Another perspective on public neighbourhoods' open spaces through reclaimed urban landscape. A case study in Venice mainland.
Abstract: This paper deals with the so-called "public city" within North-Eastern Italian context. There are not big modern neighbourhoods, autonomous and self-referential but many small agglomerates, modest public interventions contributed within a pervasively inhabited territory. In particular, the case-study presented is that of Circus neighbourhood in Chirignago (Venice), an exemplar case of social housing in so-called "citta diffuse". We are not dealing with high forms of segregation, but with molecular forms of exclusion. Nevertheless these contexts are nowadays characterized by many social and physical problems that, through the lens of sustainable cities and economical crisis rhetoric, the research aims to cope with. The paper will present the research first step, an observational survey of Circus collective open spaces and its surroundings, questioning the motives why they are not being used and deserted. Those neighbourhoods have always been considered and handled as places of misery, decay and marginalization and in this perspective the municipality discourses and interventions have always been addressed to. To trigger this condition of isolation the research zooms out, looking at those neighbourhood open spaces at a different scale and position: at the urban landscape scale, looking for a "common space" between private periphery spaces and their prosaic landscape. Identifying all the urban landscape elements that are "public" or reclaimed by inhabitants and associations, with the objective of making images of possible, shared futures to emerge, and putting forward less expensive and "horizontal" strategies to participate in urban transformations.

Session code:	S19 – Room S1
Session title:	**Just in time geographies. The challenge of big data and citizen science in spatial analysis and geographical thinking**
Organizer(s):	**Mark Graham**, University of Oxford (UK) **Cristina Capineri**, Università di Siena (Italy) **Michela Teobaldi**, Università di Siena (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 4)
Chair: Mark Graham, University of Oxford (UK)

Presentation 1
Author: Cristina Capineri, Università di Siena (Italy)
Title: The challenge of big data and citizen science in spatial analysis and geographical thinking
Abstract: This contribution aims to address the challenge posed by the growing production and availability of geographic information generated by non-professional users and supported by technologies generally known as Web 2.0. The magnitude of the phenomenon requires attention to the potential applications of geolocalised and georeferenced information that "volunteer geographers," "citizen scientists" or common users produce through Web 2.0. Such new sources of information require first of all a reflection on their influence in geographical theoretical thinking: is geography experiencing a new "positivist" era which include a quantitative soul? or are geographers addressing usual issues with new tools and instruments? Is geography going through a new hybridization with other sciences like computing, statistics and design? The contribution will address the impacts and effects of the production of crowdsourced information in geographical analysis by using a selection of most relevant case-studies and applications recently developed by the geographical community in Europe and in North America and it will focus on emerging theoretical issues, scale, contexts. Topics addressed.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Alexander Zipf, Heidelberg University (Germany)
Title: The relationship between VGI data quality and usage potential for dynamic geographies
Abstract: Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) evolved to an important source for geo-information and describes the collaborative and voluntary collection of any kind of spatial data. Users participate in VGI communities and share their data with other community members at no charge. As one of the most popular examples of a Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) project OpenStreetMap (OSM) has more and more become a serious alternative for geodata. Since the quality of OSM data can vary strongly different aspects have been investigated in several scientific studies. In most cases the data is compared with commercial or administrative data sets which, however, are not always accessible due to the lack of availability, contradictory

licensing restrictions or high procurement costs. Therefore first I want to discuss a framework for OSM quality assessments which only uses the data's history, including a modeling of the community members behaviour. This enables relative OSM quality analyses independently of ground truth reference data sets for any part of the world. But the second challenge then is to improve the data quality throgh automated approaches as well as to integrate and fuse it with further dynamic VGI data streams, such as geoinformation that can be derived from Social Media such as Twitter, Flickr or geoocial networks. When the data quality of the result of the data fusion can be assessed with respect to different usage scenarios, then different types of GI applications can be realized or research question can be examined that exploit this new kind of data source. Therefore we need to investigate further the inter-relationship between different types of usages for VGI data and their respective data quality and potential indicators for these in order to get a better understanding about the potential for just in time geographies based on these sources. Some relevant example domains include disaster management, traffic management, tourism etc.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Michela Teobaldi, University of Siena (Italy)
Title: The emerging VGI research community
Abstract: The recent rise and production of VGI (volunteered geographic information) is rapidly bringing changes in how to do science but also in the scientific communities.
This contribution aims at showing how the VGI scientific community has developed in time and space since its first definitions in late Nineties of the XX century. It is a community strongly based on diverse networks of interacting and interdisciplinary scientists which reminds of the proximity which existed in the past between soft and hard sciences. It includes also many "sub-communities" working on particular aspects of VGI (scale, quality, ontology, privacy, etc.) and within particular institutions.
Interdisciplinarity and cross-institutional activities are also relevant aspects of the VGI community first spreading in the UK and the USA and more recently to Europe.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Claudio Calvino and Antonello Romano, Univerità di Siena (Italy)
Title: New perspectives of electoral behaviour studies. The MoVimento 5 Stelle (Five Stars Movement): Twitter, MeetUp and Place.
Abstract: The 2013 Italian General Election saw the emergence of a new political actor: the MoVimento 5 Stelle (Five Stars Movement). It obtained more than eight millions, 23.79% of the total votes, and it won 108 seats in the lower chamber and 54 in the higher one, making M5S the largest Italian party.
These results may be explained according to different drivers: besides the structural conditions that have allowed MoVimento 5 Stelle to achieve these goals (Calvino, Romano and Teobaldi, 2013), its ability to give life to the anti-political sentiment clearly emerged; this sentiment is more and more able to influence the Italian electorate. MS5 proved particularly innovative in its use of new social media in its campaign. Web 2.0 technology has played a central role in this, giving MS5 a means of spreading new ideals without making use of the conventional mass media and enabling a break with the past (Castells, 1995); definitely a new place where these same new ideals have been created (Fucks, 2009). This strong connection with the Web has led to the identification, at least in a first phase and until 2011, of the typical MoVimento 5 Stelle elector: a young man or woman, well-educated, living in urban environment and with a higher ability to use and work on internet than average (Bordignon and Ceccarini, 2013).
This paper aims to demonstrate the emergence of a MoVimento 5 Stelle electorate which crosses both social groups and the common left-right political dimension, highlighting the existence of a strong link between the party and place. The analysis recognizes the central role of Web 2.0 in defining the electoral success of the MoVimento 5 Stelle itself through a mashup of different kind of user generated data (i.e Volunteered Geographic Information, VGI) like Twitter tweets and MeetUp information, and data from official sources, like votes and seats.

Session code:	S20 – Room B1
Session title:	**Multiple geographical perspectives on hazards and disasters**
Organizer(s):	**Lina Calandra**, University of L'Aquila (Italy) **Giuseppe Forino**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy) **Andrea Porru**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Managing the unforeseeable: risk responses through planning (Parallel Session 2)
Chairs: Lina Calandra (University of L'Aquila, Italy) and Giuseppe Forino (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Martina McGuinness, University of Sheffield, UK
Title: Responding to changing paradigms of risk: managing flood risk and enhancing organisational resilience
Abstract: Many of the hazards faced by 21st century society reflect changes within the broader risk domain and they are characterised by high levels of unpredictability and emergence reflective of a 'risk society' (Beck, 1992; 2009). The dynamic and complex nature of risk in late modernity presents key challenges to institutional actors, including uncertainty and the limits of knowledge (Ericson & Doyle, 2004; O'Malley, 2004). In this context, milder wetter winters and localised extreme weather events, likely to be an ongoing feature of both national and global climate patterns (Stern Review, 2006; Pitt Review, 2008; UKCIP, 2010), create a concomitant increase in the frequency and severity of related flooding. and require novel response and regulation (Hood et al, 2000).
This paper presents some initial findings from a UK EPSRC funded project on organisational response and flood preparedness. We examine the changing nature of flood risk drawing upon post modern risk society approaches to provide insights into some of the governance challenges posed by the hazard of flooding at the macro, meta and micro levels. These challenges are evaluated in regard to the implications for increased organisational vulnerability to disruption arising from flooding. We then evaluate the potential contribution that ongoing developments in management practice such as business continuity structures and processes can make to minimising the impact of flood through enhanced resilience.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Rhina Castellón, Universidad de Barcelona, Spain
Title: Risk management in Territorial planning in El Salvador
Abstract: Due to its geographical location and geological conditions, El Salvador, the smallest country in Central America, is at constant risk from natural phenomena - particularly earthquakes and floods - which causes serious damage to its population and territory. It is first in the world ranking of vulnerability, resulting from the sum of factors such as high population density, inappropriate land use, human settlements in risk areas, high levels of poverty, environmental degradation and a constant failure of risk management before and after natural disasters. Since Hurricane Mitch, one of the worst natural disasters in the region, El Salvador boosted performances in spatial planning and land use over the last decade as the National plan for territorial development (PNODT for its acronym in Spanish) and 14 sub-regional plans for territorial development, covering the entire country.
The question remains as to whether these spatial planning instruments are real tools for risk reduction in El Salvador. This article aims to analyze qualitatively the integration of risk management strategies in such plans, taking the plan of the Metropolitan sub-region of San Salvador (PDTSS for its acronym in Spanish) as case of study. The result is a list of actions proposed in order to strengthen the capacity of these plans, to reduce vulnerability and improve risk management in El Salvador.

Presentation 3
Author(s): José Otero, McGill University, Canada; Robert Dare, McGill University, Canada
Title: Addressing the Hazards of Sea Level Rise: The Promise and Limits of Adaptation Models and Tools
Abstract: With large populations living in low-elevation coastal areas, sea level rise is a major hazard that underscores the need to adapt to climate change. Communities around the world have taken proactive measures to address this need, with local and regional land use planning among the primary arenas for elaboration and implementation of such measures. Local planning for sea level rise is challenging in part due to the high level of uncertainty associated with the timing, location, and severity of impacts. Moreover, local and regional governments often lack the financial and technical resources needed to evaluate local vulnerability and respond effectively. As a result, planners often rely upon models and other decision-support tools developed by higher

levels of government and climate scientists. However, these tools often lack the descriptive resolution required to address local risks and hazards, and can raise concerns about relevance and acceptability by public and private stakeholders. How can these tools be designed and used in ways that improve local planning for sea level rise adaptation? What are the limits, and potential caveats, of applying such decision support tools in local planning? To what extent can communities effectively address these hazards in the absence of such models and tools? These are the questions that this paper considers, drawing on reports of emerging practices in coastal communities around the world.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Vicente Sandoval Henriquez, Development Planning Unit (DPU), University College London (UCL), Chile

Title: The progression of vulnerability: A multi-scalar perspective on disasters, the case of Chaitén in Chile

Abstract: This work discusses single-scale studies on disaster risk and vulnerability by exploring the progression of vulnerability (based on the Pressure and Release Model –PAR–) as a multi-scalar phenomenon. Disaster and vulnerability studies are often conceived within single-scales ideas –i.g. urban, local, regional or national–, however studies tend to neglect the geographical complexity of socio-economic and political processes involved in the production of vulnerability and risk at different scales. Thus, recent discoveries on scale's studies as a social constructed process may contribute to better understand the social construction of risk as well. Hence, the case of Chaitén (a remote Volcano eruption's disaster in southern Chile in 2008) is devised in order to illustrate how specific multi-scalar processes, such as institutional forms for disaster risk reduction and public investment/spending patterns, are unfolded from major to minor geographical scales. By the end, this study seeks to discuss that although hazards, vulnerability and risk are often evident at minor geographical scales (urban or local), the production of disasters should not be considered as a single-scale phenomenon but as multi-scalar ones.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Federico Venturini, University of Leeds, United Kingdom; Ersilia Verlinghieri, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Title: Disaster recovery and the need of community participation: the C.A.S.E. Project in L'Aquila as a case study

Abstract: The increasing number of natural disaster occurring in our times is gradually showing the real face of a capitalistic system that feeds itself with crisis, fear and environmental deprivation (Klein 2009; Heynen & al 2006), in a vicious circle of climate change and more catastrophes.

Aim of this work is to understand how to reinterpret the idea of disaster as an opportunity: not possibility for the capitalistic growth but for those extraordinary example of solidarity and cooperation that emerges in the first emergency to last over the future (Solnit 2009).

The case study of L'Aquila, city-territory heavily damaged by an earthquake in 2009, and in particular the analysis of the Piano C.A.S.E. and the Decreto Abruzzo will give us an enlightening example of an "Italian disaster capitalism" (Puliafito 2009) wherein further understand how the implementation of policy based on a wild individualism and neoliberalism could incredibly enhance the damage of the earthquake, irreversibly fragmenting the community and its relationship with the territory (Alexander 2010; Bazzucchi 2010; Calandra 2011; Ciccozzi 2009).

To this typical approach to disaster recovery based on top down policies for covering the interests of certain political and economic groups, we will oppose a strategy that poses his basis on the effective participation of the population. Participation in this context is not intended to be a mere consultation of the victims of the disaster, but a real empowerment of the community that, recovering a different approach with the geography of its territory (Calandra 2011) could undertake a path towards a real resilient community, where resilience is intended to be not a reductive bounce back to the situation prior the shock, but a positive process going towards the building of a vision for the city (MacKinnon & Derickson 2012; Manyena 2006). Example of this new approach could be seen in several examples (among the other the A.L.M.A. Principles of Pescomaggiore (Cure et al 2012)) where the mere physical rebuilding is accompanied by a fruitful process of reconstruction of the social fabric and contest.

Participation become thus properly effective when connected with a new understanding of the power relationships within the society, that embedded also in new form a new perception of the environment and nature, go beyond the actual principles of domination on which our society is based (Bookchin 2005)

SLOT 2: One world, different risks, similar solutions? (Parallel Session 3)
Chairs: Lina Calandra (University of L'Aquila, Italy) and Giuseppe Forino (Sapienza University of Rome, Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Iain Willis, Birkbeck Univeristy, UK; Maurizio Gibin, Birkbeck Univeristy, UK; Joana Barros, Birkbeck Univeristy, UK
Title: Living on the volcano: a neighbourhood classification approach to analysing vulnerable populations in Quito
Abstract: Lying just 10km west of Ecuador's capital city, Quito, Guagua Pichincha is the 4784m stratovolcano that casts a daily shadow over the city. Though currently in repose, the volcano has displayed a violent history with three major Plinian eruptions in the 1st, 10th and 15th centuries (Robin et al 2008). These events have included significant pumice discharge, tephra fall and lahar flows (Hall 1977, Simkin and Siebert 1994, Canuti et al 2002) with many of these events impacting areas that now lie within highly populated areas. An eruptive phase between 1999-2001 (VEI 3) provided a reminder that Guagua Pichincha remains a very real danger as the city was put on 'yellow alert' and houses were coated in a fine layer of ashfall. With thousands of Quitenos living in informal and often peripheral *barrios*, some of the most disenfranchised communities settle on the high risk slopes of the volcano. This paper is concerned with analyzing the social vulnerabilities of these neighbourhood groups as well as questioning the political, cultural and environmental factors that drive families to live in the most volcanically hazardous areas of the city. Multivariate statistics, social vulnerability indices and spatial analysis are used here as unique measures of both identifying these communities and providing insight to enlighten DRR, communication strategy and public policy in the light of volcanic risk.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Aaron Clark-Ginsberg, University College Dublin, Ireland; Pat Gibbons, University College Dublin, Ireland
Title: How can disaster risk reduction logic be assessed? A sociological framework for mapping organizational constructions of disaster risk
Abstract: At present, most work focused on disaster risk reduction (DRR) treats the construct of disaster risk as a measure to be optimized through the right frameworks and the right mix of stakeholders. While this may indeed be true, risk scholars often note that risk constructions are also epistemologically and ontologically dependent, the product of social norms, values, and power dynamics.
This paper presents a framework for examining an area commonly neglected within disaster risk reduction research: the process of constructing disaster risk at field-levels within non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NGO staff synthesize disparate forms of knowledge from a variety of stakeholders including beneficiaries, government officials, and scientists, to create disaster risk. Imbedded in this process are assumptions related to risk valuation (which risks matter and who is responsible) and risk knowledge (whose risk knowledge counts and in which ways). Sociological risk theories have been used to interrogate a variety of risk logics; in this case they provide the means of mapping the assumptions made in DRR programming. By providing a basic means of categorizing DRR logics, this framework can be used as a basis for further empirical research on organizational DRR decision-making processes.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Malashree Bhargava, GiZ DETA, Afghanistan/India; Sebastian Wigele, GiZ DETA, Afghanistan/Germany
Title: Traditional knowledge and coping strategies for natural disaster risk management in North Afghanistan
Abstract: Traditional knowledge, ideas, beliefs and practices of rural communities are instrumental for effective disaster risk management. It is important that organisations build upon and fruitfully combine local knowledge and practices with modern scientific expertise to implement successful and sustainable disaster management projects.
Avalanche, landslides, earthquakes, harsh winters, floods and droughts are recurrent disasters in Badakhshan, Afghanistan. While the region has been adversely affected by natural disasters for centuries – war and conflict, environmental degradation and mismanagement has heightened the vulnerability of communities to these natural hazards. At the same time, humanitarian and development organizations alike seem to be focused on "western standard", high-tech approaches rather than utilizing existing, traditional knowledge and capacities.
It is vital to take cognisance and to revive the waning traditional practices to reduce disaster risks in vulnerable communities. The paper reviews the few existing field studies done in Afghanistan on this topic, summarizing common key findings. In a second step, these findings are both verified and complemented by interviews in the field, i.e. in a selection of villages in the most disaster prone province of Afghanistan.
The severity and vulnerability to natural disaster can be reduced through local knowledge and management practices. The paper identifies and outlines the indigenous practices used by communities in north Afghanistan to survive disasters for thousands of years. The disaster risk management projects in the region will gain improved acceptance, effectiveness and sustainability if they take these into account.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Sara Bonati, Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy
Title: From the disaster to the emergency: the geography of relations in time of crisis
Abstract: Reinterpreting the definition of "great event" elaborated by Dansero (2006) the natural event can be seen as the encounter between the event world and the local world that holds it. It can produce the activation of temporary spatial systems, destinated to last for the entire duration of the event imposing over the host territory.
The catastrophes are "great events", that implicate territorial and structural transformations. The disaster becomes emergency when it asks exceptional systems of response. «If entirelly new groups become involved as part of the response, then the event can be classified as a catastrophe» (Quarantelli, 1987).
During the crisis, the society proposes different behaviours not observed in any other situation, producing an alteration of the traditional relational schemas and less experienced and sometimes
problematic answers.
Starting analysing the concept of emergency, it will be investigated the relations system activated by disasters at the different scales, by local to global. The emergency and the rescue scales depend by many factors, like media coverage or Cnn effect, donors' interests, stakeholder commitment (Olsen at al., 2003), hierarchy of rescue, disaster capitalism. It will be discussed a new humanitarian relief scale model starting by Wallace's (1956, in Alexander, 1991).
Finally, the emergency response systems activated in two hurricane disasters will be discussed: Katrina (2005) and Sandy (2012). The failure of Katrina emergency plan will be compared to Sandy, starting by the role of Fema and international and foreign agencies (like Protezione Civile Italiana). Eventually guide lines will be proposed for the future.

Session code:	S21 – Room G1
Session title:	**New geo-graphies of exile. Displacements, re-placements and literary reconstructions of belonging**
Organizer(s):	**Elena dell'Agnese**, University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy) **Michael J. Shapiro**, University of Hawai'i at Manoa (USA)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 6)
Chair: Elena dell'Agnese, University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Michael J. Shapiro, University of Hawai'i
Title: *Displacements*
Abstract: "Displacement" ordinarily has a negative valence; the word evokes an image of displaced persons who long for their original homeland, lament the disruption of their lives from being forced into exile, and struggle to adapt to an unfamiliar place. However, to the extent that one wants to gain a critical view of the politics of identity/difference, as it is brought into relief by the events that move bodies across juridical and sovereign boundaries, displacement is a powerful conceptual resource. Among other things, to be displaced is to be invited into an aesthetic experience, into a reorientation and reframing of one's sensible world. In this paper I focus on the writings of exilic Bosnians to capture personal experiences of the Balkans war and to reflect on justice and responsibility. Among the writers whose work I analyze is Ismet Prcic:
Prcic is a character in his novel *Shards* (2012). However, he also invents a shadow of himself, Mustafa: "In wartimes, when his country needed him most – his shooting figure for defending, his body for a shield, his sanity and humanity as a sacrifice for future generations, his blood for fertilization of its soil – in these pressing times, Mustafa's special forces combat training lasted twelve days…He did countless push-ups, chin-ups and squats, lunges and curls, mindless repetitions designed not to make him fit but to break him, so that [he became]…one who was too scared not to follow orders and who would fucking die when he was told to fucking die (p. 1). "Late in the novel, Prcic, as himself, laments his flight from Bosnia and explains why he needs a Mustafa: "I was never forced to eat human testicles or shoot another human being or watch pigs eat my fellow citizens. No, I ran away instead. That's what I did. That's *my* story. I left my mother behind, my father, my brother, my first love. That's it. The end. That's why Mustafa is here, the shadow under the house…(p. 349).

Presentation 2

Author(s): Giulia de Spuches, University of Palermo
Title: *Maps and Displacements. A Geographical Somali Voice: Nuruddin Farah*
Abstract Maps, affirmed Doreen Massey, give the impression that space is a surface, but if space is a product of interrelations the multiplicity of trajectories is constitutive. In this paper I focus on the writings of Nuruddin Farah to analyze his personal experiences and the "democracy of voices", true and fictional, that it has been called characteristic of the Somali novelist. Between the generic and specific names in (the) *Maps*, the Somali novelist introduces us in a travel where exile is a condition of terminal loss. To live the displacement is, as Farah demonstrates in *Yesterday, Tomorrow. Voices from the Somali Diaspora*, a discontinuous state of being. Refugees are persons with damaged memories, with a discontinuous state of being: each one different. Moreover if to map or re-map is to border or re-border, the novels of Nuruddin Farah show the counterposition between intuition and intellect, the world of the body and the world of the mind: "Sometimes," I began to say, "I identify *a* truth in the maps which I draw. When I identify *this* truth, I label it as such, pickle it as thought I were to share it with you, and Salaado. I hope, as dreamers do, that the dreamt dream will match the dream reality – that is, the invented truth of one's imagination. (…) The body takes no longer to make the same journey

Presentation 3
Author(s): Cristina Giudice, Albertina Academy of Fine Arts Torino
Title: *Djebar and Abdessemed: different ways of being in between*
Abstract My paper is about Assia Djebar, a feminist writer and film-maker from Algeria. She was born in Cherchell, but now is living between Paris and New York. Her research is about her identity between Arabic and French culture and language: she tries to reconstruct herself, using the oral culture of Berber women (her mother was Berber) and the history of her country, with the trauma of colonialism, till the terrible events of the 90s. But she always writes in French, the language of the Other, that is a form of displacement, but also a replacement. Her books and her films are her way of being Here and There, in-between, in a new space where she can live with her emotions of a woman. In a similar way, Adel Abdessemed, a young Algerian artist who now lives in France, puts the trauma of his exile on the stage: with his very hard performances, he shows how difficult it is to be in exile, as a lion, a wild animal, free in a street of Paris. The lion is frightened, displaced, but also seen by the others, the "normal", as a danger and so completely isolated. Adbessemed with his artistic works creates a new dimension of belonging, a space in between.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Marcella Schmidt di Friedberg, University od Milano-Bicocca
Title: *Charles Sealsfield _- Angry young man in the Post-Napoleonic Restoration*
Abstract Charles Sealsfield was born as Karl Postl in 1793 in Moravia and died in 1864 in exile in Switzerland. At the age of 30 years, as a priest and secretary of an important religious Order in Prague, he fled to the United States where he had contacts with personalities from all levels of social, cultural and political life probably on behalf of relationships with Freemasonry. His main problem in every days life was to hide his identity as an Austrian priest. He changed names several times. Sealsfield-Postl wrote both in English and German, translating some of his own books by himself. His first works are travelogues with a clear political intention as well as detailed practical guides for European migrants to the US. The novels are situated in the contemporaneous American historical context During his first travel to Europe he offered his services as a "spy" to Metternich but he wasn't judged reliable by Metternich's representative. As a journalist he worked in New York, Paris and London. Sealsfield'd complete works in 20 volumes include articles about the revolutionary events in Europe around 1830. In 1828 he published anonymously *Austria as it is,* a travelogue which made him a wanted person by Austrian authorities for its harsh criticism of Metternich's politics and for the offending portrait of the Habsburg Emperor Franz I. He never returned to Austria but after several years in the US he settled in Switzerland. Only after his death his real identity was revealed

Presentation 5
Author(s): Fiammetta Martegani, University of Bar Ilan
Title*: A "Semiotic Labyrinth": the Representation of Ferrara in Giorgio Bassani's Literature*
Abstract Giorgio Bassani's romanticized representation of the Italian city of Ferrara as a "semiotic labyrinth," may be grounded in the author's imagination, but it is at the same time, a faithful representation of the city, its history and Jewish community. Released when Ferrara was still a provincial town, the collection of stories that Bassani published during his life, and justly defined by Andre Sempoux (1984) as "a monument of urban psychosociology", is a spiritual pilgrimage of the author to his homeland. The wide recognition of his works *Il Romanzo di Ferrara*, and especially *Il Giardino dei Finzi Contini*, a novel that remained for years at the top of the best-sellers list and was later adapted by Vittorio De Sica into an Oscar movie, amply succeeded in putting Ferrara on the map. Thousands of international tourists eagerly flocked to Ferrara to catch a glimpse of the city's medieval walls, tour the Ghetto district, and pay their respects at the wonderful seventeenth-century Jewish cemetery. From the advent of Fascism to the close of the Liberation process in 1948, the physical place, Ferrara

constitutes the spatial dimension in which the force of memory spreads its wings across the pages of the text. The issue of "memory" and how to deal with it becomes one of the main leitmotifs of Bassani's work. Indeed, all of Bassani's tales and novels are a loving gesture: an attempt at restoring the lost universe of Ferrara and releasing its prisoner victims from exile in order to dwell in the eternity of art.

Session code:	S22 – Room G3
Session title:	**New spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions**
Organizer(s):	**Sebastian Lentz**, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography and Leipzig University (Germany) **Maria Paradiso**, University of Sannio (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 - New Spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions I (Parallel Session 8)
Chairs: Sebastian Lentz, (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography and Leipzig University, Germany) Maria Paradiso (University of Sannio, Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Alouat Mohamed, Ecole Normale Supérieure Bouzereah (Algerie)
Title: Immigration vers le Nord des jeunes algérois
Abstract: Le phénomène de l'immigration au pays européen est une question d'actualité en Algérie, ce fait touche plusieurs catégorie de Notre sociétés, surtout les jeunes, et même c'est qu'on a un haut niveau d'instruction, et surtout les jeunes des grandes agglomérations, comme Alger capitale de pays.
Ce sujet la, représente aujourd'hui l'un des grandes préoccupations des pays voisins de l'Algérie et surtout du bassin méditerranéen, et s'ouvre un débat de haut niveau, soit au niveau politique ou académique et même au niveau économique de ces pays.
Cette contribution traite les motifs qui poussent les jeunes algérois de quitte son pays vers les pays du nord de méditerrané, et détermine les endroits privilège par ces jeunes.
Les études théorique ce n'est pas le seul niveau de traité cette problématique, Ce travail se base aussi sur une enquête de terrain qui touchera les jeunes Algérois.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Schnell Izhak, (Tel Aviv University, Israel)
Title: Agent based model of integration in inter-ethnic spaces: the case of Arabs in Israel
Abstract: Segregation and integration are presented as two poles on a similar dimension. While segregation is measured in terms of spatial distribution in residential space, integration is measured in terms of inclusion in social spaces. Schnell and Benjamini argue that in the era of globalization these dimensions are less than ever in isomorphism. Moreover, Giddens argues that increased mobility and exposure to mass and telecommunication free agents from the power of residential vicinities to determine social life and social identities. In this study I study segregation vs. Integration on four dimensions that assume a continuum between segregation and integration. I measure for each agent residential distribution; corporeal activity spaces; social networks whether they are based on face to face encounters, mass media and telecommunication; attachment to ethnic spaces; and worldviews based on social self identification and attitudes toward inter-ethnic integration.
Analysis of Arab citizens in Israel confirms the argument that there is no isomorphism among the dimensions. Both residential integration and corporeal activity spaces do not determine the development of social networks especially those that have the potential to create social capital. While Arabs are highly exposed to Hebrew mass media, mainly in actuality and news, as much as to Arab media, Arabs in the Arab world makes only marginal part in their social networks. Arabs who commute to Jewish spaces feel there more comfortable but they continue to remain cautious while moving in Jewish spaces and interacting with Jews. This means that exposure to Jewish spaces and interactions with Jews do not transform necessarily into social capital.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Mauro Spotorno (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy)
Title: Beyond the borders: a new perspective of tourism in Maghreb
Abstract: In 2010 Morocco countered more than 9 millions of arrivals of non-resident tourists and Tunisia nearly 7 and in these Countries tourism contributes, respectively, to the 6% and 8% of their GNP. The situation is quite different in Algeria where the expectations of the international tourist development have been disappointed, first by the plan politics and then by those of liberalization. Here tourism is fundamentally a domestic phenomenon, except for the Saharan poles of attraction. However, this paper demonstrates that in spite of these differences, in all the three Countries of the Maghreb tourism effects on the territoralization processes must be considered in the light of a theoretical approach which enables to go beyond the conventional perspective of tourism as a "western" consumer phenomenon. In particular it is assumed that it is necessary to adopt a transcalar and a bottom-up point of view and in the meantime to consider the local practices in a global perspective of their interactions with the global networks of information, markets and people. At this stage of the analysis it involved to assume some factors like: the renewed attraction of an Islamic identity of the Maghreb, the aim of a lot of Maghreb women to assume a more explicit social and economic relevance (also in tourism), the effects of the tourist fluxes of Maghreb people resident abroad (47% of the total amount of tourists in Morocco and 68% in Algeria) and the tourists originating from many Islamic Countries (17% to Algeria and 43% to Tunisia).

Presentation 4
Author(s): Babinger Frank; Bennasr Ali (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; LR Syfacte Université de Sfax, Tunisia)
Title: Mediterranean parallels: democratic transition and new regionalisation in Tunisia and Spain.
Abstract: The historical events that are taking place in Tunisia after the revolution of January 14, 2011 has opened the way for a democratic transition that will be of crucial importance for the future of the country and its inhabitants.
Due to its characteristics, Spain and Tunisia have many similarities in these times of political transition that shook the south bank of the common sea. One could speak of a parallel story, separated by time and space, but within a common policy framework. Spain has experienced comparable convulsive events after the death of General Franco in 1975, dictator for nearly forty years, while Tunisia is leaving behind a dictatorship of almost 25 years, whenever the end thereof shall not be comparable.
This parallelism is viewed not only from the political transition, but also in the vision of the actual country and in the future regionalization it wants to undertake. The transition from a centrally controlled country from the capital can make way for a country with autonomous regions according to the state model pursued. In this sense, the "Spain of Autonomies", most important result of the political transition of the 1980's, could be a model for the future of Tunisia.

SLOT 2 - New Spatialities: Europe and its neighbouring regions II (Parallel Session 9)

Chairs: Sebastian Lentz, (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography and Leipzig University, Germany) Maria Paradiso (University of Sannio, Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Fabrizio Eva (University Cà Foscari in Venice, Italy)
Title: Rethinking EUrope, rethinking the Mediterranean basin: a spatial and social issue
Abstract: After the end of the Cold War the Nineties saw the development of two apparently not conflicting strategies: the one toward to the East (enlargement of the NATO and the European Union) and toward to the South (the Barcelona Declaration). Actually the East direction got mostly of the declared goals while the South direction remained a declaration of intentions, only partially supported by financial means (by EUrope) and not helped at all by the so-called geopolitical "stability-in-the-area" idea. This idea was based on the USA driving role, the undisputable "iconic" characteristics of Israel, the support to the authoritarian local regimes for containing the Islamic fundamentalist groups.
The strong troubles derived by the deep financial crisis started in the USA in the 2007-08, the economic recessive consequence in Europe, still unresolved, and finally the unpredictable surge of the so-called "Arab Springs" opened a wide transition phase which must be carefully analyzed also for trying to suggest a "vision" for the future of the area. The physical conditions of the Mediterranean basin and Europe and what kind of physical changes occurred in the last two decades should be considered; as well as the socio-economic changes occurred in the North and in the South Mediterranean Rim, still different for birth rate, level of economic incomes, institutional and political dynamics. North and South Cyprus, Israel/West Bank/Gaza, Turkey-Egypt-Algeria could be useful examples for testing the analyzing process.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Giuseppe Campione (Master Micri IULM, Milan, Italy

Title: Région méditerranée ou frontière interrégionale, peu importe, c'est comme si on se trouvait dans un état schizophrène

Abstract : D'une part, la préoccupation de la zone Sud avec les tensions encore irrésolues de la printemps arabe, surtout avec les problématiques migratoires qui ne pourront être sûrement pas résolues avec une politique indéfini et insuffisante; donc,préoccupation pour une dérive géographique vers le Nord, difficilement maîtrisable et qui « menace (?) l'Europe ». D'autre part, on continue d'élaborer des propositions qui se limitent à suggere des coopérations interactives, sans prendre en considération de façon approfondie les consequences operatives concrètes. Soyons francs: jusqu'à présent, les propositions politiques et sociales n'ont guère abouti à de grands projets structuraux et semblent avoir été platoniques et resteront tells que sans l'existence réelle d'une Europe…mais Europepolitique. Matvejevic nous rappelait combine lesefforts dignes d'éloges pour leurs intentions n'ont jamais fait penser à une possible politique commune: parce que l'on reserve encore aujourd'hui une participation uniquement marginale à la côte méridionale de la Méditerranée. Et la <Printemps arabe>?

Presentation 3

Author(s): Giuseppe Bettoni (Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Italy

Title: The Mediterranean Concept and its consequences in its own area

Abstract: The Mediterranean area is represented in last decades as conflictual, being a migration region across three continents. It is mainly represented as a shocking point between Islamic and Christian worlds. This representation creates a Mediterranean region with two opposite areas: the South and the North that are confronted in strong fighting. Inappropriate use of Huntington's thesis considering the North-Africa as a single and homogeneous territory just helps terrorist groups to persuade the moderate population of this area . Starting from Lacoste's representation of "three Mediterranean seas" we will demonstrate that this ensemble, less Arab than Berber, is a composite puzzle characterized by different relationships with the near "North". There is no conflict between the so-called "Middle-East" and its North. Maybe a problematic area, in its relationship with the North, would be Morocco and its relationship with Spain, but not with the rest of Europe. The representation of a dangerous front produces, however, a tight situation, especially in Middle-East and some confusion, as several official concepts of the Mediterranean area co-exist (NATO concept, British concept, UE concept, etc.). For this reason, after 9/11, the Occidental strategy in this area creates destabilization, giving to extremist movements (Islamic and not) a good opportunity to make war easier than before. The Syrian war as well as the consequences of the Libyan war illustrates a potential misunderstanding about the "concept" of Mediterranean Sea. This concept is the focus of my paper.

Presentation 4

Title: Ancient and modern hegemony of the Mediterranean Hub

Author(s): Luisa Carbone, IBAF-CNR (Italy)

Abstract: The Mediterranean is increasingly becoming a global hub for its geographical, political, economic and cultural position. The intervention would analyze a situation of "catastrophic equilibrium" according to Gramsci, alternating ancient and modern hegemonies: the surge of succession at the head of several key states, the renewal of the scenario of alliances, the evolution of the global energy market, the consequences of the global economic crisis, but above all, the relationship between West and East. A rise of different circumstances, which is fundamental if not decisive for the strategic role of the Mediterranean and, subsequently, also of Europe and its Neighbourhood. In this perspective, the intervention would reflect on the geographical and political evolution of a particular Mediterranean area, Lebanon, highlighting opportunities and limitations of the so-called "Lebanese formula" a delicate blend of different religious identities, in which the extent of the coexistence is constantly pursued as a vital requirement.

In particular, we will examine some cases ranging from the use of social networks for petitions as Save the Egg and Save the Heritage created by students to preserve the heritage of Lebanon, to sports, art and architecture. Calls of citizens, associations and groups of Lebanese intellectuals who want to reaffirm an identity and promote the diversities at the aim of a peaceful co-existence in a country where the sovereignty and autonomy of the territorial government are increasingly at risk: Lebanon is more than a Mediterranean Country, it is a message of pluralism for East and West.

Session code:	S23 – Room B4
Session title:	**"Old" and "new" economic geography: Perspectives for city growth and development**
Organizer(s):	**Alessandra Faggian**, The Ohio State University (USA) **Mark D. Partridge**, The Ohio State University (USA) **Roberta Gemmiti**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 5)
Chair: Mark D. Partridge, The Ohio State University (USA)
Discussant: Alessandra Faggian, The Ohio State University (USA)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Alessandro Ascani, Riccardo Crescenzi, Simona Iammarino
Title: Economic Institutions and Location Strategies: A Mixed Logit Investigation of European Firms Investing in Neighbouring Countries.
Abstract: This paper investigates how the location behaviour of Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) is shaped by recipient countries' economic institutions. These include Governament Size, Legal System & Property Rights, Sound Money and Market Regulation. By employing data on individual investment projects undertaken from 2003 to 2008, the study examines the location strategies of 6,905 European MNEs into a set of 23 countries, which include European New Member States, accession and candidate countries, European Neighbourhood Policy countries, and the Russian Federation. From a methodological point of view, the paper firstly implements standard Conditional and Nested Logit models, while, in a second step, the analysis benefits of the advantages associated with random-coefficient Mixed Logit. The latter allows unbinding the estimation from restrictions associated with IIA as well as evaluating MNEs heterogeneous preferences over location attributes. Results appear to be robust across different sample specifications and methodologies.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Michela Lazzeroni , Università di Pisa (Italy)
Title: The development of knowledge cities: the role of contextual factors and image policies
Abstract: In recent years, many studies in the field of urban analyses and economic geography emphasized the role of the city as an engine of knowledge development and a privileged place for the generation of new ideas and innovations. On the one hand, they highlighted how the most advanced science and technology activities have progressively concentrated - thanks to cognitive resources, advanced services and qualified human capital - in the cities. On the other hand, these studies exalted the creative dynamics of the city, both for its capacity – that it has always had - to attract people and to be a place of exchange of information, and for its current propensity to promote cultural activities and tangible and intangible resources.
Based on the hypotheses and empirical evidences provided by these studies, the present paper first focuses on the role of contextual factors (particularly social capital, international networks, research and high-tech infrastructures, urban amenities) to support the development of advanced and innovative activities. These factors also contribute to create the typical features and the "signs" of a city which bases its development on knowledge. Secondly, it takes into account how appropriate and shared image policies may help to define a vision for the development of the city and its international recognition, with the effect of producing a positive feedback not only for the city, but also for research and high technology activities operating in it.

Presentation 3
Author: György Csomós University of Debrecen**,** Hungary
Title: Major headquarter cities of the global economy in 2012: Rise of the East
Abstract: In recent years, wide range of studies have focused on defining cities as global command and control centres. In these studies, world cities are defined, after Saskia Sassen, on the basis of the significance of advanced producer services. In this paper we return to the roots of world city research, which defines the command and control centres as the headquarters of multinational/transnational companies, leading regional companies, banks and other financial organizations. All data have been calculated from the Forbes "The Global 2000" databases which contain information on the world's largest 2000 public corporations as measured by a composite ranking for assets, market values, profits and revenues. For the sake of the analysis we introduce the Command and Control Index as a new indicator of the leading cities of the global economy. Our main aim is to present the shift in economic power from West to East through the lens of headquarter cities.

Presentation 4
Authors: Belal Fallah, Palestine Polytechnic University (Israel), Mark D. Partridge, Ohio State University (US), Dan S. Rickman, Oklahoma State University (USA)
Title: Geography and High-Tech Employment Growth in U.S. Counties
Abstract: This paper investigates the role of geography in high-tech employment growth across U.S. counties. The geographic dimensions examined include industry cluster effects, urbanization effects, proximity to a research university, and proximity in the urban hierarchy. Growth is assessed for overall high-tech employment and for employment in selected high-tech sub-sectors. Econometric analyses are conducted separately for samples of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. Among our primary findings, we do not find evidence of positive localization or within-industry cluster growth effects, generally finding negative growth effects. We instead find evidence of positive urbanization effects and growth penalties for greater distances from larger urban areas. Universities also appear to play their primary role in creating human capital rather than knowledge spillovers for nearby firms. Quantile regression analysis confirms the absence of within-industry cluster effects and importance of human capital for counties with fastest growth in high-tech industries.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 6)

Chair: Alessandra Faggian, The Ohio State University (USA)
Discussant: Roberta Gemmiti, Sapienza Università di Roma (Italy)

Presentation 1
Authors: Vandermeer Marie-Caroline, Halleux Jean-Marie, University of Liege (Belgium)
Title: The role of industrial land and economic estates in economic development : the case of Wallonia
Abstract: In Wallonia, the availability of industrial land is considered to be an essential factor of economic development. In this region, economic activities are increasingly concentrated into economic estates, which increase tensions between developers and planners. Indeed, the creation and the extension of economic estates induce a high consumption of land, thus accentuating urban sprawl as well as urban decline.Our presentation will aim to clarify the relationship between industrial land and economic development. Its central question is: to what extent the availability of cheap industrial land helps in the attraction of foreign companies in Wallonia as well as in the competitiveness of Walloon firms in the global markets?
The communication will start with a presentation of the investigated empirical context. The second part will synthetize how the literature on economic development articulates the subjects of competitiveness and industrial land. The main part of the presentation will synthetize an empirical investigation on the consumption of industrial land. This work develops a comparison between Wallonia and its neighbouring regions in North-West Europe. This analysis is based on land use data at the NUTS 3 level. Our results show that the correlations are moderate between the consumption of industrial land and indicators such as GDP or unemployment. However, the strength of the relationships depends on the urbanization level. They are stronger in both, rural and intermediate regions. By contrast, they are weaker in metropolitan regions, where the economy is driven by knowledge-intensive industries rather than by land-intensive industries.

Presentation 2
Authors: Francesca S. Rota, Politecnico di Torino (Italy)
Title: Social innovation in the smart city. The experience of Living Labs
Abstract: At present days, the European policy discourse is introducing some new concepts that will constitute the backbone of he EU nations and regions' economic programming for the next funding period 2014-2020. Among these, the concepts of social innovation and smart city have certainly gained a dramatic attention. Yet, as it has already happened with other policy concepts promoted in the EU documents, little attention seems to be devoted to the comprehension of their inner mechanisms and the mutual interdependencies among them. This is often related to the poor theoretical background of most of these terms. Hints in the direction of a deeper comprehension of the relevance of the concepts of social innovation and smart city can thus come from some specific policies/initiatives more than from the literature. Community living labs at the urban scale, in particular, seem to be a proper tool to fulfil both the aim of social innovation and that of smart city and communities. Starting from such a hypothesis, the paper investigates how European and Italian cities are being designed as living labs for the fulfilment of many different aims: i) as showcases for businesses to promote new technologies or to test out emerging innovations; ii) an occasion for citizens to develop local empowerment via processes of community building, collective learning and social innovation; iii) as a lab for public institutions and agencies to test new services and smart governance processes.

Presentation 3

Authors: Sabrina Iommi and Patrizia Lattarulo, IRPET (Italy)**Title:** Moving from the central city: features, destinations, reasons and consequences of people leaving Florence

Abstract: Cities have recently been affected by important changes both as regards their role in general economic growth and their spatial structure. As for the first issue, market globalisation has heightened territorial competition and cities, as places with a concentration of innovative economic activities, have found a new leading role in determining the future development of the regions and nations they belong to; as for the second issue, improvements in transportation and communication systems have reduced the necessity for proximity, thus leading to a new urban form which has been given many labels, as low-density city, scattered city, dispersed city, exploded city, urban sprawl, etc.

The paper analyses the population movements that affected the chief regional city of Tuscany over a ten-year period (1998-2008), in order to deduce their related causes and effects. The main push factors are two at least and affect different types of family: high urban house prices drive out of town young and low-income families, while low urban quality (urban environment, building features, facilities provision) throws out upper classes. The consequences are social, economic and environmental and they assume the form of residential segregation, increasing commuting and congestion, social and economic weakening of urban poles. As for policy recommendations, if causes of city flight are multiple, public responses too have to be different.

Presentation 4

Authors: Libera D'Alessandro, "L'Orientale" University of Naples (Italy), Martinez Rigol Sergi, University of Barcelona (Spain)

Title: New urban economic geographies in Southern Europe: young people's retail and consumption geographies in Barcelona and Naples

Abstract: The paper aims at analysing some changes that characterize the contemporary city in Southern Europe through the interpretative key of young peoples' retail and consumption geographies. As a special issue of the journal Urban Studies (2013, vol. 50, n. 3) has recently pointed out, young people are important actors in the city, although their presence has been generally ignored or neglected.

According to the call for papers of the session – expected to "explain the complex system of forces that link economy, space, territory at the intra-urban scale" – the paper focus on young people as crucial actors in retailing and consumption spaces, key places of the inner-city. The paper stresses the role played by young in creating, appropriating, changing, negotiating, transgressing and contesting the new geographies of retailing and consumption. The main goal is to explain why young people as retailers (both as sellers and as workforce) and as consumers (both of commodities and places) are nowadays so significant in the production and re-production of the city and how this can lead to a re-theorization of the urban research agenda on this issues.

After having framed the topic at the scale of Southern Europe, the paper will focus on two inner quarters of Barcelona and Naples in order to support the theoretical remarks, highlighting the new space-time geographies (especially of the night and week-end) which characterize the youthful urban playscapes.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Xin Lu, Freie Universität Berlin (Germany)

Title: The Disconnectedness and Autonomy Level of Global Cities in Emerging Economies

Abstract: Global cities in emerging economies (Mumbai/Bombay, India; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Shanghai, China) enjoy sharply different levels of autonomy vis-a-vis their central government. This paper examines, among all relevant factors, the disconnectedness of the global city from its national economy, and whether this disconnectedness plays a role in the varying levels of autonomy of the global cities.

The disconnectedness of the global city from its national economy is a widely recognized, yet insufficiently addressed topic in GCN research. This paper argues that such disconnectedness is typically reflected in different policy preferences of the nation and of the city itself. Such difference leads to a "global city"—"nation state" interplay of give-and-take, ending in temporary balance of central power devolved and local capacity submitted. The temporary balance is manifested by various levels of autonomy of the global city. With due operationalization, the paper tries to find out whether there is, if any, a positive or negative correlation between the "global city"—"nation state" disconnectedness and the global city's level of autonomy.

The paper compares cases of the three largest emerging economies (Brazil, China, India), where the unevenness of development and the consequential disconnectedness is assumingly more striking and changeable than cases in developed economies. Meanwhile, the paper serves as an attempt to counter the much discussed insufficient coverage of non-OECD cases in the global city research.

Session code:	S24 – Room G3
Session title:	**Planning 'outer' relations: strategical partnership, neighbourhood policy and their local impact**
Organizer(s):	**Judith Miggelbrink**, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (Germany)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 7)
Chair: Judith Miggelbrink, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany

Presentation 1
Author(s): Judith Miggelbrink, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany
Title: The 'inner' and the 'outer' sphere of the European Union: Policies of making, dividing *and* entwining geographies
Abstract: The aim of the introductory presentation is to develop a narrative for this session focusing the European Union as a geopolitical actor within different contexts. This comes along with new scalar and territorial contours: an inner sphere of the Union that is both put against *and* entwined with what is discursively constructed as its outside. Therefore, questions of positioning oneself within new orders of territoriality and scalarity emerged. On the one hand, existing territorializations such as administrative orders are continuously being disputed and will eventually be reorganized to solve alleged or perceived short-comings in the wake of recent challenges (e.g. the current economic crisis). On the other hand, projects and programmes have been developed at the supra-national scale to intervene in political processes at different places and on different scales. By strategically taming and forming conditions of action (e.g. via exterritorial politics), alleged problems of risk and security shall be solved. This process has reached a new stage since the EU started to construct its geo-body as an "Area of Freedom, Security and Justice" aiming at influencing local conditions in the name of inner wealth, prosperity and security. How are scales and scalar actors (re-)produced in relation to other actors and scales? What is the role of the territory and territorialisation in it? What are 'local' and 'regional' impacts? How are scales and actors intertwined in concrete conflicts and projects?

Presentation 2
Author(s): Francesco Citarella, Monica Maglio, Germana Citarella (Universita' degli Studi di Salerno, Italy)
Title: Role of the Economy of the Southern Italian Regions in the Context of Sustainable Development Planning in the Mediterranean Basin
Abstract: The aim of paper is to investigate the Euro-Mediterranean Area – defined "complex" par excellence and evidence effective prospects of development in the Southern Italian Regions, involved mainly from a perspective of "geographical proximity", in terms of strategic integrated planning. Consequently, the structure of the paper is envisaged as applied research on the role of Southern Italy in the development of the Euro-Mediterranean scenario. Convergent positions are acknowledged with regard to the consideration that the Mediterranean Basin is a meeting pot for many cultures where on the one hand, economic reasons, fundamentalisms and local specifics all concur in widening the gap in terms of a global order founded on the appreciation of difference; accepting others where coastal populations are obliged to interact in order to "manage common interests". It is precisely this strength that cements the aims for declination in programmes, plans and actions, taking into account however, the increased complexity of International relations on the one hand, in terms of the multiplying factor concerning the number of Actors engaged in "counting" on the world/global scene; on the other, for the weakening of the role of Nation-State. If this latter trend can contribute to resolving problems on a worldwide scale all necessitating marked integration between policies concerted on the widest scale possible, economic motivations and local specifics, not to mention sector logics and those of immediate advantage, all concurring in distancing from a global order, which effectively exists but which for many nations appears to be imposed rather than shared and founded on the acceptance of disparity.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Luca Ruggiero, Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Catania, Italy
Title: Euro-Mediterranean energy cooperation and the new geopolitical landscape arising from the "Arab Spring**"**
Abstract: The aim of the paper is to examine the relationship between Euro-Mediterranean energy cooperation plans and the new geopolitical and geo-economic uncertainty that arose from the waves of protest for democratic representation recently experienced in most Arab countries. The so called "Arab awakening" is leading to rethink the problems of security of energy supply and the issues of diversification of energy resources in the Mediterranean countries and in the EU. The effects of the "Arab Spring" which promises to be long and unpredictable, aggravated by a major international economic crisis, has had a negative impact on the oil and

natural gas interchange between the two shores of the Mediterranean. These also contributed to slow down some of the most important projects for the development of production and transportation of hydrocarbons in the Mediterranean Rim, essential in the context of diversification of energy supply of the EU and development of energy complementarity between EU countries and those of the South of the Mediterranean and the Near East. In particular those that belong to MENA (Middle East and North Africa), a region which includes some of the leading international countries supplier of oil and natural gas. Geopolitical uncertainties contributed to slow down not only public and private national energetic plans but also multilateral projects such as the MED-RING (Mediterranean Electricity Ring) a plan which aims at interconnecting the Euro-Med electric power transmission grids of 22 countries around the Mediterranean basin and the "The Mediterranean Solar Plan", concentrated on renewable resources (particularly photovoltaic, concentrated solar power and wind farms).

Presentation 4

Author(s): Bettina Bruns, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany

Title: Externalisation, external governance, remote control, extraterritorial control – how to grasp the EU's engagement towards its neighbours

Abstract: For some time now, the external dimension of the policy of the European Union (EU) gets constantly more important. The EU seeks to create a „ring of friends" consisting of well governed in mutual understanding linked direct neighbour states around its territory in order to guarantee its own well-being. The this way produced buffer zone should serve as a defense against e.g. unwanted flows of immigration in order to maintain the inner security of the Union. The described arrangement is conducted by programmes like the European Neighbourhood Programme or the Union of the Mediterranean. But how does the EU influence its neighbour states in such a dominant way that it manages to reach its aim, namely to leave any security threat to be dealt beyond its own territory within the responsibility of the "ring of friends"?

In our paper the above mentioned question shall be discussed conceptually by analyzing different strategies and actions taken place outside the territory of an agent (e.g. nation state, EU) who creates external judicial spaces in order to enforce its own stability and security. Understanding the term externalization as a delegation of tasks and costs towards other actors (Guiraudon: 2003), it would be interesting to see how this is done in the process of extra-territorialisation as "the means by which the EU attempts to push back […] the EU's external borders in order to control unwanted migration flows" (Rijpma & Cremona 2007:12).

Presentation 5

Author(s): Márcia da Silva, Universidad de Lisbon, Portugal and Universidade Estadual Centro-Oeste (UNICENTRO), Brasil

Title: Local and political reordering of the territory in Portugal from the aggregation of municipalities: economic strategies and local impacts

Abstract: This research is based on experiences gained from studies on local development and territorial planning, as well as on political and economic groups in Brazil and their links to international governments. Following the post-doctorate at the University of Lisbon, the author will analyse the role of local government reorganization in the management and planning -- from the aggregation of municipalities as a measure to promote public policy and / or an economy of public resources -- in the context of the current economic crisis in Portugal and other European countries. The proposed methodology is based on literature review, legislation, secondary data collection, research and interviews in newspapers and interviews carried out in public institutions that allow for comparison. The analysis of the results was a process that used systematic data, empirical evidence, theoretical discourse and dialogue with several participants in the research. In general terms, it is understood that in addition to administrative matters, clustering or grouping of municipalities should enable better interventions in the territory. This conclusion is based mainly on the articulation of common problems and the potential for development and improvement of people's quality of life. The assumption is that this process can improve the functionality of economic and territorial authorities. It is, nevertheless necessary to make the municipalities aggregation convenient for the resident population, so it can establish itself as an element of economic and social cohesion.

Session code:	S25 – Room S2
Session title:	**Postmodern Cartographies: epistemological and methodological issues in mapping power and social change**
Organizers:	**Edoardo Boria**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Cartography and power **(Parallel Session 5)**
Chair and Discussant: Claudio Cerreti, Roma Tre University, Italy

Presentation 1
Author: Michele Castelnovi, University of Genoa, Italy
Title: Chinese Boxes: Mapping Oecumene, from Martino Martini to Today.
Abstract: The name of the Chinese Empire is "Zhongguo" which means "Middle Kingdom". In the realization of China national identity, this concept has been developed through a cartographic symbology, with a particular representation of the ecumene displayed by a series of concentric squares.
The first Western description of this particular structure appears in a book by a Jesuit missionary born in Trento, Martino Martini, geographer and historian (1614-1661). He is also the first cartographer showing to Western scholars the real organization of the Chinese Empire, its bureaucracy and administrative decoupage, the construction of cities, roads, bridges and the grand architectural works made by the State, such as the Canal and the Great Wall. Martini was the first European capable to really understand the Chinese point of view, already expressed by a long and accurate tradition of Chinese geographers and cartographers, without the acquiescence typical of Western scholars.
In the last ten years (with a peak during the Beijing Olympics in 2008), this scheme with China at the center of the world has gained much popularity: a prime example of the relationship between cartography and the power to celebrate an identity.

Presentation 2
Author: Russell Foster, Newcastle University, United Kingdom
Title: Ave Imperator: cartographic sovereignty and the continental currency
Abstract: Maps lie. From the simplest charts to the most sophisticated cartographies, maps reduce the infinitely complex outside world into a highly generalised image, composed of a visual rhetoric and interpreted through a visual grammar (Kress and van Leeuwen 1996). Critical cartographers know that maps lie (Monmonier 2006), but the mechanisms which allow maps to propagate their cartographic claims are less well appreciated. In recent decades, Human Geography has made significant progress towards understanding maps as complex entities in their own right rather than handmaidens to other research, yet only limited research has been made into treating maps in an interdisciplinary manner. Maps are not mere tools of geography – they are visual images which communicate meanings on different levels of consciousness, constructing political imaginations in the minds of their readers (Foster 2013).
As part of an ongoing ESRC-funded research project investigating the purported use of 'cartoimperialism' within the European Union, this paper explores the semiological, symbological, and numismatic power of EU currency cartography to examine how maps can promote an 'imperial imagination'. Via a historical and historiographical examination of the rare power of currency iconography, and the epistemic relationship between currency's conscious issuer and subconscious user, and considering currency maps' prominent position within the public gaze, this paper argues that the cartographic iconography of EU currency is the ultimate cartoimperial tool for encouraging imperial identity within the European Union.

Presentation 3
Author: Bianca Maria Mennini, University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy
Title: Walking the line between mapping and mapmaking: the political implications of map ontology
Abstract: Since Harley's seminal work on power/knowledge dynamics inherent in maps, critical cartography has moved forward trying to go beyond the limits of his thought and further inquiring the ideological implications of the project of mapping. On the one hand, counter mapping, participatory GIS/mapping and art mapping have been regarded as ways of imagining a new objective and value-free mapmaking practice, by that reasserting its political dimension. On the other hand, analytical efforts have claimed for the necessity of a shift in critical approach whose main consequence implies the negation of a fixed ontology of maps. These perspectives stem from a renewed attention to the performative, contingent and contextual character of cartographic production, primarily grounded on the distinction between mapping and mapmaking. The aim of this paper is to discuss the question of the ontological status of maps, trying to demonstrate how ontology, epistemology and politics in

both process and product may not be separated. Moving from a comparison between maps produced in Italy during the Risorgimento and post-independence years and those created by OWS activists, it will argue that cartographic epistemology requires to be questioned as a knowledge/politics issue of space rather than be configured in terms of power relations within space.

Presentation 4
Author: Alessandro Ricci, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Italy
Title: Cartography of Dutch power in XVIIth Century: the *Leo Belgicus* symbolism for the construction of national identity
Abstract: The contribution's aim is to give a panoramic view of the Cartography in the Netherlands during its Golden Age. In particular, it will analyze the case of the zoomorphic cartography, that was the symbol of the national independence from the imperial power. I will try to connect this kind of cartographic production to the construction of the national identity. The contribution will also consider the economic changes, and how they had a direct influence in the emergence of the Dutch power, as a global one. There will be references on mapmaking examples, and to the most general Dutch map production in the XVIIth Century, that was defined the "happy industry" in European context of the Modern Ages.

SLOT 2: The social and cultural value of alternative mappings **(Parallel Session 6)**
Chair and Discussant: Edoardo Boria, Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy

Presentation 5
Author: Federica Burini, University of Bergamo**,** Italy
Title: Collaborative mapping for open cities: the case of Bergamo Open Mapping
Abstract: Since the beginning of the new millennium, the map came more and more into the practices of participatory planning leveraging the development and growth of Geographic Information Technologies, ie, the set of methods and technologies of transmission, processing, conversion, and elaboration of information for the acquisition and management of geographic data in digital form. The phenomenon of democratization of the Geoweb 2.0 technologies has led to a major paradigm shift and social change: from the production of geographic information upon request, to the cooperative and voluntary production (VGI - Volunteered Geographic Information) thanks to the spread of many systems, such as Wikimapia, OpenStreetMap, Google Map or Google Earth, to name the most famous. The paper aims at presenting the research conducted at the Diathesis Cartographic Lab of the University of Bergamo, which has designed and implemented Bergamo Open Mapping. It is a system of on-line participation based on the Geoweb 2.0, designed and engineered specifically for the candidacy of Bergamo European Capital of Culture 2019 in order to present cultural initiatives coming from the city inhabitants. The system is based on the SIGAP research methodology reformulated and adapted for the Open Mapping and it is related to the implementation of a complex participatory process working on different levels of collaboration: comprising the steps of communication, consultation and negotiation.

Presentation 6
Author: Maria Luisa Giordano, Université de Genève, Switzerland
Title: Mapping in common: defining roles in the construction of participatory cartographical knowledge
Abstract: Multiple-authors, translations, different roles in scientific teams could create uncertainty or conflicts about the authorship of any scientific production.
What happens when the group of authors becomes wider, tool changes and the relationship "researcher-researched" replaces the "scientific team"?
Defining the authorship of maps is always difficult: building databases, studying the topic and using cartographic language and tools are often different steps concerning different people.
In collective mapping (both in interdisciplinary teams and in participatory processes) usually there are one cartographer (or just a few) and a wider group of "knowledge-holders": how could we define roles among them if the only expert is not supposed to be the author?
In my thesis I use official cartographic production and mental maps to investigate the role of participation in recent changes of the concept of neighbourhood. The goal is creating a "collective" cartographic collection from these different sources through different tools, from GIS to thematic qualitative cartography.
I will present an intermediate production of different kind of cartography which represents some of my personal answers to questions arising not only ethics, but mostly about the relationship between the researcher and the public:

- Could we say that the result is collective as there's just one expert in the "output language"?
- Can knowledge-holders be the author of something that the cartographer worked again?

Can something that a non-scientific public wrote in a scientific language be used as a scientific product?

Presentation 7

Author: Elise Olmedo, Université Paris 1-Panthéon Sorbonne, UMR Géographie-Cités, Equipe E.H.GO, France

Title: Maps of emotion: the production of a spatial sensitive approach through cartography, an epistemological turn?

Abstract: This communication aims at presenting one of the evolutions of contemporary cartography. A certain number of artistic cartographers are turning towards representing the sensitive dimension of space. In order to do this, these maps have certain autonomy and have taken certain liberties regarding to the rules and conventions of traditional cartography. These emotional maps recount themselves as spatial experiences. They also do a fine job in showing the experience of an intellectual journey: they are the maps of spaces in which one lives and they show perceptions. The collection of these documents was done in various publications and on the basis of data from landscape and architectural schools. If on one hand, the sphere of art produces a large part of the corpus, the landscapers, architects and some professors in human sciences contribute significantly to another important part of the corpus. The final corpus thus reunites images of different natures manifesting a major epistemological evolution. As a matter of fact, the map is a reflection and a communication tool, and in the present case, it permits to interpret and to make sensible emotions, coming from the space. All of these images carry a spatial memory on emotions.

Most of my doctoral work rely on this reflection and I will present my research object and my method of analysis of this cartographic corpus. With these methodological points of reference, we will be able to compare the maps from different perceptibility areas. This mapping epistemology will turn toward the idea of the map as an object in perpetual social and cultural evolution, with an infinite number of possible appropriations enriching the representation of space in all its dimensions.

Presentation 8

Author: Isabella Tamponi, University of Rome “Tor Vergata”, Italy

Title: Developments in media communication: can cartography became an instrument of power when transmitting messages?

Abstract: The intent of this paper is to explore how power works through maps, informing how they are made, read, and otherwise used. The growing space that is given to the maps in the mass media is leading increasingly the need to investigate the maps as a vehicle, not naive, of information. The media are investing more and more on cartographic representations with the purpose to follow and show the events that affect today’s societies: with the monitoring of the news “they” can anticipate and understand the evolving challenges and represent it.

For example: Le Monde devotes more space to mapping, which could be defined “geopolitics”. Le Figaro is giving more and more space to infography, reducing the space devoted to the texts for leave it to the cartographic representations. Also The New York Times is surround of the best graphic designers as did the Guardian.

Developments in the use and dissemination of cartography require a new critical view of maps as communication tool. Two works by Denis Wood and Jeremy Crampton investigates how the power (policy, editorial…) "speaks" through the maps. Harley and Woodward also said that we need to study the maps as a language, not only as geometrical measurements or a geographic grid, neither as a linear or simple projection. Maps are not only what they represent, but they are much more: geographic representations are the product of economic and social history, and they must be studied in relation to that context.

Presentation 9

Authors: Ives Vodanović, University of Zagreb, Croatia. Petar Rastija, University of Zagreb, Croatia. Filip Jakopović, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

Title: Beauty is in the eye of the beholder: the visiting students’ perception of Zagreb

Abstract: The paper deals with the perception of the City of Zagreb from the visiting students’ perspective. The basic hypothesis is that perception of any place is the result of a plethora of interactions, such as those between the physical world, one’s own perspective and experience, city marketing, and many others. Mental maps are one of the ways in which the results of such interactions can be studied. A special emphasis in this paper is given to the perceived tourist attractions of the City of Zagreb.

The study was conducted on a sample of 50 foreign students, using methods of mental maps and combining it with a questionnaire. In the first map students were asked to draw key objects, streets and areas which they consider interesting/worth seeing on a blank map. In the second map students were asked to mark city quarters which they find (un)interesting on a map of Zagreb with full street grid. The questionnaire provided us with additional information on students’ perception and experience of Zagreb as a tourist destination. The maps were analyzed using qualitative methods and quantitative methods through GIS modeling, and then linked to the questionnaire which was also analyzed qualitatively and using SPSS software. The final result of the study is an aggregate map of Zagreb showing combined drawings of all the maps. The study demonstrated how much knowledge about Zagreb visiting students acquired during their stay as well as their subjective perception of space as a result of the experience of the City.

Session code:	S26 – Room G1
Session title:	**Recent development in global changes and human mobilities**
Organizer(s):	**Armando Montanari**, Rome University Sapienza (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Human mobility perceptions (Parallel Session 1)
Chair: Armando Montanari, Rome Sapienza University, Italy

Presentation 1
Author: Nicolò Marchesini**,** University of Portsmouth, UK
Title: Does internal migration affect the mental health of migrants? An analysis of depression and anxiety using the British Households Panel Survey, 1991-2008.
Abstract: There has been considerable research exploring the relationship between international migration and mental health, especially regarding migrants from poor to developed regions, showing that such movement leads to poorer mental health status [e.g. Ödegaard, 1932; Lin et al, 1979; Chocrane & Bal, 1987; Beiser et al, 1989; Sashidharan, 1993; Selten & Sijben, 1994; Bhugra et al, 1997; Bhugra, 2004]. However, little research has explored the mental health of those who migrate within their country of origin. In England, by mid-2010, 2.63 million people had moved from one Local Authority to another, representing around 5% of the total population (ONS, 2011). The main aim of this project is to analyse the effect of internal migration in England on the risk of experiencing 'common mental disorders' such as anxiety and depression. The research presented here focuses on the spatial dimension of migration, investigating whether there is a health penalty from moving from a rural to an urban area or from an affluent to a more deprived area (or vice versa). In order to analyse this effect, 3,509 individuals from the British Households Panel Survey (BHPS) are followed between 1992 and 2008, and multilevel models are used to investigate the individual and place influences on the mental health status of these migrants.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Anna Ortiz**,** Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain; Cristobal Mendoza, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, México
Title: At personal crossroads: perceptions, experiences and everyday strategies of a group of young postgraduate students in Barcelona (Spain)
Abstract: Literature on "migrants on the middle" is an emerging topic in the field of the migration studies. These migrants generally have medium to high levels of formal education and occupy intermediary job positions in labour markets because of their age and/or relatively scarce labour experiences. Specifically this paper focuses on a group of "migrants on the middle", a collective of PhD foreign students who are temporarily living in Barcelona. The research that is based on qualitative analysis explores the everyday spatial practices and experiences of a group of 30 Latin American and European PhD students who have moved to Barcelona for completing their education. This group values positively the chance of living (and studying) in Barcelona, which constitutes a break in their lives. Indeed students' everyday lives in the city open up previously unexpected personal choices, partly because it offers many potentialities concerning the use of public spaces. On the negative side, for some, the city is perceived as too expensive, with too many tourists and very affected by economic crisis. As for labour market opportunities in future, some interviews express their intentions of stay longer in the city. This desire is sometimes expressed in sceptical terms, since the current stressful financial situation of Spanish universities cast shadows on their preferences. Yet, especially for Latin Americans, they consider that, if returning, they will get better job position

Presentation 3
Author(s): Josefina Domínguez-Mujica, University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain; Ramon Díaz Hernández, University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain; Juan Parreño-Castellano, University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain;
Title: Residential preferences of the foreign retired immigrants: the case of the Canary Islands (Spain)
Abstract: The immigration of retired foreigners to Spain has been extraordinarily important since the end of the 20th century. There are several studies about this phenomenon; however only a few have included adequately the geographical perspective. We aim with this paper to develop this topic, making use of the micro-scale data (at individual level) provided by the National Institute of Statistic (INE). We analyze both the information collected from the municipal registers and the change in residential records. This material allows us to determine the geographical preferences of the immigrants to settle down, the auto-exclusion practices that characterize certain communities, and the reasons behind both processes. To understand this, it is crucial to take into account

the historic inertia and the real estate market. A detailed look into what happens in the Canary Islands can highlight the role that geography plays in the residential decisions of elderly people. These important decisions are taken at the end of their lives under free will and economic comfort, and go beyond the search of a 'place in the sun'.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Zenija Kruzmetra, Latvia University of Agriculture, Latvia
Title: Population Mobility as Society Structure Effecting Process: case of Latvia
Abstract: The processes of globalization in last decades have influenced significant changes in population mobility. The features of multi-level and multi actor processes may be observed in Latvia too and led the structural changes of the society. The territorial regrouping is taking place. The population of Latvia is shrinking both because of reduction in natural growth and because of migration. In period 2000-2011 the density of population has grown in 15,7% of municipalities, in 84,3% - has decreased, but in 40,7% of municipalities decreased even more than 20% (excluded 9 large cities). The significant structural changes of society are observed in peri-urban areas, where by contrast, population is increasing largely because of domestic migration. Mobility in such territories results in dynamic changes in the composition and placement of population. A detailed study was carried out in Riga peri-urban area. The author use data from Latvian Central Statistical Bureau and data from survey conducted by Department of Human Geography of the University of Latvia "Residents of the Riga Agglomeration" (2007-2009). The survey covered 2367 respondents: those who are born there, who moved to peri-urban territory of Riga prior to 1991, those who moved between 1991 and 2000, and those who moved after 2000. In this area new community model is emerging, which based on four basic groups. The groups have different social power, different values, needs and lifestyles which lead to the transformation of the territory. Due to mobility in this area social structure becomes more diverse and more optimal for development.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Robert Stojanov, Global Change Research Centre, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic; Barbora Duží, Global Change Research Centre, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic
Title: Climate extremes and migration in South Asia: the local experts' knowledge and perception
Abstract: The paper deals with environmental change and migration patterns in South Asia with a special focus on India and Bangladesh. We investigate how livelihood activities of local population are affected by climate extremes. In this context, out-migration represents a proactive adaptation strategy responding to combination of real and perceived environmental change. We examine perception of environmental factors by wide range local expert community conducting field research and interviews with experts in three regions, Rajasthan, Assam, and provinces of South-West Bangladesh. Our research enabled us to compare perception of livelihood conditions and climate change consequences. Our results confirm that the climate extremes are perceived by local experts as one of the key factors of population movements in regions in question.

SLOT 2: Analysis methods (Parallel Session 2)

Chair: Gabor Michalko, Geographical Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

Presentation 1
Author(s): Barbara Staniscia, Department of European, American and Intercultural Studies, Rome Sapienza University, Italy; Armando Montanari, Department of European, American and Intercultural Studies, Rome Sapienza University, Italy
Title: Human mobility and coastal areas: a research methodology
Abstract: Coastal areas are fragile and over-used environments, object of contention between multiple users and different uses. Users of the coast are, among others, the residents but also migrants, tourists, visitors, commuters, persons who visit it regularly for recreation and leisure. The SECOA project has studied environmental conflicts in coastal areas and considered, among other aspects, the impact of mobility, temporary and permanent, for production-related and consumption-related purposes. This paper proposes an analysis of the phenomenon of human mobility in coastal areas bringing the experience of the research carried out within the project SECOA, presenting a specific methodology and the results derived from different case studies.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Etienne Piguet, Institut de géographie, Neuchâtel University, Switzerland
Title: Global change and migration : an overview
Abstract: The impact of global change on migration is attracting an increasing attention from both policy-makers and researchers. Yet, knowledge in this field remains limited and fragmented. This paper therefore provides an overview of the climate change – migration nexus: on the basis of available empirical findings, it investigates the key issues at stake, including the social and political context in which the topic emerged; states' policy responses and the views of different institutional actors; critical perspectives on the actual relationship between the environment and (forced) migration; the concepts and notions most adequate to address this relationship as well as international law and policy orientations.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Luca Deravignone, Department of European, American and Intercultural Studies, Rome Sapienza University, Italy
Title: Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Self Organised Map (SOM), contribution to mobility analysis
Abstract: The effects of human mobility on urban settlements are several and various, especially when located in coastal areas. In these cases, in fact, also other aspects, like climate change and environmental issues, are involved. The increasing human mobility, summed to financial, economic and goods mobility, can be considered as a relevant element affecting coastal urban areas determining a pressure on the area. Stakeholders involved in the urban context can be considered as different aspects of long and short term mobility itself: residents, commuters, tourists and so on. The European project SECOA (Solutions for Enviromental Contrasts in Coastal Areas) aimed, as the acronym suggests, to investigate contrasts in coastal urban areas. To achieve this the project analysed several metropolitan areas located in eight European and Asian countries, treated via a multidisciplinary approach, essential in understanding and dealing with complex and dynamic problems. Several disciplines were involved, including socio-economic, environmental, natural hazards and sustainability related variables, all considered in their spatial context. The use of GIS was an integrating part of the whole process so that conflicts could be considered in relationship with the territory they belong, since they exist and develop in a real, not virtual, space. The analyses made use of artificial neural networks, in particular the use of SOM (Self Organizing Maps) in order to analyse all the quantitative and qualitative aspects involved, trying to synthesize the complexity typical of these systems.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Angela Alaimo, Université deTrento, Italy; Alessandra Scroccaro.
Title: Mobilités en action dans les réseaux du "made in Italy"
Abstract: Les réseaux de la production du « made in Italy » entre Italie, Tunisie et Roumanie sont faits par des hommes et des femmes. Leurs vies ne sont presque jamais prises en considérations lors des études économiques et géographiques des délocalisations italiennes. Notre présentation s'intéresse aux réseaux de la production à travers les personnes qui les créent, à travers leurs histoires de vie. Les délocalisations, comme les entreprises sont réalisées par des personnes qui ont un ancrage très différent des entreprises. Ainsi délocaliser n'est pas si facile et comporte toute une série de changements sur la mobilité des personnes, ainsi que sur leur ancrage et leur identité territoriale. La logique de la multinationale qui se déplace partout très facilement est très différente de celle de la petite entreprise manufacturière sous-traitante qui cherche ailleurs des couts de production désormais trop élevés en Italie. Premièrement nous allons nous intéresser aux différents types de personne qui font partie des réseaux de la production et répondent aux questions : qui sont les personnes qui bougent dans les réseaux de la production? D'où viennent-elles? Quelles sont leurs histoires? Quelles sont leurs motivations? Existent-elles des stratégies communes qui suivent ces déplacements? Ensuite, nous allons montrer les résultats de ces réseaux et plus particulièrement l'ancrage territorial ou pas des personnes, ainsi que l'émergence de territoires circulaires entre Italie, Roumanie et Tunisie. Nous allons conclure sur les possibles scénarios futurs de ces mobilités et sur les nouvelles figures professionnelles qui en ressortent.

SLOT 3: Ongoing changes (Parallel Session 3)
Chair: Barbara Staniscia, Rome Sapienza University, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Vera Graovac Matassi, University of Zadar, Croatia
Title: Recent population mobility in Croatia – causes and consequences
Abstract: Croatia (population: 4.28 million) is a traditional emigrational country where intensive emigration has been present for over a century. However, we can distinguish several emigration waves from Croatia. In late 19th and early 20th century most of the emigrants went overseas, in the United States. In the interwar period, the emigration waves were oriented toward South America, Australia and European countries. After the WWII the most significant emigration waves were oriented toward the neighbouring countries (primarily Italy), and then

to the highly developed European countries (mostly for economic and political reasons). In late 20th century, the emigration has been related to the Homeland War, which caused mass population movement. In the first decade of the 21st century, the influence of the economic crisis on emigration is evident. From 1880 to 2011, approximately 2.5 million people emigrated from Croatia, out of which about a half a million emigrated from mid-20th century onwards. Such intensive emigration has had extremely negative effects on population development in Croatia, natural population change, fertility and biological structure. Today, Croatia is faced with depopulation and it is still to be seen how the accession to the EU in July this year will affect population movements, i.e. will the immigration to EU member states increase due to better job opportunities and present unfavourable economic situation in Croatia.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Carlos Hugo Soria, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain; Roberto D.Pisonero, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid , Spain

Title: Territory and Mobility: Current Perspectives of High Speed Rail and Low Cost Air Transport in Europe

Abstract: This paper demonstrates the current socioeconomic panorama of two new transport modes developed in Europe during the last phase of the 20th century: high speed rail and the low-cost air transport. In this phase, both models are very important because they have grown very quickly (immediacy) and they have allowed an increasingly large number of people to participate in globalization. This process continues today, well into the new century, and is a faithful reflection of the new social, tourism, and information demands that are characteristic of a new socio-territorial paradigm. This way, the territory can be viewed as a prim in which it is very common to see new infrastructures and communication nodes linked to air and railway transport; the construction of modern stations for new high-speed trains and the renovation of old secondary airports to develop give content to the new low cost air traffic are examples of these transformations. These two transport modes are characterized by the desire to maximize speed and minimize cost over a given territory. Modifications in the system occur due to flow changes and economic dynamics, and the changing needs of postmodern society. Therefore, a new integrational geographic model of these new circumstances is needed.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Ana Pejdo, Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Croatia

Title: Cycling as a new form of urban mobility – case study Zadar (Croatia)

Abstract: Zadar is a city situated in Littoral Croatia with a population of 75,062 (2011). During the last decades numerous problems have arisen regarding transportation system within the city limits. As one of the most popular tourist destinations in Littoral Croatia, Zadar attracts large volumes of tourist flows causing additional problems for resident population and numerous visitors. Traffic congestion, especially in the city centre causes longer trip times, parking difficulties and delays for all involved in the transport system. Public transport system in Zadar is designed as a radial one focused on peak hour commuter travel. One of the ways to improve mobility and solve some of public transport system problems is to encourage cycling as a new mobility solution. Cycling is the best type of transport for short-distance trips and it is considered low-carbon environment-friendly, economical and above all beneficiary to human health. This paper will analyse the distribution of cycling lanes in Zadar and give some guidance for their future construction. Based on a survey, authors will provide data on willingness of local population to use cycling more frequent for their every day trips. Since majority of all trips in Zadar range up to five kilometres, possibilities for the introduction of shared cycling scheme will be analysed.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Dovilé Krupickaité, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Title: Demographical factors of regional differentiation of migration

Abstract: Strong depopulation in Lithuanian rural regions and increasing population in several metropolitan areas determine different patterns or internal and outward migration. The comparison of regional distribution of population, age structures and migration leads to the following tentative conclusion: 1) from sparsely populated, rural areas with a predominant aged population, people mostly to larger cities (not abroad); 2) the population of areas with a younger population age structure and of urban areas tends to move abroad. The presentation shows different patterns of population processes in different types of regions.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Elina Apsite-Berina, University of Latvia, Latvia; Maris Berzins, University of Tartu, Estonia; Zaiga Krisjane, University of Latvia, Latvia
Title: Crisis migrants – new trend of the recent EU mobility
Abstract: The study analyses recent trends of emigration from Latvia to the Western Europe. Economic downturn affected diversity of migration out-flows and speed up for new wave of emigration. Moreover, new destinations are set up by different conditions and attract migrant groups with various backgrounds. This study highlights the characteristics of Latvian migrants to the top destination countries and aims to analyse differences between migrants groups moving to the UK, Germany and Nordic countries. The analysis is based on the internet based survey conducted in year 2012. The results of the study indicate that recent emigrants represent various groups of population with the background of previous migration experience, diversity of emigration reasons and the huge influence from the current economic conditions in the origin and decision making process while choosing the most attractive destination. Analysis distinguishes only certain groups of people who are in favor of return to the origin however setting the preconditions that could change the future plans. Current context of economic conditions, uncertainty and unemployment in Latvia leaves space for grea challenge crises-migrants are facing.

SLOT 4: Cultural interactions (Parallel Session 4)

Chair: Pere A. Salvà-Tomàs, University of Balearic Islands, Spain

Presentation 1
Author(s): Carlo Angelo Brusa, Università del Piemonte Orientale "Amedeo Avogadro", Italy; Davide Papotti, Università di Parma, Italy
Title: Migration and processes of cultural interaction:
outcomes from the Italian geographical research and study opportunities facing "Metropolis 2014"
Abstract: One of the author of this proposal, Carlo Brusa, has been national coordinator of the National Interest Research Project 2008 entitled "Migration and processes of cultural interaction: forms of integration and territorial organization in some Italian case studies"; he is also the coordinator of the Working Group on Migrations of the Association of Italian Geographers. The second author has been active part of both the project and the working group in the last years. A few months after the conclusion of the above mentioned project, it appears useful to reflect on the project outcomes and the directions for future research. The opportunity given by the EUGEO conference seems particularly interesting, given the international dimension of the event, which assures the possibility to exchange opinions, knowledge and methodology with scholars from several countries. In our presentation, we will offer an overview of what we consider the most promising outcomes of our researches, especially regarding the continuously evolving problems that migration studies are currently facing in the European area. Our presentation will try to present a platform for the future research activities of the Working Group on Migration, which is preparing for an important international event: the Forum Metropolis 2014. Next year Forum, in fact, will be entitled "Energy for the Planet. Feeding Cultures". It will take place in Milan during the Italian semester of Presidency of the European Union. The forum mirrors, starting with its title, the focus of the International Expo 2015, entitled "Feeding the Planet. Energy for Life", which will take place in Milan.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Istvan Süli-Zakar, University of Debrecen, Hungary; Mihály Tömöri, Institute of Tourism and Geography, College of Nyíregyháza, Hungary
Title: Investigation of the Mobility Attempts of Roma People in South Eartern Europe
Abstract: The largest ethnic minority of the European Union is constituted by the approximately 10-12 million Roma population. Geographically they are primarily located in the South Eastern European EU Member States, and the solution of the Roma question constitutes a number one problem in the home affairs of these countries. Most of the countries are already members – or candidate members – of the European Union but their joining to the Western market economies is not lacking problems. As a consequence of the current financial and economic crisis, the EU has become even more "two-speed". In this crisis situation the situation of the Roma population living here has become particularly hopeless. The rapid increase in the number of the Roma population in South Eastern Europe living among the conditions of the demographic boom, as well as their geographical expansion intensify the sensitivity of the mainstream society regarding the questions of the transforming coexistence. The shift in the ratio within the population sharpened and magnified the differences between the dissimilar lifestyle and the philosophy of life respecting the two major social groups which led to sharpening tensions. In South Eastern Europe in the 1980s - caused by the natural population decrease and the depopulation of the villages - segregated Roma rural areas occur in the peripheries mainly because of the cheap houses. These houses are neglected and slowly became death-trap. This generates also an inner mobility, they move from the above-mentioned areas to the pauperizationed quarters of the cities, so this leads to the evolution of ethnic ghettos. Of course; the deeply desperate Roma population makes more and more attempts

in order to be able to migrate from the South Eastern European countries to the richer regions of Western Europe and North America in the hope of an easier life. They, however, face more and more obstacles. The social and economic integration of the Roma population in South Eastern Europe is mainly hindered by the low level of education, the high level of unemployment, criminality and the existing prejudices experienced in the mainstream society. Activities connected the integration swallow great amount of money, to put up this means a difficult challenge for the second-speed member states. For the fast and successful integration of the Roma population only European cooperation and financial base is needed.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Perrine Devleeshouwer, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
Title: Youth urban mobility in Brussels and the global valorisation of mobility
Abstract: With recent development in global changes some theories (Bauman, 1999, Urry, 2005) put forward the growing importance and valorisation of mobility in our societies. According to these theories mobility is now a factor of differentiation and inequality. As spatial mobility is socially valorised it has become a condition for social integration. The global importance of spatial mobility has many consequences on social processes at State level but also at local level (Robertson, 1995). My paper aims to investigate these consequences in a specific urban context: Brussels. Brussels offers an interesting case for studying spatial mobilities. As the European capital, Brussels is international, cosmopolite and multicultural; but at the same time it is a highly ethnically and socially segregated city. In this context, I analyse valorisation and practices of spatial mobilities by young people. I use mixed methods. I analyse 40 qualitative interviews, 160 questionnaires, and mental maps. I put forward the variety of spatial mobilities of young people in Brussels. Results lead us to a comprehensive understanding of youth urban experience. Youngsters develop several spatial mobility patterns and various practices in the urban space: some pupils move all around the city; others move mainly around the city centre; and some youth move generally around the area of residence. I explore the role of social origin, of neighbourhood effect, gender, ethnic origin etc. I also explore the hypothesis of these mobility patterns being a kind of social differentiation among youth. Doing so I show how urban practices are linked with school experiences and trajectory.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Damar Magaš, University of Zadar, Croatia; Ana Pejdo, University of Zadar, Croatia
Title: Future development of Zadar County Transport System after Croatia's ascension to the EU
Abstract: During the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century Zadar County went through the thorough socio-economic changes followed by modifications of transport system. In the coastal area demographic, economic and transport concentration reached their maximum, creating pressure on the environment. The aforementioned processes caused changes in the socio-geographic structure and created the need for defining the integral transport system that will effectively connect all settlements in Zadar County, but also Zadar County with the rest of the Republic of Croatia, as well as with Europe. Transport system of Zadar County consists of developed highway network, Zadar Airport, international railroad line and passenger and commercial sea port of national importance. Although the development of Zadar County transport system at the beginning of the 21st century had exclusively positive influence on economy, there is still evident disproportion between road, air and sea passenger transport in relation to rail and commercial sea transport. At the entrance to the European Union Republic of Croatia needs to define the future development of its transport system according to EU's plans and directives. That especially refers to Balitic-Adriatic transport corridor and the prospects for Croatian active involvement in its realisation. Paper will analyse transport system of Zadar County within the Republic of Croatia and in relation to EU members, i.e. Slovenia and Italy. Adriatic-Ionian transport corridor will connect all major Adriatic and Ionian ports in that way creating integral transport network of seven European countries.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Antonietta Pagano, LUISS University of Rome, Rome, Italy
Title: Human capital mobility in Europe: is the Old Continent still attractive for talents?
Abstract: Last decades has been characterized by deep transformations of scientific-technological, political-cultural and socio-economical system. The occurrence of increasingly globalized labor market, reduction of transport costs, growing speed of media along with digital technologies development have supported greater movement of goods, ideas and people. At the same time, other two phenomena have followed modifying human mobilities: the remarkable centrality of science and technology in leading economic sectors, and the polarization on knowledge-intensive sectors producing a strong predilection for skilled professionals. Knowledge and innovation have become crucial factors in every economic system, requiring, hence, qualified human capital, which could be defined as the knowledge and expertise embodied in individuals that enhance scientific and economic development. Therefore, highly skilled professionals have turn to be a key element, as they can produce beneficial effect on innovation and the demographic structure of the hosting society. This contribution aims at focusing on the current features of skilled migration geography in Europe, providing an atlas of talents

distribution and concentration throughout the Europe Union, bearing in mind that skills accumulation does not necessarily mean innovation. To this end, a comparative analysis of main innovative regions will be provided, in order to better understand weaknesses and strengths characterizing the area. The abovementioned analysis will represent the starting point to produce possible scenarios of European growth and development (or even decline) from the economic, demographic and scientific viewpoints, important to understand the likely strategies to be followed to make EU a cutting-edge economy.

SLOT 5: Consumption led human mobility (Parallel Session 5)

Chair: Josefina Domínguez-Mujica, University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain.

Presentation 1

Author(s): Gabor Michalko, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary; Tamara Ratz, Kodolanyi Janos University of Applied Sciences, Hungary; Anna Irimias, Kodolanyi Janos University of Applied Sciences, Hungary

Title: Invisible tourism within the Carpathian basin: mobility patterns and new features

Abstract: Since the access to the European Union, new mobility patterns and features of migration have been traced in Hungary. The access to the European Union of Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia in 2004, and of Romania in 2007, guaranteed the application of "free circulation of persons" right for European citizens enhancing mobility through internal borders. However, due to the global financial and economic crisis these mobility patterns have significantly changed (especially the shopping and VFR tourism, but also transit travel). The Carpathian basin is a geographical term for a region shared by eight countries located in Central-Eastern-Europe with different socio-economic and political backgrounds heavily influenced by the historical turmoil of the 20th century. Hungary, located in a central position of the Carpathian basin, has recently become a "place of transition" in Central-Eastern-Europe. Every year at least 40 million foreigners cross Hungary's borders where migration categories and tourism-related categories (excursionist, transit traveller, tourists) are interrelated and mixed up. Since completely new economic, political and historical conditions appeared during the latest 20 years, the old concepts should be reformulated. In order to understand scientifically those mobility patterns that are created by transit travellers or by people staying within the country for less than 24 hours, a new definition and new concepts are needed. The present paper aims to define the term and the phenomenon of invisible tourism within the Carpathian basin presenting some particular features. Furthermore, the aim is to highlight the role of geographers to understand the new features of mobility.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Rossella Belluso, Rome Sapienza University, Italy

Title: A look at human mobility: the food-ethnoscape in Rome. A case study: the Esquilino district

Abstract: In the last decade, the persistent crisis that encompassed both the economic and social areas has increased and changed the urbanization processes related to the human mobility, in particular the so called "permanent mobility". The objective of this work is to perform a diachronic analysis of the immigrants' flows, and the consequent human mobility, that rose to a considerable magnitude in Rome during the years 2002 – 2012. In this first phase of the research, the aim is to evaluate how and how much the immigrants' entrepreneurship in the catering area has developed, spread and integrated into the social and economic fabric of the city. To this end, through a qualitative-quantitative analysis, with particular emphasis to the Esquilino district, the spatial distribution of restaurants run by immigrants has been studied.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Yoshiyuki Ishizaki, College of Business Administration, Department of Business Administration, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan

Title: Human mobility and tourism marketing in Japan: the new trend for human resource management

Abstract: The one of the most important national policy in Japan is a tourism policy. Due to the statistics, the number of outbound tourists in Japan reached to almost 17 million in 2011 but the number of inbound was about 6 million. Japanese government established Japan Tourism Agency (JTA) in 2008. This agency has been tackling to improve this imbalance, but situation has not been dramatically changed. Japan has a rich tourism resource, and security level is very high. Why Japan can not improve this problem? JTA pointed one of the reasons is the shortage of young workforce who has been well trained as a tourism professionals. The reasons of young people in Japan do not want to work at tourism industry were low wedge and long working hours. However, the employment condition in Japan has dramatically changed. Due to the declining birth rate、parents and children themselves want to stay their hometown. When Japan enjoyed the economic prosperity during 1960's and 1970's, young people rushed to urban area for getting high wages and the chance of promotion, and their parents also admitted this kind of attitude naturally. The new trend in Japan is to stay at hometown and to get a job at tourism industry, because they can stay there for a long time. This trend brings the change of human mobility in Japan. This survey investigates such a change and give some lessons to Europe.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Pere A. Salvà-Tomàs, University of Balearic Islands, Spain

Title: Tourism and international retirement migration in Spain: relationship between tourism, mobility and residential tourism

Abstract: The aim of this paper is the analysis of the results of the survey MIRES (Research Project "International *Retirement Migration in Spain. Identity, Impacts, Integration"*. CSIC. CSO2008-06458-C02-01 / GEOG) relative to the role of the tourism in the election process of Spain as residence destination for an important group of foreigners of 50 and more years. The tourism and the tourist promotion of Spain represent an important factor in the search of spaces of international retirement migration. It can settle down retires' mobility models through a narrow relationship among the evolution of Spain as tourist destination and the changes taken place in the tourists cohorts. Many of the present retired residents represent the incorporation of the baby - boomers that inaugurated the Spain mass tourism in the decade of the 60's and 70's. A great part of the answers of those interviewed foreigners of 50 and more years declares that they visited Spain as tourists in previous years. These tourists that could consent to the purchase of second houses, and that, once reached their jubilation, they were transformed into habitual and/or temporary residences that implied temporary and/or permanent stays in Spain as internationals retirement migrants. This way Spain has transformed into one of the main destinations for the residential migration among the European pensioners who settle in coastal areas.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Mihály Tömöri, Institute of Tourism and Geography, College of Nyíregyháza, Hungary

Title: Changes and new trends of mobility in Hungary's retail sector due to the economic crisis

Abstract: The global economic crisis, which started in 2008, and its economic and social consequences have deeply impacted Hungary in the past few years. The crisis has influenced virtually all areas of life generating significant changes in economic and social mobility. The retail sector is a special branch of the economy, which is in intermediate position between production and consumption. As a result, the retail sector is able to reflect the changes in the economy and society very quickly and accurately. Due to the economic crisis all players of the economy (producers, retailers, and consumers) are facing a completely new situation, which requires new answers and solutions. The altered circumstances have induced a variety of adaptation strategies. International and Hungarian retail chains have reassessed their corporate strategy and the restructuring of the formerly stable retail market has started, which meant that some international retail chains have left the Hungarian market, mergers and acquisitions have become much more widespread and localization strategies have significantly altered. Consumers have adapted to the altered circumstances by changing their shopping behaviour and habits, which (among other things) has resulted in the modification of customer mobility, product choice and the popularity of different retail channels. The paper aims to analyse recent changes in economic and social mobility that have taken place in Hungary since the outbreak of the economic crisis.

Session code:	S27 – Room F1
Session title:	**Rural development policy and local identities in the European Union**
Organizer(s):	**Tiziana Banini**, Rome University Sapienza (Italy) **Fabio Pollice**, University of Salento (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: UE policies and new trends **(Parallel Session 3)**
Chair: Maria Gemma Grillotti, Università Medcampus di Roma (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Gargano Giuseppe (University of Newcastle, UK)
Title: Definition of a potential rural development model as a governance instrument through the analysis of the rural development political strategies in UK and in Italy
Abstract: In the last few years, Local Action Groups have become common practice in the governance of rural areas. To advance this understanding the present research draws on the experience of practical examples of LAGs, operating in the UK and in Italy. This comparison will involve isolating key elements (the participative approach, policy networks, bottom-up strategies and action plans) where it is possible to find common points and key differences, as well as the evaluation of the politics behind it. From this investigation the existence of local partnership depend primarily on the local context, the existence of opportunities, the issues to be addressed, a broad mobilisation of local actors, a flexible local space. These meet the initial expected benefits from such a practice as for example broader participation, greater reciprocity between rural development actors and territories, and an increase in local capacity for development action. Besides, the cases allow a focused comparison of the rural areas, bearing in mind the global, regional and national context within which they operate. Like case studies, they remain sensitive to the details of particular countries and policies but in addition they demand the intellectual discipline inherent in the comparative enterprise where comparison must be addressed, similarities and differences identified and some effort made to account for the contrasts observed. Finally, this investigation will let try to evaluate how effective are local authorities in implementing the EU rural development model and its implications if one extrapolates a rural model and export it beyond the EU.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Ricciardelli Antonella – Urso Giulia (Università del Salento, Italy)
Title: Enhancing local identity in rural areas: some empirical evidence from LAGs' experience in a southern region of Italy
Abstract: Starting from a description of the general characteristics and main objectives of the European Union's LEADER Initiative, the paper examines its effects in terms of reinforcement of the identity of rural areas through the study of its application in a region of the South of Italy: Apulia. This is a relevant case study since Apulia region added the topic «Recovering the identity of rural areas» to the four priority themes stated within this EU policy. Session 1 analyzes the deeper philosophy behind LEADER approach as a powerful tool for the promotion of rural development in general and for the animation of local identity and collective action. Session 2 describes the state of the art of LEADER initiatives in Apulia region analyzing the kind of rural development strategies LAGs implemented as well as the kind of local projects they financed in order to fulfill the regional priority of enhancing identity for rural areas. Session 3 presents the research methodology based on a mapping of the projects carried out by LAGs in relation with their context of application and on some key informant interviews. Session 4 discusses the main results of the empirical study. Conclusions in Session 5 include suggested guidelines for local policy makers and stakeholders in view of the next programming period (2014-2020) under the rural development programs funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Yubero Bernabé Claudia (Université de Montpellier III, France)
Title: Leader approach in Madrid and Valencia (Spain). Rural and local development model in transfer. A contribution for Geography of Public Policy
Abstract: Since the 90s, a growing concern on the policy convergence of nations across the world has questioned Political scientists within comparative politics. Policy transfer and convergence studies have become a fruitful current of thought for questions around the European Union. In fact, the EU context is considered paradigmatic for analyzing the complexity of this phenomenon. Only very recently, Geographers had enhanced this conceptual framework to study the policy transfer, overcoming institutionalist limitations. Understanding the constructed character of territories and policies, managing different scales or limiting rationality with context explanations,

are bound to be the main contributions. We aim at contribute to Geographical studies of public policy by considering the mobilities and mutations of the European local-based model of rural development, through the LEADER approach, within the different scales of subsidiarity. Indeed, the EU gives a certain flexibility to policy borrowers for its implementation (setting the project territory boundaries, grouping rules for Local Action Groups, call for project modalities etc.). To what extent does the LEADER approach adopted at each scale hybridize? What are the consequences on the local governance? Can we effectively speak about policy convergence? Transposition of the LEADER approach for the 2007-2013 period will be analyzed at the national scale and compared at the regional and local scales. Community of Madrid and Community of Valencia as well as two different LAG areas will be our testing areas of this new theoretical framework by Geographers. We aim at showing how the convergence exists at instruments level but it does not at model level.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Rizzo Simone Luca – Messina Patrizia (Università di Padova, Italy)
Title: Multifuncionality and processes of "broadening" in the Veneto Region: current issues and new trends
Abstract: The increase in global competition together with the conquest of markets shares by non-European new "entries" (as in the wine production filière) are reshaping agriculture and relationships. Potentially ever-decreasing farm incomes push EU territories and territorial actors – farms in primis – to deepen the process of diversification of both productive processes and activities; this in the attempt to "dodge" long-standing formulas aiming at product specialisation and standardisation and to test new productive models based on functions and outputs complementary to the ones usually attributed to farming. On the verge of a new EU programming period, it becomes ever more crucial to assess the extent to which the transition from productivisim to post-productivism has taken place, analysing farms behaviours.
Wishing to further develop the concept of multifuncionality, we carried out an empirical research formally commissioned by the Veneto Region. Such evidence will inform regional authorities in charge of elaborating the new 2014-2020 RDP. We focused on broadening processes in Veneto and made an ex-post evaluation of the 2007-2013 programming period. The intent is to evaluate the trajectory of development in rural Veneto and answer questions such as: is a multifunctional system producing not only commodity outputs in the making? We will make use of past and recently produced Census data and calculate indicators for multifuncionality, an asset for regional development. "Broadening" processes encompass a wide range of activities. EC recommendations stress the importance to examine all of them in depth, also in the 2014-2020 policies now being outlined. While acknowledging the relevance of social farming, here we will report on other aspects: those related to rural tourism – since it valorises rural identities and embeddedness (both economically and socially) - and to contracting-out solutions (priority 6).

SLOT 2: Typical and traditional production **(Parallel Session 4)**
Chair: Pietro Tarasi, Coldiretti Cosenza (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Burlando Patrizia (Università di Genova, Italy)
Title: Solidarity between private and public in the conservation of a cultural landscape: the case-study of Tramonti (Liguria-Italy).
Abstract: Tramonti (La Spezia), a World Heritage Site due to the original character of the terraced landscape with vineyards, morphologically is the anchor of the link between the landscape of Porto Venere, the adjacent islands and the Cinque Terre. Historically the grapevines in this area, still reachable today only through very steep stairs from the top, were planted 'low' to adapt to harsh environmental conditions (Agnoletti, 2011). They remain today as 'relics' of this type of cultivation, always replaced more from culture, although manual, but 'higher', to allow mowing the overgrown lawn, only at the root and a few times a year, with the introduction of racks for transporting grapes and tools. The town of La Spezia has launched a pilot project on the recovery of a private decking area, given as a concession for 20 years to an association, which will be responsible for its maintenance and cultivation of grapes currently abandoned following new types of farming .
A dilemma has been born: is the path followed by the town better, which if it works it will allow the recovery of many abandoned terraces or is the almost impossible 'anachronistic' conservation of the low cultivation of the grapevines preferable? Another address by the municipality to promote the regeneration of this cultural landscape, characterized by an excessive fragmentation of property is to also guide the individual owner-farmers with the help of local associations to the use of European financing through the Piano Strategico Regionale, until now only used by agricultural enterprises.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Grumo Rosalina (Università di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy) – Volle Jean Paul (Universitée Paul Valéry – Montpellier III, France) – Michelangelo Depalma (Università di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy)

Title: The excellence to create new territorial identities. An example of terroirs vineyards in Languedoc-Roussillon (France) and Apulia (Italy)

Abstract: One of the major challenges of rural Europe is certainly to reformulate the questions of the territory in a moment in which the dominant model, the end of the rural world and the emergence of a agro-industrial complex in which the cultural dimension of the relationship of man with the earth is broken, sinks into the economic logic business, whose negative effects are measured in terms of media "scandals". On the contrary, in the globalized market, niches of production, a model of "economy of proximity" and a return to the idea of resource and capital " nature "of milieu and savoir faire, express a higher sensitivity compared to the tastes and desires of consumers. The three objectives of the Rural Development Policy 2007-2013, as set out by the European Regulation: the increase of the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry; the valorization of the milieu and the countryside; the support for the management of rural areas and the improvement of the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activities, constitute priorities too. New cultural, social and economic images emerge. In this regard, we intend to analyze in France (Languedoc-Roussillon) and Italy (Apulia) some significant initiatives with respect to the role played by the agricultural land in the change of an economic conception of production systems that structure their dynamic excellence both on the national and international market than on the economy of proximity. The latter, in particular, tends to become a factor in the overall development of the "amenities" that structure the production areas surveyed.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Pioletti Anna Maria (Università della Valle d'Aosta)

Title: The cultural heritage and the food and wine resources as the heritage of the rural area

Abstract: Cultural tourism and wine and food tourism are the two growing economic sectors. In particular, the allocation quality productions typical of a certain area, the peculiarities of the rural landscape and intangible elements represent the distinguishing characteristics of a place

Agenda 2000 has opened a new course of European agricultural model focuses on the enhancement of rural areas where attention is given to the cultural model that is a natural capital based on the uniqueness key to development through territorial marketing initiatives.

A reflection on the elements of identity that are the mark of a rural region and the characteristics of its cultural landscape is essential when it comes to rural areas. In this context, it seems particularly fruitful - as is shown by many experiences already in place, and Italian - based on the use of local products to accompany the evolution of economic, social and cultural environment, thus establishing a link between the 'look properly economic and historic and cultural enhancement.

Itineraries wine and food have an attractive from the point of view of tourism and allow tourists to experience with the territory. A particular example of path of experience is represented by the wine routes as tourist routes in Italy and in particular in Aosta Valley.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Sarno Emilia (Università Telematica Pegaso, Italy)

Title: A virtuous path with a view to EU: the state vineyard management in Montenegro

Abstract: This contribution documents a case study concerning Montenegro, which expounds how rural spaces can change back to be crucial places of progression in harmony with their own identity and it represents in particular an example for the ex-communist countries, EU members or candidates.

The young state of Montenegro, which presented itself as a EU candidate, is committed to reorganizing the rural areas subject to migration and isolation, beginning from those in the administrative area of the capitol city, Podgorica. Such orientation is clear in the management of wine holdings, the Plantaže, whose vineyards are mainly placed in the wide area corresponding to the rural localities situated in the Podgorica's hinterland. Arisen in the 60's of the last century as state holdings, the Plantaže, managed by the Podgorica's House of Commerce, still keep such a status, but slanting towards their uttermost development. Effectively, it constitutes one of the main engines of the national economy producing excellent wines. Besides, it is experiencing a large-scale tourist organization related to the wine road through routes including vineyard tours and tastes in wine shops. The size of the vineyard and its production and sale processes make the Plantaže a good example of a multi-functional re-modulation of agricultural activities, established by quality and environment-managing certifications, while the construction of the wine road promotes marginal areas respecting their own identity peculiarities. The Montenegro government backs up such tendencies with a view to the accession to the EU considering this kind of enterprise its own flagship.

SLOT 3: Local processes and sustainable agriculture **(Parallel Session 5)**
Chair: Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio, Fondazione UniVerde (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Amodio Teresa (Università di Salerno, Italy)
Title: Local agriculture and short food supply chains
Abstract: In a controversial and difficult economic times like the present, where there is a decline in consumption foods and beverages, and in which both the demand and supply in the first stage of agricultural production through an economic downturn, it looks for alternatives to commercial solutions traditional stepping, so the debate, existing for several years, the opportunities offered by the so-called short chain.
The policy for rural development 2007-2013 foresaw the development of marketing systems for the improvement of farmers' income, reducing the economic burden of intermediation, the provision of services to the population (local markets, quality and typical products, contact between consumption and production), but also in the proposals for the 2014-20 is shown as the short chain strategy within the overall objectives of improving competitiveness in agriculture and the profitability of agricultural incentives in the context of the organization in the food chain.
The growth in short food supply chains at the local level seems destined to produce a strong impact on the development of rural areas in terms of cooperation, establishment of producer groups, investments in intangible assets, knowledge transfer and information actions, consulting services.
In this sense, the paper aims to focus on the experience of the Italian integrated supply chain (Programmi integrati di filiera), oriented to the promotion of the wide range of local food specialties which are closely linked to the diversity of the regional territories.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Bianchetti Alma – Guaran Andrea (Università di Udine, Italy)
Title: Agriculture, Rural communities, Eco-museums and Local Identities in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)
Abstract: The territorial organization and the related landscape profile are decisive factors in determining traces of identity; in short, they express affective and emotional values of man's rootedness within the context of spatial reference. Until a few decades ago in our country, the rural world with its rural economy, material culture and peasant rites, was a good example of the interweaving between human and nature, between man's organizational intervention and the opportunities that natural environment placed at his disposal, creating the conditions for a solid relationship based on the sense of belonging. Recent rapid changes seem to have hardly damaged, if not broken, this relationship and this is demonstrated by the new and undifferentiated landscape profiles that what once was simply "the countryside" has been taking on.
As it is known, since several years the eco-museums are among the most active structures that protect and enhance local specificities, such as the size of the landscape, history, culture and local production, in order to strenghten or revive the bond between community and its spatial frameworks of living. Citing Friuli Venezia Giulia as an example, eco-museums have been formed to preserve local heritage, self-organizing into a network in the interest of coordinating common goals and the exposure of each territorial specificity. We are not interested in identifying what characterizes specific territorial identities and measures to promote them, but rather checking if the results obtained by some initiatives of the Eco Water of Gemonese could be generalized at regional scale and, if so, what strategies should be taken to reverse the situation. The stakes are important, in fact it appears that eco-museums just actively involve people over 40 years old (i.e. Parish map project), while most of the young people are ignorant about history, traditions and local knowledge itself.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Laura Cassi (Università di Firenze, Italy)
Title: Echoes of the traditional agricultural world in the place names of Tuscany. A contribution to cultural studies on local identity
Abstract: The place names of areas of very old population density, such as Tuscany, are very expressive indicators of local identity and its evolution. A particularly important element of the micro-place names in Tuscany is represented by the names conceptually related to traditional farming. Such a world, in fact, has played an important role in the process of construction of the entire toponymic corpus of the region, both in terms of quantity (because of sharecropping system and relative types of population distribution) and of quality (conceptual categories of names). The disappearance of traditional farming and the transformation processes that have upset rural areas have suggested to search for remnants of this world in the place
names. This research intends to contribute to local identity reconstruction, providing useful elements to 'read' in the territory the marks left by the past generations, thus favoring the process of self-representation.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Chabrat Sabine – Houdart Marie (IRSTEA, France)
Title: Think of the rural development by the collective action and local identity
Abstract: In French agricultural regions, the number of collective actions promoting the quality and the origins of food products increases; but often they appear to be localized in specific area. In this communication, we question the role of different dimensions of the territory that is local identity, in the distribution and the specificities of these actions. We focus on the bovine meat sector.
Several authors tried to answer this question by focusing on a particular territorial condition such as governance, proximity or identity representations. We chose to consider the territory as a system made up of territorial conditions in permanent interaction; that's why we developed a frame of analysis built around three dimensions of the territory: (i) material, (ii) identity through representations and (iii) organizational. For each dimension, we chose indicators, on the basis of hypothesis concerning their role on the development of agricultural collective action. Each indicator was translated into a variable and tested through a statistical analysis.
The application on the Auvergne region allowed us to highlight the relations between the intrinsic features of a territory and the volume and the qualities of collective actions. So, we discuss the ways in which collective actions reinforce local identity, by allowing the promotion of the territory and its specific material conditions, reinforcing the local governance of agriculture and creating links between actors, products and places. According to territories, collective action can be considered as a tool for rural development.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Ilovan Oana-Ramona (Babeș-Bolyai University, Romania)
Title: Local Identities related to Land Use Structures as a Resource for Sustainable Rural Development. A Theoretical and Case Study Approach for Transylvania, Romania
Abstract: In the European Union, enhancing territorial identity is not only a compulsory condition for territorial cohesion, but also a resource for economic development. One of the best ways of illustrating the relationship between rural local identity and development (past, present, and future) is reflected in land use structures. We analyse the local and regional geographical, social, and economic circumstances for a certain structuring of land use and the changes that appeared in land use structure in the rural area (starting from a series of case studies from the rural area of Transylvania, Romania), focusing on the ones in the 20th and 21st centuries. We also discuss the importance of the rural local cultural and territorial identity and the means of perpetuating this through activities related to land use and the appearance of a certain lifestyle. We analyse the mechanisms for the creation of rural local identity, while shaping a methodology for identifying the trends in land use structures (as a premise for the building of a certain territorial and cultural identity and also a reflection of the respective identity). This methodology includes both quantitative methods using as primary and secondary data cartographical information on land use structures (as old as maps in archives) and qualitative methods such as focus group interviews and questionnaire surveys. Using both land use mapping and inhabitants' perception on their rural local identity, geographers and public local authorities can identify the best development solutions. In this context, branding is only the beginning for rural sustainable development.

SLOT 4: Problematic areas **(Parallel Session 6)**
Chair: Carlo Cafiero, Food & Agricolture Organization (FAO)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Corrado Federica (Politecnico di Torino, Italy)
Title: New territorial dynamics in mountain marginal areas and their economic, social and cultural impacts
Abstract: In the last fifty years a slow and inexorable escape from rural and mountain territories to urban areas has been developed in most part of Europe. An escape favoured by the consolidation of a loser image of rural territories in strong contrast with urban areas. In the last ten years an interesting turnaround has been verified, putting into effect a conscious movement of return to rural-mountainous areas. The protagonists of this return are people that comes from other territories and valorizes local resources in an innovative way, favouring a new style to live rural areas. PADIMA Interreg IV C project has analyzed this phenomenon in some European mountain territories and has recognized 99 good practices to share in order to elaborate local policies and actions to fight depopulation and to attract new inhabitants in mountain marginal areas.
Referring to this frame and staring from the experience of PADIMA project, this contribution deals with the issue of demographic changes in mountain areas and their territorial impacts, putting specific attention to the recognition and valorization of local identities and the implementation of cultural hybridization processes between new and old inhabitants.
The contribution illustrates a) theoretical aspects of local development in relation to the recent territorial dynamics of marginal mountain areas, b) empirical aspects of the phenomenon through the analysis of specific case studies.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Escalona-Orcao Ana Isabel, Escolano-Utrilla Severino, Sanchez Valverde García Belén (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

Title: A pathway for local development. The clusters of creative industries in the sparsely populated areas of Spain

Abstract: Many European rural areas still face significant development challenges. In order to better address Them some policy proposals for the 2014---2020 period recommend recognising local assets and taking "non---market values" or positive externalities into consideration. Creative industries appear as an interesting path. Because of its potential to add value to specific local identity and heritage assets, confer on rural areas competitive advantages and enhance territorial development. Those issues are discussed in this paper on the location of clusters of creative industries in inner Spain, one of the most sparsely populated areas in Europe.

Section 1 provides a short presentation of the Study area stressing the main problems and challenges.

Section 2 summarizes the theoretical and institutional issues, establishes a suitable typology for the analysis of creative industries within rural areas and explains the methodological implications. Emphasis is placed on the concept of cluster, because it presupposes the existence of relations within and across activities and the generation of spillovers or positive externalities that benefit the rural economy.

Section 3 shows the spatial patterns of selected activities. Interesting local differences appear related, first, to the size and nature of such activities and, second, to the potential to set up clusters and to induce positive territorial externalities.

Section 4 explores the social and economic impact of creative clusters in the study area and points success factors that should be taken into account for policy design. In the conclusion, relevant issues for similar geographical contexts are summarized including suggestions for further research.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Escalona-Orcao Ana Isabel, Frutos-Mejias Luisa Maria, Loscertales-Palomar Blanca, Saez-Pérez Luis Antonio (University of Zaragoza, Spain)

Title: Local identity and heritage based clusters of creative industries as tools for rural development: “Las bodas de Isabel Segura” (Teruel, Spain)

Abstract: This paper presents a concrete experience of local development based on the strengthening of territorial peculiarities and people’s awareness. The study area is the little town of Teruel (Spain) and its rural hinterland, one of the most sparsely populated of Europe, in which a historical local tradition is celebrated since 1997 including the recreation of the medieval atmosphere of the area in the S . XIII. The event, which increases the population by 30%, provides a unique opportunity to investigate and model the path of an initiative based on cultural heritage, hitherto underutilized resource. Section 1 presents the endemic development difficulties of the area and the major milestones of the celebration since its inception. Section 2 provides the theoretical and methodological foundations. Emphasis is placed on the concept of *cluster*, because it presupposes the existence of relations within and across activities and localities and the generation of social and territorial positive externalities. Section 3 examines the genetics, evolution and structure of the cluster as a web of functional synergy-generating relationships between firms, actors and institutions, including private sponsors, corresponding to different stages of the historical reenactment value chain. Section 4 provides a spatial analysis which verifies the dissemination of the initiative by the rural hinterland and makes clear the potential synergy-laden offered by the own heritage assets of many other near localities. Section 5 summarizes the results and provides a model of success for heritage and local identities based creative clusters as new pathways for the development of rural areas.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Scrofani Luigi – Novembre Claudio (Università di Catania, Italy)

Title: The inland areas of Sicily between depopulation and new development paths

Abstract: In the last decades of economic globalization we have seen the expansion of major urban areas in the world that have lived a period of great changes linked to the decentralization of production, the increasingly creation of services and the division of fragmented and precarious labor. In Sicily, this phenomenon has aggravated the strong contrast between the coastal metropolitan cities (Palermo, Catania and Messina) and the depopulation of inland areas historically characterized by the presence of agricultural activities. Inland areas often are inaccessible and sometimes unknown to global flows, demonstrating economic and cultural marginality yet. The authors take into account the population flows of the Sicilian inland linking it to the main interventions undertaken at European, national and regional level in an attempt to find paths of local development. In any case, the policies in the agriculture, landscape, tourism, cohesion and convergence subjects have always been aimed at trying to root people to the territory and to bring out activities that express endogenous vocations of inland areas. However, the authors highlight how even today the demographic crisis of the inner areas deconstruct the agricultural space and produces further imbalances, represented by modern forms of

contemporary development such as the social inequality, the consumption of environment and the precarious human condition.

Session code:	S28 – Room F1
Session title:	**Social capital in Europe: a geographical perspective. The social and economic networks of trust for territorial development**
Organizer(s):	**Maria Felice Arezzo**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy) **Isabella Santini**, Sapienza University of Rome (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 1)
Chair/Discussant: Isabella Santini , Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Stina Heikkilä, University of Padova, Italy; KU Leuven, Belgium; Panthéon-Sorbonne Paris I, France; Dom Bosco Catholic Univeristy, Brazil
Title: Enhancing social inclusion through Information and Communication Technologies and knowledge sharing: experiences from an Italian region
Abstract: In contemporary knowledge societies, interaction and knowledge sharing through virtual networks are increasingly common practices, in which Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) play a central role. In this context, citizens' engagement with their surrounding communities is becoming more and more conditioned upon their skills and interest in using new technologies. Scholars refer to a third---level "digital divide", where people unable (or unwilling) to use ICT strategically risk being left out (see e.g. van Dijk, 2006). The ability to access new opportunities offered by ICT has been further ascribed to the levels of social and cultural capital found in local communities (Selwyn, 2004). The present paper seeks to explore the potential links between the territorial dynamics of the case study area, namely the Autonomous Province of Trento in Italy, and new opportunities for interaction offered by the ICT field. It does so from a social justice perspective, investigating how various local actors relate to ICT and knowledge sharing that could, in theory, facilitate their work and increase their social capital. The empirical findings
indicate some gaps in terms of the promises brought by new ICT solutions and the priorities found among actors working with social issues. The paper thus brings to light some important aspects of social capital and territorial dynamics, for which ICT can be seen as both helpful and damaging. It is argued that careful attention needs to be paid to supporting those citizens and organisations that are not naturally inclined to use ICT strategically, to make sure that nobody is left behind in our increasingly digitalised societies.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Oana-Ramona Ilovan, Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania
Title: Cultural Regionalism, Regional Policy and Territorial Development in Transformation Romania
Abstract: Post-socialist Romania has undergone a series of political, economic and social changes which have targeted both democratisation and economic development. The factors stimulating this process of change were internal (especially people's pressure for system change) and external (the European Union institutions that advised Romania in its way to integration). This still underway transformation process is characterised, at the territorial level, by the appearance of new regions entitled to cope with the above-mentioned changes. Regionalization (seen as a top-down creation of regions) and region-building (seen as a bottom-up endeavour) have led to the appearance of several regional patters. Therefore, regional functionality is a big question mark as a „proper" region-building process has not taken place yet. Romania's eight development regions skipped at least one of the following stages in region-building: territorial shaping, symbolic shaping, institutional shaping, and establishment and recognition of regions. One of these stages, referring to symbolic shaping, based on regional identity features (relationships, attitudes, values guiding people's actions), will be the focus of our paper. We underline the role that cultural identity has played in building the development regions of Romania in 1998, in determining social and economic policy at this level, and in their later development. Our research is based on an analysis (a) of scientific texts about regional identity (in the fields of Geography, History, and of Sociology), social capital and about territorial development in Romania and (b) of the official discourse about these (as it appears in certain laws and in the mass-media).

Presentation 3
Author(s): Alessandro Leto, Università per Stranieri di Perugia**,** Italy
Title: Territorial Socio-Economic Evolution and Changes to increase Social Capital: the Italian case of Genoa
Abstract: Since we are living in a post modern era, cities gradually change their profiles and their inner structures, becoming new, more flexible territorial entities. The evolution of economy implies today the awareness of the specific value of Social Capital, intended here within the cultural mainframe of the Brüntland Report (UN "Our Common Future" 1987) that recall the importance of both environmental and social improvement to reach a real Sustainable Development. This momentum generate a sort of competition between different cities, engaged in promoting their specific "way of life" to attract investments and moreover talents. Many European countries face today the challenge between "brain drain and brain gain", and to better answer this challenge many European cities decided to invest in promoting their territorial values, in order to attract qualified people, increasing in this manner their Social Capital. Italy as a State is living a difficult moment in terms of attraction of foreign investments as well as of foreign Brains, but some of its cities are still considered as a good destination for qualified professionals and their families. The present research is focus on the experience of Genoa during this last 20 years, while it was involved in a huge social and economic transformation. And in the role of the local public institutions in coherently sustain this evolution, to reach today the emblematic point, among the others, of being a town that loose positions in terms of inhabitant's numbers, but break its record in terms of volume of TEU's (20 feet container unit) traffic in and out its Port. Finally, the aim of the present paper is to offer a new perspective to evaluate the future of Genoa, at the light of a new paradigm that is going to be affirmed, after its recent structural changes and evaluate if and how it increase its Social Capital

Presentation 4
Author(s): Helena Nogueira, Ana Lourenço**,** University of Coimbra, Portugal
Title: Social capital and health: analysing links in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Portugal.
Abstract: Recent research about health inequalities and environment tends to focus upon connections between social settings and health, claiming that social settings affect bodily reactions in a way that is not reducible to matters of diet, exercise, smoking or health care. In this debate, social capital, broadly understood as a resource that enables communities to achieve desired goals and pursue shared objectives, has become one of the most popular social determinants of health.
This paper explores the association between social capital and premature mortality in the 216 neighbourhoods of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA), Portugal. Trying to clarify the conceptual indistinctness of social capital definitions and measures, we make a distinction between linking, bonding and bridging social capital. Composite contextual measures of social capital were created through Principal Component Analysis (PCA). About 80 contextual variables (collected from 2001-2005) were assigned to the three dimensions of social capital; PCA were performed in order to generate strong components in each social capital dimension. Three components (factor scores) were extracted and taken as social capital indicators. To assess the impact of social capital on standardized premature mortality ratios (SPMR), correlations and multiple regressions were performed. We found strong relationships between social capital measures and health; in the LMA, neighbourhoods characterized by weak ties and low levels of social capital have higher levels of premature mortality. Strong social ties strengthen the sense of place, identity, social support, reciprocity and trust, social features that can promote individual and community health.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 2)

Chair/Discussant: Maria Felice Arezzo, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Luca Andriani**,** Birkbeck University of London, UK
Title: Social Capital, Industrial Districts and Regional Unemployment in Italy
Abstract: We consider the industrial districts "conductors" of social capital. Hence, we use the regional density of industrial districts to measure social capital and we analyse its impact on regional unemployment in Italy. By using regional data from the Italian National Statistical Office (ISTAT), we develop a pooled cross-sectional analysis based on the years 2001 and 2005. For a more robust analysis we divide unemployment into two types: general and youth. Interestingly, contrary to the theory of the "strength of position proposition" (Lin 2000), we find that both youth and general unemployment decreases with social capital only within low-educated individuals. In addition, within the low-educated group, empirical evidence shows that the magnitude of the effect of social capital on unemployment increases with the age.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Carolina Facioni, Istat, Italy; Isabella Corazziari, Istat, Italy; Paola Di Filippo, Istat, Italy

Title: The complex relationship among life satisfaction, risk perception and confidence: the Italian case

Abstract: The aim of the present work is to analyse the impact of *risk perception* (in terms of *safety*) and *confidence* (in others, in institutions, etc.) on Italian citizens' *satisfaction*.

Life satisfaction can be considered strictly related to *social capital* when evaluating the net of human relationship in one's own daily life. As a consequence, the life satisfaction dimension will be explored considering the following dimensions: leisure time, friends, family, health, economic situation and employment, under a territorial, gender, and age cohort outlook.

The complexity of the relationship between the attitudes about *risk perception* and *confidence,* analysed in an *explorative/descriptive approach*, will be related to the identified levels of life satisfaction.

In the Authoresses' opinion, the use of data from the National Institute of Statistic (ISTAT) represents an added value to the analysis. Since many years, ISTAT shows a great sensitivity to social topics, and a growing care in data quality indeed. The analysis is based on data from the 2012 wave of the ISTAT Daily Living Life Conditions survey. For some more deepening analysis will be also used the data from the 2008-09 wave of the ISTAT Citizens' Safety survey.

Possible *scenarios* of the evolution of relationship between risk perception, confidence, and satisfaction in Italian society will also be hypothesized.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Giuseppina Guagnano, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy; Elisabetta Santarelli**,** Sapienza University of Rome**,** Italy

Title: Subjective poverty and social capital: a comparison among European countries

Abstract: An increasing interest has recently been shown in literature towards subjective poverty arguing that it depends on people's perceptions and not exclusively on the income needed to satisfy household needs. Subjective poverty partly depends on the context where individuals live, their social inclusion/exclusion and other territorial aspects of the place where they reside. Social capital plays a crucial role here. It is defined by the World Bank as "the institutions, the relationships, the attitudes and values that govern interactions among people and contribute to economic and social development".

Limited attention has been devoted so far to evaluate to what extent subjective poverty is associated to collective and individual social capital endowment in Europe, mainly because of the lack of data. The EU-SILC survey and the Eurostat database offer a new opportunity for research in this field in a comparative perspective, because they provide comparable and high quality cross-sectional indicators for EU member and non-member countries. The aim of this paper is to explore associations between self-perceived poverty and social capital in Europe using data from EU-SILC 2009 and Eurostat database. We, firstly, compute various composite indicators that express the social capital endowment at household and community level and, then, analyze whether, how and in which countries they condition subjective poverty using multivariate statistical techniques.

Session code:	S29 – Room G2
Session title:	**Spatialities: topography and/versus topology in contemporary spatial thinking**
Organizer(s):	**Dario Gentili**, Università di Roma Tre (Italy) **Paolo Giaccaria**, Università di Torino (Italy) **Claudio Minca**, Wageningen University (Netherlands)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Philosophies of geographies (Parallel Session 5)
Chair: Paolo Giaccaria, University of Turin (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Tommaso Morawski, Humboldt Universitaet zu Berlin
Title: Spatiality as form of the *Verständnisdarstellung*. A Kantian point of view.
Abstract: The present work might be understood as a study concerning the history of ideas, not because it retraces step by step the genealogy of the concept of "space", but rather because it tries, starting from a particular historical and intellectual experience, to go back to the transcendental conditions of the spatial experience in general, which Emilio Garroni outlined to the item *Spazialità* in the *Enciclopedia Einaudi*. The starting point of this work will be Immanuel Kant's philosophical thinking. This will be handled starting from the transcendental identification between thought and language that is at the base of his critical attempt. Into consideration comes the language experience that the reason makes by criticising herself. The symbolic representation, the sensitive image that arises of a geographical self understanding reason, besides the topic – tabular representation of its appropriate concepts highlights – if we abstract from the historical and cultural circumstances – some of the original elements of the linguistic-transcendental relationship between understanding and spatiality: first of all the subsistent order. The moral and noumenal reason determination forces us not to privilege only the spatial elements, that distinguish the understanding, but to refer these to a *telos* that virtually determinates their sense in the history. The historical noumenal feature joins the spatiality and forms with it the transcendental conditions of language experience in general. The final purpose will be then to track down the boundary cases the relationship between the spatiality of the understanding and its inherent historical-temporal virtuality.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Chiara Giubilato, University of Palermo (Italy)
Title: *The Geographical Desire*. Rethinking Spatiality through the Work of Emmanuel Lévinas
Abstract: In his lecture at the opening of "Homage to Emmanuel Lévinas", on December 1996, Jaques Derrida refers to the call for an ethical conversion of geopolitical space, resonating both in the works of Lévinas and in the bodies of immigrants and refugees. Although its deep implications on space and spatiality, Lévinas' thought has been rarely taken into account in cultural geography. This paper seeks to recognise Levinas' influence in some contemporary geographical conceptualisation and to find in his works other possibilities for a radical rethinking of space and new occasions for a leap that cultural geography is urged to accomplish.
Space in Lévinas, in fact, is neither an object nor a metaphor. It is condition and product of relation and difference. Space is not vacant, it is always filled and signified by bodies and words, gazes and gestures: "Its absolute and proper meaning presupposes "humanity" (Lévinas, Otherwise than Being, 1974, p. 91). As realm of exteriority, it is in the relation with the other, in its changing and dynamic configurations, that space is constantly produced and reproduced, and its openness continuously negotiated. And if "to think what does not have the lineaments of an object is in reality to do more or better than think" (Lévinas, Totality and Infinity, p. 49), then starting to think open, different and plural spaces could be something more than a pure theoretical exercise.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Dario Gentili (University of Roma Tre) and Paolo Giaccaria (University of Turin)
Title: The multifaceted ambiguity of cosmopolitanism(s): between dialogism and conflict
Abstract: In much of both the philosophical and geographical literature, cosmopolitanism is often interpreted as a dialogic encounter between the cosmos and the polis. Such a dialogism affects both the neo-Kantian humanistic understandings of cosmopolitan politics and practices and more critical and postcolonial accounts. The good fortune of the Gadamerian notion of "fusion of horizons", which has been widely and uncritically accepted in cosmopolitan studies, is a good illustration of what we might call the "dialogic trap". Our point is that this emphasis on dialogue as opposed to dialectic often hides the conflictual dimension of cosmopolitanism into a "wishful-thinking" aura. As a consequence, the very dialectical and Hegelian idea of synthesis (that is what fusion

stands for) comes back into critical dialogism as well. In this paper, we claim that a Benjaminian account of *Dialektik im Stillstand* can help in establishing a renovated explanation of cosmopolitanism as a tensional and conflictual process. In particular, we argue that Walter Benjamin's account of *Schwelle* (threshold) connotes a specific spatiality which can be useful in understanding the oxymoronic character of cosmopolitanism.

SLOT 2: Goographies of philosophies (Parallel Session 6)

Chair: Dario Gentili, Università di Roma Tre (Italy)
Discussant: Claudio Minca, Wageningen University (The Netherlands)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Matteo Proto, University of Bologna (Italy)
Title: Territorio, regione integrale, confine geografico: Geography and sovereign territorial state in Italy (1890-1940)
Abstract: Between the last decade of the 19th century and the interwar period Italian geographers moulded a powerful image of national identity strongly established on spatial categories and cartographical representation. Related with the tradition of statistical inquiry these spatialities were firstly bound to the surveys concerning the measuring of Italian surface. A meaningful example is the concept of geographical border developed by Giovanni (1846-1900) and Olinto (1876-1926) Marinelli - main figures in the academic geography - to fix the political border on the alpine watershed. This notion arose from the concept of *regione integrale* (integral region) in order to establish the knowledge and the domain on a given territory. Intensely promoted by media on the eve of the First World War the conception of geographical border played an important role in aiming the nationalist and imperialist politics in the fascist period but was later uncritical investigated by scholars that concerned it just with the morphological analysis.
Referring to Stuart Elden, Franco Farinelli, Jeppe Strandsbjerg and Thongchai Winichakul this paper aims to discuss the spatial concepts shaped by Italian geographers with the nation-building process taking into account the following topics:

- The understanding of territory as a problematic definition that precedes other spatialities.
- The deterministic implication of the empirical method applied to regional geography.
- The dual nature of cartography as media and as archetype to transform the reality of space.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Richard Smith, Swansea University (UK)
Title: The Becoming Metropolis: Undoing Centrality through Assemblage Theory
Abstract: The 'post-topographical turn' in urban studies/human geography was initiated by Amin & Thrift (2002) and Smith (2003a, 2003b). Drawing on the work of writers such as Deleuze, DeLanda, Latour and Serres – poststructuralism, assemblage theory, actor-network theory, and topology – an intransitive approach was advanced to recast the conceptual apparatus of urban studies/human geography. This paper continues my recasting of urban studies' key concepts – scale, space, boundaries, place, network, territory (e.g. see Smith, 2003a, 2003b, 2006, 2007, 2010; 2013; Smith and Doel, 2011) – by undoing the founding concept of urban studies: centrality. This 'undoing' is achieved through: first, a critique of recent debates over assemblage theory in urban studies (in City (2011) and Area (2011)) which – marked by errors and confusions on all sides – are most notable for their collective failure to articulate the poststructuralist background – i.e. Deleuze and Baudrillard – to conceptualizing cities as assemblages rather than centralities; and second, an assemblage critique of the ontological and epistemological assumptions regarding centrality in both structuralist and neo-Marxist (e.g. Neal, 2012; Taylor, 2004; Sassen, 1991) approaches to understanding the role of major cities in globalization.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Mario Neve, University of Bologna (Italy)
Title: The Discreet Charm of Networks. Networks as individuating milieux
Abstract: Recently, the philosopher of technique Gilbert Simondon is gaining a posthumously popularity due to his insightful theory, being able to bridge the gap between hard and soft sciences, or, at least, to indicate a fruitful research direction. Particularly, Simondon's conceptual tools are useful to investigate networks, not only those supported by ICT, above all if employed along with some neglected or underestimated tools of geographical tradition. In this paper, drawing on such sources, a possible geography of networks is sketched.

Session code:	S30 – Room S2
Session title:	**Sustainable Land Management: Smart Governance for changing geographies of land use**
Organizer(s):	**Christian Strauß**, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research ZALF (Germany) **Annegret Repp**, Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research ZALF (Germany)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 7)

Chair: Christian Strauß, Annegret Repp **,** Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research ZALF, Müncheberg (Germany)

Discussants: Tatiana Kluvankova-Oravska, SPECTRA Centre of Excellence, Slovak University of Technology and Slovak Academy of Sciences (Slovakia), and Silvia Tobias, Swiss Federal Institute of Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL (Switzerland)

Presentation 1

Author(s): Coline Perrin (INRA, France)

Title: Public and private innovations for sustainable farmland management on the urban fringe in France

Abstract: The encroachment of fertile farmland by urban sprawl is unsustainable for the city itself in terms of collective costs but also for the farmers who struggle to cope with or adapt to land fragmentation and urban proximity. A variety of policy instruments have been developed and tested to protect farmland, including the public acquisition of land, regulatory approaches and incentive-based approaches. In France, farmland conversion has been regulated mainly by municipal authorities through binding zoning plans based on density, morphology and urban-rural dichotomy of the territory. However, this comprehensive land-use planning approach proved to be inadequate and agricultural land continues to decline on the urban fringe.

In this context, our contribution will present the actors and institutions involved in farmland management and protection on the urban fringe in France and some innovations regarding governance modes and instruments, focusing on institutional barriers and spatial impacts. In particular, we will discuss new modes of land management that are currently implemented at a local level: public authorities try to better integrate farmers' needs into spatial planning and they look for new instruments; civil society groups involve in farmland protection through charity foundations that invest in land and lend it to farmers for free. Scientific research may contribute to articulate these various local initiatives into a more integrative approach of farmland management on the urban fringe.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Ornella Colandrea (University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy), Daniela La Foresta (University of Naples Federico II, Italy)

Title: Governance, urban development and mobility. A case study in Southern Italy

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to identify the relationship between supply and demand for mobility in Naples, Southern Italy. The urban system has, in its recent evolution, seen the emergence of a "post-industrial" city-type. The sharp deterioration in the quality of urban life and the resulting fragmentation of urban functions are cause and effect of this phenomenon, which is the modern scenario for which to build a governance model. Economic, social, political and territorial fractures or socio-institutional points of divergence are generated within new cities. The result is an "urban sprawl," a discontinuous archipelago where the boundary between urban and rural areas is no longer defined and where one of the critical issues is the absence of multilevel system planning. In this context, issues concerning mobility and its sustainability are particularly important in regard to a city's ability to obtain the best possible model of urban mobility according to its spatial and functional structure.

The research moves from the analysis of the political or regulatory instruments adopted in the metropolitan area of Naples, onto a survey on the supply of territorial mobility, in order to identify any mismatches between the priorities accorded in land use plans and services actually provided.

The research proceeds to examine the actual perception that users have of local supply. The aim is to understand, by comparing supply and demand, how to respond to the new challenges for society in terms of a smart and sustainable transport system, which is truly responsive to the citizens' needs.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Viktor Varjú (Institute of Regional Studies - CERS of HAS, Hungary)
Title: The role of governance modes in environmental policy integration (EPI) in regional development: experience from Hungary and some comparison to CEC
Abstract: From the 1980's the redistribution system of European Community (EC) resulted in the implementation major projects and plans. The growth of the number of investments is inevitably followed by ascendant land use, emission and contamination of the environment. With the strengthening and far-reaching effect of the environmental policy the idea of Environmental Policy Integration (EPI) came to the front in the last decades. For assessing the impact of major investments on the natural environment, the EC introduced – among others – the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This tool is suitable for integrating environmental interests into regional planning. However the success of EPI is depending on institutional and governing settings. Based on the findings of an FP6 and a national research (where the application of SEA was analysed) the paper is going to present the specialities and reasons of different types of EPI in some CEE countries (Hungary, Poland, Czechia, Slovakia and Romania). Research results show that Slovakia has a better EPI than Hungary has in general due the difference of institutional settings. On local level Slovakia has similar problems than Hungary has. In Poland we can find quite many similarities to Hungary; the decision making and planning (governing) structure are also similarly centralised. The paper concludes by arguing that in order to achieve a full EPI (instead of attached (Partidário and Voogd, 2004) a proper wide-range information system on local level, adequate time management, wide partnership among actors and stakeholders, and network-style governance mode are needed.

Session code:	S31 – Room S3
Session title:	**The Air, the Water, the Earthquake: perceived "threats" from the environment and the shaping of landscape**
Organizer(s):	**Gianluca Casagrande**, Università Europea di Roma (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 7)
Chair: Elena dell'Agnese, Università di Milano Bicocca, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Gianluca Casagrande. Università Europea di Roma, Italy
Title: Through the wave of disaster. Spaces and places fifty years after the Vaiont catastrophe
Abstract: Technology is developed by mankind from its own knowledge of the material world, and it is inteded to serve human purposes. However, behind humans' technological capability – and often illusion - of ruling on spaces, environments and resources, threats from the environment can go undiscovered. Fifty years ago, due to incomplete knowledge and wishful thinking, humans triggered the Vaiont disaster. It took 1,910 lives in four minutes. A potential, terrifying threat hidden in the configuration of local environment remained latent until it was set off by anthropic activities. Wrong perceptions and overconfidence caused the underestimation of danger. When disaster struck, after several warnings, it was impossible to avert its consequences. After the catastrophe, a complete reshaping of places went much beyond the reconstruction of spaces. The final outcome was that the scar in both landscape and communities'life became deeper. The research focuses on analyzing how the Vaiont area evolved before and after the 1963 disaster. Particular attention will be paid to demonstrating how "reification" was conditioned, in different times, by socially shared perceptions of environmental dangers, caused by human actions, either based on erroneous beliefs, or actual reasons. Historical documents and cartography are studied to understand the details of the evolution of landscape. Interviews to survivors aim to clarify personal views and shared ideas about such evolution from a first-hand perspective. A comparative study between raw historical information, published scientific works, news coverage and pieces of literature are also considered in order to define the terms of common "tradition" and "epos" about the facts.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Margherita Pedrana, Università Europea di Roma; Carmen Bizzarri, Università Europea di Roma, Italy
Title: Economic Impact of Inundations
Abstract: The perceived threat of disasters caused by environment always shaped the landscape. When such an event occurs, local and neighbouring communities suffer more or less serious consequences from different points of view, including the economical one.

In several cases in the Italian context, disasters induced different processes in terms of reconstruction and reorganization of social and economic textures.
Much of the Italian landscape is affected by floods and hydro-geological phenomena. In order to understand how such events influence local economies, two case studies are considered in different areas. The first one is the 2010 flood of Atrani, in Campania, which seriously affected tourism, the main local economic activity. The second case is the 1987 Valtellina landslide and flood. This event changed the shape of the landscape and cut off a wide part of Valtellina from the rest of the Italy for months.
The paper is organized as follows. First of all, we review some of the most relevant literature on the impact of disasters upon local economies and development; then, we consider the two case studies in order to understand how local enterprises and economies reacted to the events. Finally, some general conclusions are drawn based on the two cases.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Luigi Iafrate, CRA-CMA, Italy
Title: Geographic memories of the Little Ice Age (LIA) in Tuscany and surrounding areas
Abstract: This work is a historical and geographical research aimed at analyzing the beginning and the central phase of the so called "Little Ice Age" (spanning from about A.D. 1550 to about A.D. 1850), in specific locations of Tuscany and surrounding regions. The study is based on qualitative weather observations as reported in unpublished or partially published sources. The purpose of the work is to understand some major geographical implications of the recorded phenomena, both from an environmental and from an anthropic point of view. Documents used for the research were found in ecclesial and/or township archives. Meteorological information was extracted from them either as specific weather records (including date, location, temperature measurement etc...) or as indirect description of weather event (floods caused by heavy rain, damage to farming due to exceptional cold, etc...). In all cases the focus of the work is on the geographically relevant consequences of the meteorological phenomena, and on how communities felt and organized their relationship with weather in such a particular phase of the history of climate.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Luigi Russo, Università Europea di Roma, Italy
Title: Mediterranean Sea between XI-XII centuries: perceptions, fears, and transformations of the mental representations in central Middle Ages
Abstract: The eleventh and twelfth centuries witness a remarkable change in the balance of forces between Medieval Christianity, Islamic world and Byzantine Empire. In front of this key transformations there comes also a different human approach to the Mediterranean Sea: in peoples' perception, the sea begins to turn into a more familiar context. The following examples are quite significant: a) In a few decades Norman chivalry becomes able to control the sea, conquer Islamic Sicily and plan military campaigns by Robert the Guiscard and his son Bohemond; b) experiences of pilgrims bound to the Holy Land, that through maritime relationships with the West during the XIIth century became part of medieval Christianity.
In this historical phase, perception of spaces and of natural, sometimes adverse, elements, causes a more resolute attitude and action by certain communities in Italic peninsula (Pisa, Genoa, Venice, and Amalfi above all). These facts highlight the great familiarity that begins to develop towards the sea in the rising communal world of Italy.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 8)
Chair: Elena dell'Agnese, Università di Milano Bicocca, Italy

Presentation 6
Author(s): Walter Justine, University of Leipzig, Germany
Title: Threats from the Environment? The Perception of Earthquakes in Antiquity
Abstract: In the earthquake-prone regions of the Eastern Mediterranean, threats from seismic activities have been an important part of the worldviews of the resident societies from as early as the Archaic period. At the same time, philosophers like Anaximenes or Democritus developed their first scientific theories about the causes of earthquakes. However, these scientific approaches played only a minor role in the common perception of earthquakes.
Instead, ancient societies would turn to the mythical sphere in their attempts to make sense of these recurring phenomena. Similar to many societies of other epochs and distant parts of the world, they attributed the shaking of the earth to the power of a certain deity and looked for the reasons of that god's actions within their society. Thus, earthquakes were not perceived as unpredictable threats from the environment but as divine signs pointing to negative developments within the society that could be avoided by regular worshipping and good government. In the presentation, examples for the mythical explanation of earthquakes from the ancient Eastern Mediterranean will be introduced and embedded within their historical context. Particular attention will be given

to the two-layered structure of the ancient Greek worldview that made it possible to explain these empirically observable, yet incomprehensible phenomena with the help of mythological concepts.

Presentation 7

Author: Alessandro Ricci, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Italy

Title: The "moral geography" of the Emilia case: the impacts on landscape of different perceived "threats" (the water, the earthquake)

Abstract: The Emilia region had often to face natural disasters, such as river overflows, which hampered a constant development of farming. This contributed to a long-lasting fear of nature in the social context and to a particular landscape configuration. The Emilian people, in the course of time, reclaimed the land, with specific actions on the rivers, through administrative, technical and productive management of the water sources. At the same time, though, the relationship between communities and landscape evolved. After the 2012 earthquake, Emilians had to face a different and unexpected fear: that of seismic shocks. In that moment a major change began not only in the relationship with the landscape in its complexity, but also in specific practices of human settlements and building. The Emilia case shows us how a change in mind and social perception of nature could cause a different course in the human presence. I will discuss this change and the consequences on the territory itself, underlining the experience of a 2012 study travel organized by the Italian Geographic Society. I will also discuss my findings in relation to other historical, important cases, such as the Netherlands and their centenary conflict with water.

Presentation 8

Author: Alessandro Prunesti, Università Europea di Roma, Italy

Title: Social media, mobile applications and the perception of environmental risk.

Abstract: The constant development of wireless networks, social media and mobile application configures Internet as an ecosystem that combines the space of informational flows with the social expression of environment and landscapes.

The increasing availability of mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets equipped with cameras, internet connection and GPS antenna supports the genesis of multimedia contents shared in real time on social networks through specific applications.

These "apps" allow mobile users to geolocalize hypertexts, pictures and videos. They can customize the contents to be published through specific editing features such as image filters and tags.

An increasingly wide proportion of user-generated contents is related to the sharing of subjective perceptions regarding environmental risk in specific areas.

The dynamics of use of social media can transform these perceptions into a broader social sharing of the risk initially identified by individuals with no relation to each other.

Social media and mobile applications are therefore used not only in recreational or professional contexts; they are also used as tools for the real-time sharing of information and *sentiment* on environment, landscapes and natural events.

Starting from these assumptions, the study aims to share a methodology for analyzing the various ways through which social perception of risk influences co-creation of socially shared web content. Hypertexts, pictures and videos can provide subjective "points of view" on geographic contexts, including perceived potential threats that can be hidden in it.

Presentation 9

Author: Marcello Bernardo, University of Calabria, Italy; Francesco De Pascale, University of Calabria, Italy.

Title: Territory and perception of seismic risk: the case of Pollino, Calabria, Southern Italy and the comparison with the great earthquakes of the past.

Abstract: This work is a synthesis of research on the perception of seismic risk in the area of Pollino, affected in the past two years by an ongoing earthquake swarm involving the area between Calabria and Basilicata. In this context of risk, improved communication, awareness of the complexity of risk and appropriate preparation would increase the resilience of the territory and allow a more effective management and planning. Therefore, a questionnaire was administered to the students of primary and secondary education in some cities and villages affected by the earthquake of Pollino, in order to bring out the knowledge actually possessed and tied to age, experience, areas of origin and perception about the earthquake. In relating to the theme of disasters, an increasing percentage of students considered the human component even as the cause of earthquakes. The collected data will be useful to design and build new information tools, more adapted to the needs of all citizens, with regard to natural hazards such as earthquake, boosting the resilience of the territory. The comparison with the perception of the great earthquakes of the past helps us to clarify the relationship between an extreme event, which is part of the dynamics of nature, and a disaster, which occurs when human societies are not able to "absorb" an extreme event and they therefore collapse.

Presentation 10
Author: Donatella Carboni, Università di Sassari, Italy; Salvatorica Maria Battistina Meloni, Università di Sassari, Italy
Title: Man, earth, fire. Use of fire in spatial diversity and socio-cultural countries of EU.
Abstract: In EU countries the problem of fires changes depending on different climatic, environmental, socio-economic, cultural, political and legal conditions.
Fire was essential in shaping natural landscape because it has always been adopted by man to change it, in order to meet his needs. The disappearance of many vegetation habitats is due to this ancestral practice that continues to persist, even though today specific measures of protection are being adopted, although in different ways, in EU countries.
This discrepancy can be read also in the perception that every single culture has of the phenomenon of fire. That is reflected in policies for managing and protecting the environment.
Most affected EU countries are: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Greece. They are vulnerable due to common aspects of vegetation, climate, historical, cultural and economic configuration and also due to a strong agricultural and pastoral vocation. In the other Member States of the EU fires are more limited.
The intentional fire in the agro-pastoral context turns the environment, from an asset to be preserved into a resource to be exploited. The population density and the Mediterranean climate made the situation worse and even today, although the phenomenon is more limited, we are far from solving the problem.
The reading of the statistical data is insufficient to analyze the phenomenon and outline an appropriate strategy towards a complete understanding of the reasons why man resorts to fire.

Session code:	S32 – Room G2
Session title:	**The European city: is there still a distinctive European model of urban governance?**
Organizer(s):	**Ugo Rossi**, Università di Torino (Italy) **Alberto Vanolo**, Università di Torino (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 7)
Chair: Ugo Rossi, Università di Torino (Italy); Alberto Vanolo, Università di Torino (Italy)
Discussant: Patrick Le Galès, Sciences Po (France)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Ugo Rossi, Università di Torino (Italy); Alberto Vanolo, Università di Torino (Italy)
Title: Rethinking the European model of governance at a time of crisis
Abstract: Over the last five years, European cities have been increasingly grappling with the consequences of the turbulences of global markets, the crisis of the 'eurozone' and the related exacerbation of the North-South dualism. With varying intensities, municipal governments as well as urban economies across Europe have been affected by the economic downturn and the austerity measures being imposed at national and supranational levels.
In response to the global economic crisis as well as to pre-existing climate change challenges, cities understood as 'collective actors' and particularly their politico-economic elites have increasingly committed themselves to the pursuit of governance strategies aimed at enhancing the economic and environmental resilience of urban societies. These strategies entail the adoption of economic development goals largely originating from 'elsewhere' and most typically from the extraterritorial global space of policy circulation, such as the reduction of carbon emissions, the eco-restructuring of the built environment, the embrace of smart and creative growth pathways. The governmental rationality and the related goverance structures of European cities have been adapting to these changing economic-political conditions, particularly leading to the deterritorialization of urban policy formation and the strategic repositioning of actors, pro-growth coalitions and discourses of urban economic development.
In this paper we reflect on this changing political-economic scenario and its influence on urban governance processes across Europe. This leads us to interrogate Patrick Le Gales' influential understanding of the European model of urban governance and to amend it with an alternative conceptual framework.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Giuseppe Bettoni, Università di Roma Tor vergata (Italy)
Title: Is the EU a "metropolitan Economy"? Governance and Territory in the representations of Le Galès and Taylors works.
Abstract: Le Gales, as well as Taylor, starts his theory from Charles Tilly's works. Both of them propose a new conceptualization of the town, Le Gales focusing on Europe, Taylor on the whole world. The goal of their works was quite different, but both of them put forth (in the same period) an innovative concept about "world cities" (Le Galès indirectly, working just on European Cities). The goal of my paper will be to demonstrate if the network of European cities will be comparable to the network of American cities and then to show if yes or no Europe is a "metropolitan economy" too, as Robert Puentes shows for the case of USA. In our case, it will be important to study the different evolution of the governance in the two continents and to understand the reason of these differences. This analysis gains importance especially ten years later their works and after the different evolutions of USA (under the Obama's presidency) and in UE during the last economic turmoil.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Dominic Stead, Delft University of Technology (The Netherlands)
Title: The governance of spatial development in Europe: similar challenges, different approaches?
Abstract: The literature on comparative politics and government contains numerous typologies of government and governance (KICKERT, 2007), some of which closely correspond and some which do not. Various authors speak of 'state traditions' or 'families' of states to distinguish between groups of countries and their approach to governance (LOUGHLIN, 2004; CASTLES, 1998; ESPING-ANDERSON, 1988). More closely related to the issue of spatial development, the European Compendium of Spatial Planning Systems and Policies refers to 'traditions' (or 'ideal types') of spatial planning (CEC, 1997). This paper reviews a number of different starting points for these typologies (e.g. administrative traditions, welfare regimes and legal systems) and compares their classifications. Data from the World Bank's worldwide governance indicators are then used to generate new national governance profiles for all countries in Europe and to create clusters of countries based on their governance characteristics. These clusters are compared against some of the existing typologies of government and governance. Data from a new survey of practitioners and academics are used to identify some key trends in governance across these clusters of countries, and to explore whether different approaches to the management of spatial development are apparent.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Marianna d'Ovidio, University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy); Costanzo Ranci, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)
Title: Differences and similarities in social cohesion and global competitiveness among European cities
Abstract: In 2005 Häussermann wondered about "The end of the European city". Though Häussermann recognised that many aspects in European cities distinguished them from American cities, he pointed out that many trends were open to different possible outcomes, including a possible convergence in the characteristics of cities across the Atlantic. More specifically, the fate of the European city identity seemed to him to be associated to the impact of globalisation on the re-distributional capacity of cities. The lack of extensive comparative analysis on European cities has made it difficult not only to compare them with US cities, but also to provide a general interpretation of current trends in the Old Continent. In this paper we start to fill this gap by using statistical information that is available in Urban Audit, a database provided by Eurostat and including more than 300 European cities. Before considering local situations and perspectives on social vulnerability, this paper is therefore aimed at providing a general overview on the relationship between social cohesion and economic competitiveness in European cities. The so-called "European social model" is grounded on the idea that cities' competitiveness is reinforced, not depressed, by their high internal social cohesion. Is this still true?

Presentation 5
Author(s): Maria Luisa Giordano, Université de Genève (Switzerland)
Title: Questioning the infra-urban scales: urban models within the urban crisis
Abstract: The crisis of European cities is, above all, the crisis of an interpretative model of the urban reality and of the essential figure of the urban project. The growing concern with different governance levels and structures shows that the city as meaningful totality is replaced by other categories and spatial references. In addition to emerging new forms of supra-urban and peri-urban realities, there is a growing interest in the local and the infra-urban: in other words an interest in new spaces, territorialities and social cohesion construction forms which emphasize the importance of propinquity and proximity.
On the one hand every context produces different urban developments and governance strategies (e.g. the maisons de quartier in France and Switzerland, the Urban Villages Forum in the UK, the debate on the administrative devolution in Italy, etc.); nevertheless, on the other hand one can observe the diffusion of models for urban projects, governance solutions and participation processes.

Two examples are particularly interesting because of the emergence of sustainable development and participation as essential concepts: the eco-neighbourhoods (or eco-villages, or écoquartiers) and the neighbourhood associations (associations de quartier, or associazioni di quartiere), which are real creators of bottom-up projects.
In my paper I will investigate the role of the infra-urban space in the identity of the European city. In particular, I will analyse the role of these spreading urban models, taking into account the different ways of thinking and defining the infra-urban space in European countries, which can be seen in the variety of definitions in different languages and administrative contexts.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 8)

Chair: Ugo Rossi, Università di Torino (Italy); Alberto Vanolo, Università di Torino (Italy)
Discussant: Antonio Calafati, Università Politecnica delle Marche (Ancona)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Walter Matznetter, University of Vienna (Austria); Robert Musil, Austrian Academy of Sciences (Austria)
Title: CENTROPE – Social and economic linkages and/or cross-border governance in the Vienna-Bratislava Region
Abstract: From a globalization perspective, Europe has the greatest density of global cities, particularly within its economic core zone, stretching from England to Northern Italy. This fact has fuelled contemporary research into polycentric metropolitan regions, their functioning as interwoven labour markets and unified hubs for global flows of capital, control and information. Beyond the city-rich "Blue Banana", monocentricity prevails, with national capitals often being the only place in a country to qualify in global city rankings. This is particularly true in the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe.
In a few cases, however, global cities are close to each other even in these less populated, city-poorer regions of Europe, and in some of these cases polycentric relations emerge across the former systems divide, now persisting as a "welfare gap" in income and wealth. Vienna and Bratislava are receiving a lot of attention for their ambitions to engage in cross-border urban governance, to re-brand their region as a joint site for a investment and tourism. In 2003, regional politicians from Austria, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic have created the CENTROPE region, to embark upon joint marketing activities. In parallel, the regions covered by the agreement have further developed existing linkages and synergies. Vienna and Bratislava are the main drivers in these processes. In this contribution, the authors will elaborate on the interplay between the construction of a cross-border, polycentric metropolitan, twin city image and the economic and social realities of two (and more) expanding global city regions in Central Europe.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Stefano De Rubertis, Università del Salento (Italy); Marilena Labianca, Università del Salento (Italy)
Title: Unions of municipalities: potential cooperation networks in Apulia
Abstract: Physical proximity can facilitate relations between stakeholders, even when their institutions are not closely related. Yet, by itself, it is not able to stimulate the process of local development, without there also being organised proximity (Filippi e Torre, 2003). The combined work of physical and organised proximity is what characterises an area, defines boundaries, resources, a sense of belonging (Zimmermann, 2008) and helps to draw up models of governance (Bertrand e Moquay, 2004). Useful impetus can come from government activities offering collective projects (Filippi e Torre, 2003): inter-municipal cooperation and coordination initiatives between different stakeholders are generally facilitated by physical proximity and can generate important new organised proximity activities (ibidem).
In recent years, the types of associations, particularly the Unions of Municipalities are constantly growing. In the literature, a fundamental distinction concerns the subject or area of cooperation: between simply providing services and formulating and implementing public policies. In the former, the process is limited to the size of the organisational and management aspects, whereas, in the latter, coordination and shared goals and solutions are required, along with a dialogue between different stakeholders (Fedele e Moini, 2006) and, based on successful experiences, organisational skills related to developing strategic networks (van der Berg e Braun, 1999). Recent legislative measures, brought about by the need to reduce public spending, in a certain way seem to be geared towards these more complex and well-defined forms of cooperation.
This paper seeks to identify the characters, processes and factors of inter-municipal cooperation proximity in Apulia.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Marco Picone, University of Palermo (Italy); Filippo Schilleci, University of Palermo (Italy)

Title: Mediterranean Neighbourhoods: Is There an Alternative Governance Model for Local Identities?

Abstract: Back in 2002, Le Galès acknowledged that European cities are composed of increasingly diverse social and cultural groups. As Beck and many others state, most world cities are experiencing a deep change, due to cosmopolitanism and globalization.

However, there is one scale of analysis that might at first appear entirely unrelated to the new emerging spatialities (conurbations, city regions, post-metropolises). This scale is the neighbourhood, which looks like a relic of a now lost time. The authors believe that neighbourhoods host the majority of urban social (sometimes 'insurgent') movements, along with interesting negotiations of governance processes: therefore, they cannot be rejected as useless and outdated realities, even within contemporary European cities.

The main topic the authors discuss concerns the applicability of the traditional Anglo-American notion of neighbourhood to Mediterranean cities. Is globalization determining the diffusion of just one model of neighbourhood (i.e. the Anglo-American) all over the world? Or is there a distinctive Mediterranean model of local identities for our cities?

Starting from the analysis of case studies from Italy and Spain, the paper suggests the need of describing Mediterranean neighbourhoods in a new way, while strengthening their role as the 'connecting ground between private and public spaces' (de Certeau).

Presentation 4

Author(s): Juli Valdunciel, University of Girona (Spain)

Title: The failure of land-use planning in Spain within the context of the housing bubble and the uncertain transition towards a sustainable urban model

Abstract: The contributions of the early 2000 to the expansive urbanisation debate in Spain described and criticized the irrationality of this development model and pointed out the neglected role of the actors involved (administration, financial and real estate sectors). The recent contributions have drawn a much more complex framework, in which a tacit consensus among developers, governments and local society was achieved in return for economic development and in a general absence of territorial culture.

This paper reviews the debate on the housing bubble through the study of the geographical literature published in the last years. Firstly, it will analyse the planning institutional architecture and its response to expansive urbanisation. Secondly, it will focus on wrong practices in urban governance (oversize local development schemes, modify them according to the individual needs of developers, etc.) and the diffused corruption recently reported. The conclusion is that expansive urbanisation was not only due to the fact that the normative was ineffective but also to wrong practices in urban governance sometimes linked to corruption. Although the recession has meant a forced stagnation in residential development it is not clear that many of the current practices, such as the recent *laissez-faire* modifications in the Coast Act, are going in the direction of the UE directives and the new green growth visions.

Presentation 5

Author(s): Sabrina Iommi, IRPET (Italy)

Title: A multi-criteria approach for the identification of Italian metropolitan areas and the formulation of territory-specific policies

Abstract: In Italy the delimitation of metropolitan areas and the assignation to an unitary government or, at least, to a well-structured system of governance is an age-old problem, which has not yet found a solution.

Furthermore, when legislative proposals on metropolitan areas have been formulated, they did not refer to any of the criteria used in the scientific approach (level of urbanization, presence of specialized economic functions, commuting areas), but they identified some cities in an aprioristic way, mainly referring to provincial borders.

The paper suggests a multi-criteria approach for the identification of Italian metropolitan areas, which has two main advantages: it considers all the aspects that concurrently make a metropoly (population size, population density, level and composition of the production base, internal and external connectivity, system of governance) and it allows to identify specific deficits for each pole (in size, in density, in functional specialization, in governance, etc..), which required territory-specific policies.

SLOT 3 (Parallel Session 9)
Chair: Alberto Vanolo, Università di Torino (Italy)
Discussant: Ugo Rossi, Università di Torino (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Marco Tononi, University of Padova (Italy); Antonella Pietta, University of Brescia (Italy)
Title: Urban sustainability between environmental targets and social participation.
Abstract: At the European scale urban sustainability is an issue of great importance in a period of deep change for the city, as neoliberalism has been transforming the urban areas in their form and governance (Harvey D., 1989, 2007, 2008; Rossi U., Vanolo A., 2012). Sustainable development can be divided into three main components, the environmental, economic and social one (Vallega, 1995; Bagliani M., Dansero E., 2011). In recent years urban policies have taken into account a number of sustainable development issues, mostly in terms of environmental technology and management without reconsidering the socioeconomic perspective. Urban planners has to understand that the urban metabolism has to be treated as a set of interconnected elements due to the strong relationships among society, economy and environment (Cook I., Swyngedouw E., 2012).
The selected case study takes into account the SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) process of the Brescia Municipality PGT (Municipal Territorial Plan). The assessment procedure moves between the participation of environmental associations grouped at the Council for Environment (Consulta per l'Ambiente) of the Municipality and the planning tools (e.g. environmental indicators) used by the experts. The interaction between these parts shows some difficulties in the interaction process: on one hand the real political objectives remain hidden behind the technical and participatory procedures and on the other hand the instances of the population are focused on specific places, which are lived and contested in the everyday life of the city, while planners try to translate them in an overall view.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Manuel Valenzuela, Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain)
Title: The Spanish City's long way towards a sustainable model. The need of a multilevel partnership
Abstract: In the transition from the 20th to the 21th century, Spain's economy was greatly affected by promotion of clearly speculative housing markets that were massively promoted along with public works programs on a gigantic scale, which were often unnecessary and posed serious risk to urban and environmental balance. Certainly, those areas most affected by the growing trend towards urbanization have been the major cities and tourist areas. In this context, efforts to apply sustainability criteria, promoted by international agencies following the 1992 Rio Summit became untenable, as were the proposals to build balanced and livable cities as envisioned by the European
Union. While still far from achieving any real urban sustainability, decisive steps have been taken over the first decade of this century towards setting criteria and objectives, developing indicators and more importantly, involving public and private actors responsible of their implementation. There is yet a long way to go before the sustainability criteria for urban planning tools are fully implemented. We share the idea that this will only become a reality when getting involved all the social, economic and politic actors dealing with the urban reality (private and public, all kinds of corporations from the universities to the trade unions) and, of course, the citizens and their organizations. The presentation will analyse some cases studies to see how this aim is working.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Ildiko Egyed, MTA KRTK DTO (Hungary)
Title: The efficiency of new governance tools in light of Western and Central and Eastern European experiences
Abstract: The aim of the presentation is to discuss the specifics of Western European type urban governance with a special focus on France as a country on the road to decentralisation, the functioning of partnerships in areas such as energy efficiency, new economic policy measures, the construction of ecodistricts and other emblematic projects adding to the international visibility of pioneering and entrepreneurial cities and towns. The functioning of intermunicipal structures (EPCIs) will be explored in French regions that are organised around powerful core cities/regional capitals. In order to demonstrate the heterogeneous success of Eastern and Western member states in the adaptation of EU objectives, the Author will shed light on the inefficient functioning of inter-municipal cooperation and the absence of effective governance in a Central European monocephalic country, Hungary where decentralisation had no historical roots, leading to significant interregional socio-spatial disparities and an ever-growing gap between the capital city and the provincial towns. Finally, some consequences will be drawn about the diverging possibilities of Eastern and Western cities to respond to supra-communal challenges such as resource scarcity, climate change and environmental degradation. Due to the fragmented sectoral policy approaches, the absence of efficient governance on a supracommunal level and regional and social cohesion,the European space will be characterised by environmental inequality and widening socio-spatial disparities which will pose a threat to its competitiveness objectives.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Marco Adelfio, Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain)
Title: Institutional partnerships for socially sustainable residential developments: the example of Urban Consortiums in the Madrid Autonomous Region
Abstract: During the last twenty years the Madrid Regional Government together with the municipalities established a partnership to develop building land for mixed-income and mixed-housing neighbourhoods. Such public-led initiatives mostly focused on suburban areas which were formerly devoted to working-class dormitory towns situated in the Eastern and Southern part of the region. The instrument of this partnership was the so-called Urban Consortium, a type of project fostered by the aforementioned two levels of public administration and involving also a series of private actors such as land owners, private developers, financial institutions and housing applicants. Although land management was in the hands of public administration which expropriated and urbanized the plots, the original land owners could sign an agreement in order to obtain a piece of land after it was urbanized. A fundamental feature of Urban Consortiums is the diversification of social classes, housing types and housing tenures. These neighbourhoods, often characterized by a well-balanced presence of facilities and green areas, include multi-family blocks of flats devoted to subsidised housing and single-family housing, always terraced, which have been sold at market price. For this reason the same residential development can cover a wide range of buyers. The Urban Consortium, a significant result of a successful multi-level public governance process, constitutes an example of socially sustainable suburban mixed-housing development which can be seen as the Madrilenian answer to the traditional stereotype of sprawling monofunctional peripheries.

Session code:	S33 – Room S1
Session title:	**Trends in historical geography. Applied research and methods for spatial and landscape planning**
Organizer(s):	**Elena Dai Prà**, University of Trento (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1 (Parallel Session 9)
Chair: Elena Dai Prà, University of Trento

Presentation 1
Author(s): Laura Federzoni**,** Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna, Italy
Title: Landscape Planning and GIS
Abstract:
The basis for researches about landscape is usually the study of its historical reconstruction through the analysis of documents, maps etc.: this kind of study is undoubtedly essential if we purpose to deepen and display the most important features of a landscape. Nevertheless it is now possible to take a step forward and plan a landscape protection and exploitation implying the use of Geographic Information Systems.
A few experimental studies and projects about National and Regional Parks in Italy and also about interesting natural and historical areas will be produced in order to promote their respect and the possibility of their development in relation to traditional activities and tourism, in accordance with the environment and the local culture.
The following Italian landscapes have been studied from this point of view:

- the National Park of Monti Sibillini, between Marche and Umbria, will be exploited with the project of identifying landscape units that will be managed through a GIS;
- the Regional Parks of Corno alle Scale (Appennino Bolognese) and Frignano (Appennino Modenese), that are contiguous, may be connected through an integrated system of footpaths and the day-trippers will be provided with an interactive guide addressed to smartphones and tablets, carried out with the software Qgis;
- the Carso Triestino area (Venezia Giulia), will be upgraded by a network of touristic and ecologic footpaths, managed through a GIS.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Francesco Zan, University of Florence and Francesca De Luca, Galleria degli Uffizi, Italy

Title: High resolution imaging and GIS for the study of the Buonsignori mural maps at the Uffizi Gallery (XVI Century). A contribution to the historical geography of Tuscany

Abstract: High resolution imaging with digital SRL cameras is one of the most useful technologies for the study of works of art with a new eye. The technique, which has been used on two large Buonsignori cartographic frescoes of Tuscany at the Uffizi Gallery in Florence (XVI Century), enables the support of geohistorical research from different points of view, based on a comparison with Buonsignori's previous cartographic works, earlier Tuscan maps and Egnazio Danti's cartographic fresco at the Vatican Gallery of Maps. The research framework includes the database of place-names set up in a GIS project combined with the historical iconography of settlements as well as other geographical features. Finally, it enables the dissemination of greater knowledge of the XVI Century vision of Tuscany through a public web-GIS platform with invaluable hints for geographers dealing with spatial and landscape planning.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Marin Cvitanovic, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Title: (Post)socialist landscapes? Linking household surveys and remotely sensed data for assessing rural landscape changes in Northern Croatia

Abstract: Land use and land cover change (LUCC) is a result of complex interactions between society and environment. LUCC has received much attention during the past decade, because of the pivotal role it plays in many urgent societal and environmental issues such as climate change, food security, landscape degradation and biodiversity loss.

The selected region in this study – Northern Croatia – has undergone many changes in the last 30 years. The political and economic system of socialism has collapsed, creating economic migrations, restructuring of industry and agriculture which resulted in environmental changes. Addressing this problem adequately requires a combination of household surveys which serve as an indicator of certain social and economic changes during the (post)socialism, and the remotely sensed data on land cover change for the observed period. Such integration of household surveys and remotely sensed data presents conceptual as well as technical challenges, but it helps in better understanding of the causes of the landscape change.

This research was conducted in 2012 in Northern Croatia on a sample of 300 households, and the data were integrated with the remotely sensed data acquired through SPOT and LANDSAT systems for the 1981 – 2011 period. Processes of the physical alteration of the landscape were noted as well as socio-economic, demographic and other elements which caused those changes. The obtained results show the significance and extent of these changes and could serve as an instrument in controlling future negative changes in the landscape, as well as streamlining the positive ones.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Giancarlo Macchi Jánica, University of Siena, Italy

Title: Of land and men: historical analysis of 20th century agricultural workforce in Tuscany

Abstract: One of the most important sources of historical geography are census datasets. From the second half of the 20th century ISTAT demographic surveys represent an important tool for the reconstruction of different aspects of society. These sources are not only oriented to the description of demographic trends but since 1951 extended their spectrum to the representation of society by workforce, production, literacy or health among others groups of variables.

The focus of the study conducted was the application of cartographic methods aimed at the analysis of census data as a source for the reconstruction of the historical evolution of the agricultural productive patterns in Tuscany during the 20th century. The central issue of this historical research was change of agricultural workforce in this region throughout the 20th century. A ratio of farmers and population was used as a variable that, correlated in a second stage with land use surfaces, allowed the definition of efficient reconstruction of landscape structure. This index turned out to be an effective link between demography, land use and yield figures.

Part of the project, was also an interpretative evaluation of distributive relation of workforce with other variables like, land use and historical-cultural vocation of the different subareas. The ultimate purpose was to develop a cultural indicator of historical landscape particularities as a tool for regional policy development. A preliminary assessment by means of this indicator was for instance to measure how historical territorial structures are still and unmistakably interlocked in the organization of contemporary landscape patterns.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Andreia Pereira, FLUC /CEGOT (Portugal); Lúcio Cunha, FLUC /CEGOT (Portugal)
Title: How geomorphology grounds the explanatory factors of human occupation of territory: a demonstrative essay conducted in the terminal sector of the watershed of river Lima
Abstract: An interdisciplinary analysis of landscape evolution of the terminal sector of the watershed of river Lima (north-western Portugal), linking geographic and historical approaches, revealed strong evidences that morphologic and geologic features have crucially conditioned the settlement and land use options in different historic periods.
Benefiting from the archaeological and historical researches carried out for more than a century, the study conducted between the alluvial plain of river Lima and Serra de Arga, a mountain range that develops in its northern interfluve, enabled us to draw an accurate picture of the key moments and most relevant shaping processes of this cultural landscape, from the Neolithic to the present day. The Hill Fort occupation, the Romanization, the Suevic ruralization, the Upper Middle Ages, with the gradual implementation of the manorial system, the deforestation triggered by naval industry of the 16th century and the so-called "corn revolution" of the 17th century stands as crucial periods for the landscape history.
However, the most interesting question still waits for a satisfactory answer: how did geomorphologic features influenced the human appropriation of space and natural resources in the different historic periods? This demanding challenge addresses the dialectic relation between human and nature, enlightening how geomorphology conditioned the satisfaction of the needs and the achievement of the strategic goals of human communities, taking into account its socioeconomic organization and stage of technologic development.
This essay aims to analyse how meso-scale geoforms and lithological formations played a major role in the definition of locative options, settlement patterns, defensive strategies, development of communication networks and exploitation of natural resources.
The adopted methodology completed a crossed analysis of the geomorphologic map and of the synthetic cartography of settlement history, supporting the conception of a matrix that relates the different meso-scale geomorphological units and the type of settlement patterns and land uses that have been specially favoured by them.
The achieved results not only highlighted the strategies adopted to take the best advantage of natural conditions in different historic periods, but also emphasized its consequences on landscape shaping. In this way, geomorphology contributes to an interdisciplinary, integrative and dynamic reading of cultural landscapes.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Emilia Sarno, Università Telematica Pegaso, Italy
Title: Recognizing and salvaging the cattle-track landscapes: issues, experiences and practical cases
Abstract: Transhumance represented a complex socio-economic system, cattle-tracks being its basic *infrastructure* covering thousands of kilometres and the routes of shepherds as well as merchants, warriors and pilgrims. With its involution, in Europe as well as in Italy, those grounds have been more and more re-used to build roads or farm, almost deleting such a network, thus making urgent to know it again in order to set forth recovery actions. But how and what methods should be used? An interesting possibility is given by a methodology integrated between historical documents and the GIS environment.
Indeed the starting point for the cattle-track landscape recovery is the study of the cartographic heritage, represented by the cattle-tracks atlas collection, compiled from the 1500's until the early twentieth century. Meanwhile the cattle-track routes reconstruction and the various utilizations of the ground can be well realised in a GIS environment through the connection between archive documents and computerized cartographic tools. Such a historical-geography experience thus becomes pivotal for a contextualization and reading of specific historical documents, but also for the making of a digital, recovery-oriented one.
Various researches are currently underway in Spain and Italy and it is intended to provide documentary evidence of a path *in progress* in Molise concerning the exploration of royal cattle-tracks and their relative results. Indeed, their trails and soil characteristics have been retraced and it has been created the chart of the elevation swathes, all fundamental elements to plan recovery interventions.

SLOT 2 (Parallel Session 10)

Chair: Elena Dai Prà, University of Trento, elena.daipra@unitn.it

Presentation n .1
Author(s): Carlo Alberto Gemignani
Title: The "Strada di Cento Croci": the reconstruction of its history and environmental values
Abstract: The "Strada di Cento Croci", whose design can be traced back to the Old Regime and outcome of a long debate between Republic of Genoa and Ducato di Parma, is an artifact that has a long history, interesting both for the project's history, construction techniques and finally for the territory in which it is inserted, characterized by its remarkable historical and environmental values. The restoration of the stretch, promoted by the Regional

Government, is an opportunity to develop a methodology for analytical research on the ground and on documentary sources, guaranteed by collaboration between local administrators, designers and researchers. The project – whose we intend to present its first results here – proposes the reconstruction of the history of the street through written historical documentation and iconography (in particular cartographic sources) showing its timing, manners and issues of the long process of realization. The second phase includes a field survey aimed at identifying and classifying historical continuities and environmental, social and productive components attributable to the local rural-heritage.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Denis Dirin, Altai State University, Russia

Title: Sustainable development of Altai Mountains through the preservation traditional cultural landscapes

Abstract: The purpose - development of regional strategies for sustainable development of mountain region through preservation and restoration of traditional cultural landscapes.

Research methods:

- To establish a connection between the natural peculiarities of the Altai and the adaptation methods of local communities from the publications, archival and cartographic materials.
- Analysis of the evolution of cultural landscapes of the Altai (historical-genetic and diachronic methods) and its comparison with the climate dynamics (dendrochronological method).
- Expedition studies, which allowed to estimate the degree of adaptability of traditional nature-use systems to nature landscapes (landscape analysis) and identify the economic imperatives of local communities, as well as to estimate the extent of transformation taking place in environmental management (questionnaire).
- Definition of landscape resistance to different types of man-made pressures on the basis of geo-environmental modeling and development of recommendations for optimizing the regional nature management.

Conclusions:

1. Traditional nature management systems of the Altai (and formed on their basis cultural landscapes) evolved over centuries and proved to be the most adapted to local environmental conditions. This experience should serve as a basis for sustainable development of the region.
2. In connection with the transformation of traditional patterns of thinking of local communities, cultural landscapes are no longer self-regulating geo-ecological systems and require centralized control.
3. New approaches are necessary for the adaptation of traditional nature-use to climate change.
4. International logistics and tourism should contribute to finding a compromise between the extensiveness of the traditional economy and market efficiency.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Anica Cuka, University of Zadar, Croatia

Title: Influence of socioeconomic development on the land-use change on Croatian islands

Abstract: Until the second half of the 20th century most of Croatian inhabited islands were economically oriented toward the primary economic activities, such as agriculture and fishery. Olive trees, vineyards and pastures dominated islands' landscape. Due to significant socioeconomic changes, in the second half of the 20th century many islands faced strong depopulation and deagrarianization which led to significant land-use changes. It resulted in decrease of the share of agricultural areas, increase of the areas with natural vegetation, such as macquis, and finally it led to disappearance of some landscape patterns. The paper analyzes social, demographic and land-use change on several inhabited Croatian islands in the period from 1850s to the present day. Archive data, cadastre maps from 19th century and present land-use data were used during the research. Results showed that agricultural areas on the islands are rapidly decreasing mostly in areas remote from the settlements. Some landscape patterns, such as vineyards on terraces, plough-fields and pastures completely disappeared, especially on the small islands.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Luis Galiana-Martín, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid; Cristina Montiel-Molina, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Title: Historical geography of wildfires in Spain: old and new risk prone areas

Abstract: Forest fires, defined as fire that spread without control over a woodland system, are a complex phenomenon related to climatic, botanical, and social factors, as well as with the physical and human characteristics of the territory. Accordingly, environmental and social changes have an influence on fire regimes and the nature of forest fires. The manifestations of forest fires change throughout time and over territories, in accordance with the evolution of the environmental conditions and the organisation of socio-spatial systems.

Knowledge of wildland fires in Spain is limited, given that the information available from the statistical data bases, organised in 1968, covers a relatively short period. As a result, the interactions that have been established over

time between environmental conditions, the social context and fire regimes, as well as the evolution of the spatial patterns of fire behaviour, which reflect into into the emergence of risk territories are not well known.
The aim of this paper is to document and analyse the evolution of forest fire regimes evolution during the 18th 19th, and 20th,centuries in the Sistema Central mountain range(Spain).
To do that, a reconstruction of the registry of historical wildfires is being carried out through archival sources (legal and rural police documents, local archives), which are then confronted with palaeoecological data, historical aerial photographies, and analysis of present landscape. The results obtained up to now allow for approaching the knowledge of fire regimes evolution at different scales (regional and local). This enables us to design strategies of dynamic risk management, matching the changes that happened in the past with present challenges of global change

Presentation 5
Author(s): Revolti R., Buffoni D., Dai Prà E., Alaimo A., Allegri D., Mastronunzio M.
Title: Historical maps and geo-historical sources for boundary problems representation. Useful cooperation in Trentino region
Abstract: This communication aims to present a scientific project (partnership of Trento University with Cadastral section of Autonomous Province of Trento) of historical geography applied to territorial governance, notably to define and work-out a number of boundary problems. In Trentino there are many boundary (and related border-fringe) disputes not yet solved at present-day that have an historical heritage. Moreover these problems are typically cartographic, related to different and intersected topological boundary lines that involve the Autonomous Province of Trento and the border Provinces. This issue is interesting from a geo-administrative point of view and it requires a better topographical, cadastral (and topological) understanding. The project combines different methodologies: documentary evidence and field evidence. The first concerning to the archival and geo-historical research that aims to analyse historical maps (with related documentary sources) and historical habsburgic cadastre for an historical (re)definition of the disputes trends; the latter is the fieldwork methodology, required to investigate the nowadays border fringe "shifting" and the physical boundary signs find on the field, also considering the current GPS surveys procedures

Session code:	S34 – Room B3
Session title:	**Which future(s) for agriculture in urbanising areas? Geography of innovation and innovations in geography**
Organizer(s):	**Abrantes Patricia**, Centro Estudos Geograficos, Lisbon University (Portugal) **Clément Camille**, UMR Innovation (France) **Duvernoy Isabelle**, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR 1248 Agir (France) **Perrin Coline**, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR Innovation (France) **Salvati Luca**, Consiglio per la Ricerca e la sperimentazione in Agricoltura (Italy)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Qualitative analysis of agri-urban issues **(Parallel Session 1)**
Chair: Perrin Coline, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR Innovation, France.
Discussant: Salvati Luca, Consiglio per la Ricerca e la sperimentazione in Agricoltura, Roma, Italy.

Presentation 1
Author(s): Fontes Inês, CEG-IGOT, UL, Portugal; Rocha Jorge, CEG-IGOT, UL, Portugal; Abrantes Patricia, CEG-IGOT, UL, Portugal; Paul Yann, UMR Ades, France.
Title: Agricultural land use/cover changes and spatial patterns in the Lisbon metropolitan region
Abstract: Metropolitan regions have complex spatial forms mostly characterized by urban sprawl. So levels of land use consuming are very important inducing pressures on agricultural systems. The land use/cover changes (LUCC) from agriculture to artificial have consequences in what concerns to soil protection and urban-rural relations, cities' food security and supply, landscapes multi-functionality, among others.
In this study we propose to identify and analyse the main urban-agricultural LUCC and landscape dynamics acting in the metropolitan region of Lisbon in order to find different/common features in the different parts of the region. We propose a two-step methodology: 1) we first analyse land cover in the metropolitan region in 1984 and 2010 using a combined approach of a supervised classification using both Landsat images and a set of

post-processing rules. We quantify and analyse changes on urban, agricultural, natural (forest), open spaces and water land cover classes through a transition matrix; 2) we quantify and examine the landscape patterns and dynamics using the landscape metrics available in the Fragstats software. The selected metrics concerns mainly configurations that give information about space, disposition or position of the patches in landscape. LUCC and spatial metrics are useful to evaluate the structural transformation of agricultural parcels, they allow to evaluate relations between agriculture and built-up space; so they can be useful to address specific spatial planning policies at the different local/regional levels, since these policies are beginning to look to agriculture as an important component of urban systems as they can contribute to urban sustainable development.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Salvati Luca, Di Bartolomei Rosanna,Consiglio per la Ricerca e la sperimentazione in Agricoltura, Roma, Italy; CRA-RPS, Italy.

Title: The other side of the fringe: Peri-urban agriculture and urban expansion in Athens, Greece

Abstract: Urban sprawl and the preservation of rural landscapes beyond the urban fringe are strictly interconnected in developed countries. This study debates on the relationship between landscape and agriculture and the possible implications in planning of environmentally-sustainable rural areas, suggesting a functional model that evaluates the interrelationships between agro-forestry and human intervention. Eco-sustainable planning, integrated with the different research dimensions is the only possible approach to urban fringe sustainability. The evaluation of the factors that make up the model allows for the development of different scenarios. Based on the preliminary analysis of a paradigmatic case study in Europe, the present study contributes to systemic and multi-scaling approaches informing environmental policies, with the aim of achieving an integrated management of peri-urban agricultural landscapes.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Lelo Keti, CROMA-University Roma Tre, Italy

Title: Urban rurality or rural urbanity: the antinomies of Agro romano

Abstract: Rome is surrounded by an economically and environmentally relevant agricultural region, historically linked to the city. Starting from this premise, the paper will analyse the process of physical and functional transformation of the Agro Romano region during the past thirty years.

The urbanization process that involves, with different levels of intensity, the components of the metropolitan system, is responsible for the fragmentation of the open - traditionally agricultural - territory, as well as the main cause for the progressive reduction of the potentiality of the agricultural system. The “interests” of the city are prevalent, since planning instruments consider the campaign as a residual, or as a reserve area, both in continuity and in discontinuity of urbanized areas. Nevertheless, something is changing in recent years. In a general context of the reduction of the demographic pressure in the core area of the metropolitan system, the urban-rural dynamics in the friction areas appear modified. New trends of recovery and reuse of interstitial areas, as well as a growing sensitivity towards peri-urban agriculture are emerging.

The preserved and distinctive characteristics of the Agro Romano are described with particular reference to the components of the agricultural landscape in the areas closest to the big city, in contact with the margins of the urbanization. The dynamics of the agricultural sector are investigated by analysing the information of the last four General Censuses of Agriculture (1982-2010). Analysis revealed a drastic reduction in the structural endowment of agriculture at the metropolitan level, as well as differences and imbalances between the different functional areas of the metropolitan system.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Membrado Joan Carles, Departament de Geografia, Universitat de València, Spain

Title: The *Horta de València* (Spain): a cultural landscape to be protected

Abstract: The *Horta* (vegetable gardens) around and inside the metropolitan area of València (Spain) is one of the most important cultural landscapes in the western Mediterranean basin. Because of its landscape and environmental values, as well as its historical and cultural significance, the *Horta* should be a protected area. Few European cities have such a unique environment, and yet the *Horta* of València is not protected at all.

Supported by a permissive planning law, the urban expansion of València during the so-called Spanish Housing Bubble (1997-2007) has resulted in the decrease of the horta fields around the city, which have gone from 10,000 hectares in 1990 (according to the European GIS CORINE) to only 7,000 in 2009 (according to the Spanish GIS SIOSE).

The current Spanish economic crisis has stopped this process of destruction of the *horta* for the moment.

But if in a few years another period of economic boom begins, the vegetable gardens will be the first area to suffer the consequences of the urban expansion, because the price of the *horta*, being an unprotected land, cannot compete with the value of the land held for housing purposes.

As Monsieur Roland Courtot (Aix Marseille Université) states, only the intervention of public authorities in order to preserve the *horta*, through incentives to the garden farmers and to the sale of the local vegetables could restrain a further reduction in the *horta* of València in the future.
Some Valencian town councils have recently taken measures to protect the scarce *horta* they still have: social orchards for poor families (Burjassot) or entertainment orchards for city dwellers (Godella). It is just a first step. But all the metropolitan councils should be promoting these kind of policies in order to protect the *horta*.

SLOT 2: Socio-qualitative analysis of agriurban innovation **(Parallel Session 2)**
Chair: Abrantes Patrícia Centro Estudos Geograficos, Lisbon University, Portugal.
Discussant: Perrin Coline, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR Innovation, France.

Presentation 1
Author(s): Soulard Christophe, Arnal Clement, Chia Eduardo, Clément Camille, Jarrige Françoise, Laurens Lucette, Nougaredes Brigitte, Perrin Coline, Prevost Marie-Laure, Robineau Ophelie, Scheromm Pascale, UMR Innovation, France ; Valette Elodie, UMR Tetis, France; Velloso Carolina, Vitry Chloe, UMR Innovation, France.
Title: Territorial innovations connecting agriculture and urban development: a typology of cases studies.
Abstract: This collective presentation aims to define, illustrate and discuss the notion of territorial innovation applied to the relation between city and agriculture. The first part presents the results of a state of the art on this notion, defined as a process of arrangement of actors, spaces and projects that articulate city and agriculture. The second part presents case studies of agri-urban innovations. The results allow to identify four types of territorial innovations:
1 Inventing a territory. Planners and developers are using standards and regulations to include agriculture in urban areas (through zoning planning, ecological patterns, urban parks...). The innovation is developed in the confrontation between models and concrete land uses. This is an action-oriented type of innovation.
2 Territorializing an invention. Innovation is needed to adapt to urbanization: multi-stakeholder initiatives co-produce solutions (for the management of farm buildings or of uprooting wine...). These are social and organizational innovations.
3 Building a new territoriality. Faced with a threat (urbanization, economic competition or recession), peri-urban areas mobilize agriculture to strengthen their local identity and develop their own resources in the globalization process: these are economic and political innovations.
4 Designing territorial innovation. The innovation is analyzed as an ongoing process, through a focus on learning processes, exchange of experiences and governance. The innovation lies in the management of change.
To conclude, we discuss how social sciences – and particularly geography – contribute to the understanding of these four types of territorial innovations.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Clément Camille, INRA-UMR Innovation, France; Abrantes Patricia, Centro Estudos Geograficos, Lisbon University, Portugal.
Title: The sustainability by *Lipor*: which agriculture in the metropolitan area of Porto (Portugal)?
Abstract: *Lipor* is the Intermunicipal Waste Management of Greater Porto. It is responsible for the management, the recovery and the treatment of the Municipal Waste in the eight municipalities of the metropolitan area of Porto. This private organization develops solid partnerships with the associated municipalities.
Besides the direct treatment of waste, the economic and social strategy of Lipor is also to build the sustainability of Greater Porto through some local projects with municipalities:
Support the implementation of the Local Agenda 21 at the freguesia level (funding the diagnosis, phases of participatory democracy and some actions programmed in Agenda 21)
The project: “Horta da formiga” who aims to create biological kitchen garden composed by:

- The construction of gardens for families, schools and associations (program “Horta à Porta”)
- The promotion of composting: trainings for families, farmers and associations, sale of composters…
- The promotion of organic agriculture and natural gardening (trainings).

This communication aims to:
Analyze the Lipor project for sustainability: what place for agriculture in Agendas 21 of the greater Porto, what is the content of trainings of the project “Horta da formiga”, what is the agriculture promotion in this project?
Understand the relations between the Lipor project and the agricultural sector of the region (mainly, dairy farming, market gardening and wine growing: the vinho verde): are there interactions, conflicts or complementarities?
These objectives are to be analyzed in the context of the agriculture crises of the region: urban sprawl, small family farm structure, systemic crisis in these agricultural sectors…

Presentation 3

Author(s): Duží Barbora, Stojanov Robert, Global Change Research Centre, The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
Title: Innovative dimension of urban gardening: selected case studies from the Czech republic
Abstract: In the paper we explore the social role of urban gardens managed mainly by Centres of environmental education, nongovernmental organization and other public initiatives. We focus on their innovative dimensions and feasibility of their applications by households in urban environment.
First, we investigate the diversity of urban gardens. Then we create the practical typology of gardens with aim to postulate the basic conditions of environmental and climate friendly standards. We point out that if urban gardens are to play innovative role of rising the quality urban environment, contribute to enriching multi-functional urban spaces and rise self-resilience of households, they should follow some basic environmental standards.
The case studies will be described in selected regions of the Czech republic.
Based on investigation of several types of gardens and selection of the specific examples, the aim is to summarize the basic standards that are needed to fulfill so called environmental and climate friendly gardening, that is feasible to run in urban environment.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Poulot Monique, Aragau Claire, Mosaïques-UMR LAVUE, France.
Title: Etre fermier d'Association pour le maintien de l'agriculture paysanne : Quelles innovations ?
Abstract: La première AMAP a été créée en Ile-de-France en 2003 ; dix ans plus tard on en recense quelque 300, avec un potentiel de croissance sans doute équivalent au vu des consommateurs en attente du fermier de famille (Lamine, 2004). Ces structures participent des nouvelles coordinations autour de l'agriculture périurbaine dans des logiques de consommation engagée (Dubuisson Quellier, 2009). Susceptibles d'aider au maintien d'une agriculture en butte à l'étalement urbain autour de la capitale, elles appellent aussi pour les agriculteurs des manières originales de faire et de concevoir les conduites de culture et l'alimentation. Elles apparaissent ainsi au cœur de relations renouvelées entre la ville et sa campagne, replaçant la proximité et le local au cœur des pratiques agricoles et alimentaires comme le recommandent les documents d'urbanisme post-Grenelle.
Une enquête a été menée dans l'un des départements franciliens de grande couronne, l'Essonne, caractérisé plutôt la grande culture avec des poches de cultures spéciales (maraîchage, cresson et herbes aromatiques). L'objectif a été de cerner le profil de ces nouveaux agriculteurs : anciens et nouveaux installés ; bio ou conventionnels ; convaincus ou opportunistes ; producteurs ou marchands ; pédagogues ou peu communicants… Ce sont près d'une trentaine d'agriculteurs qui ont été interrogés –dans département ou hors département mais nourrissant une AMAP essonnienne. Si la diversité l'emporte, certaines constantes se peuvent lire notamment dans leur rapport à la ville (opportunité mais aussi mode de vie pour eux mêmes et leurs familles) et au local conçu comme un lien générique à la terre.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Jarrige Françoise, Supagro, UMR Innovation, Montpellier, France ; Salomon-Cavin Joëlle, UNIL, Suisse
Title: Farmers in Geneva: life courses, representations and innovations
Abstract: Identified as a major pattern of the trans-boundary agglomeration project of Great Geneva, farming remains a vivid and diversified activity in Geneva's area. The protection of farmland and the agricultural policy in Switzerland are giving an effective framework for maintaining agriculture, even in an area of high urbanizing pressure (largely carried over in France). Urban proximity, nevertheless, gives rise to changes into the agricultural world, either on the farmers profiles, on the ways they are producing and selling their products, managing space and getting in touch with their neighbors.
In this paper, we are dealing with these issues from a qualitative point of view, through farmers profiles based on a field work and interviews. Our purpose is to confront the farmers representations - concerning their job, their relations to nature, to the city and how they are facing the demands of urban dwellers - with their professional strategy and the innovations they are implementing. These farmers profiles will allow us to embody statistical datas through which agriculture is often described, and to overtake the opposition between urban growth and agricultural development. We are aiming at designing an embodied approach of «urban farming», likely to help understanding how to «co-build» sustainable urban territories where farmers would be true stakeholders and partners.

SLOT 3: Food, land as key urban issues **(Parallel Session 3)**
Chair: Salvati Luca, Consiglio per la Ricerca e la sperimentazione in Agricoltura, Roma, Italy.
Discussant: Clément Camille, UMR Innovation, France.

Presentation 1
Author(s): Filippo Randelli, University of Florence, Italy
Title: Niche level innovations in the food supply socio-technical regime

Abstract: Due to the emerging development of alternative food networks (AFNs), the current food supply regime is undergoing a process of change. An AFN is embedded in a specific region and it deals both with ecologically production and distribution practises, and social equity and democracy for all members of the community. It follows that these new types of food provision were born in opposition to the current agri-food regime: standardized, specialized production processes responding to economic standards of efficiency and competitiveness on one hand; localized, specialized production processes attempting to trade on the basis of environmental, nutritional, or health qualities on the other. The emergence for the 'need for sustainability' goes beyond the simple preservation of environmental resources, and it allows to spotlight some issues like food safety, obesity epidemic and culinary and aesthetic value of food, as well as the social and environmental externalities associated with the conventional food chain. Thus, the consumers' demands about the food they buy have increased: the attention is no longer just on the organoleptic properties of commodities, but buyers are looking at the origin, the production process, the working conditions, the use of chemical components and the public reputation of the producer and so on. Furthermore, due to various scandals and events that have led to an increased attention on food origin, quality and healthiness, way of production and professional ethic, this process of transition towards a more sustainable food supply has speed up in the last few years. This paper will explore in more detail the evolution of food supply network from a spatial, relational and political perspective. It follows that the paper addresses to answer to questions as: Which are the trajectories in the global food supply? Who drives the change? Which kind of innovation are emerging from the niche level?

Presentation 2

Author(s): Lacombe Nicolas, INRA LRDE, France; Delfosse Claire, Laboratoire d'études rurales, France; Casabianca François, INRA LRDE, France

Title: The construction of the local by the mobility: The qualification of the origin to the milk lambs in Corsica and Sardinia

Abstract: Terroir has a double geographical existence, local, and extra-local: Terroir products and their symbolic attributes are exported "outside", in particular towards distant cities, while urban consumers of terroir move for discovering. This double movement represents a common dynamics to Corsica and Sardinia about the qualification of the milk lamb.

The disintegration of the local food cultures has led to strategies of long export circuit to build a fame of the product outside of its area, based on devices of certification diluting the local heritage.

At the same time, the observed situations on both islands testify of limits associated with the mass export, and of a strong local tourist attractiveness motivated by a set of representations where the discovery of local identity comprises gastronomic heritage.

We analyze such contradiction, highlighting the incidence of these opposite qualification regimes on actors' organization, on the construction of relationships to local or extended scales, on the technical culture and the space. What innovations may rehabilitate the identity of the breeder as well as its capacities of initiatives through the social qualification of the purchase and consumption acts?

Two forms of innovations seem particularly relevant as innovations contrasting with the historical choice of mass export: on one hand operations of cultural translation with gastronomic restaurants outside of the islands where the scenarisation of milk lamb leads new technical prescriptions. On the contrary, we also observe a process of re-embeddedness of the product within the local food heritage where milk lamb is linked to tourism strategies.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Salvati Luca, CRA-RPS, Italy; Duvernoy Isabelle, INRA, UMR 1248 Agir, France; Paradis Sylvie, EIP, UMR 1248 Agir, France

Title: The various scales of the interaction between agriculture and urban sprawl: Producing crops near the city of Toulouse.

Abstract: The role of the proximity of town to the maintenance of farming has been a key issue in the literature on periurban agriculture since at least forty years. Various models have been proposed to evaluate this effect, but they presented shortcomings in terms of empirical validation, explanation or causality, conceptualisation of the proximity term. Even the city concept was debated without a definite conclusion. In this presentation, we do not intend to build a new or a better model, but, more modestly, to explore by various methods the effect of proximity of the city in the maintenance of farming. One of the factors we examine more specifically is the various scales at which the proximity of urban areas might impact the farming process.

Toulouse is the fourth city of France, a continuously-growing city in terms of number of inhabitants and spatial extension. In this case, we used two methods on two sets of data to document the effect of the proximity of the city to farming maintenance. The first set is represented by more than 30 indicators derived from the national census of agriculture at three waves in time (1988, 2000, 2010) and calculated at the municipal scale. The second data set is composed of 15 in-depth interviews (held in 2011) addressed to crop producers in the urban fringe of Toulouse. The interviews were focused on the experience as a producer in the place. Both methods highlight the impact of urban areas on farming. Their juxtaposition allows for a multiscalar vision of proximity effects which could inform land management for conservation and development of periurban farming.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Sebastien Alcaix, University of Lyon, France

Title: Cross-border metropolization: the role of agriculture in the construction of Greater Geneva

Abstract: Geneva is a cross-border city between Switzerland and France. The international boundary is reconstructing its territories. The region surrounding Geneva is undergoing significant urbanization, but the dynamics are different. Since 2007, the Greater Geneva city-region has developed a project of cross-border growth. As part of this, the city-region is pursuing development strategies which take quality of life into account. From 1814 and 1816, there was a free trade zone which enabled the supply of French agricultural products to Geneva. Today, much diverse agricultural activity is structured around Geneva and beyond, agriculture is structured by cheese and wine with PDO. These longstanding systems of agriculture have come under threat from recent urban sprawl. Yet, paradoxically, the arrival of new settlers has helped to reinvigorate them because they bring a demand for local produce and rural spaces for leisure activities.

The metropolization of Greater Geneva has led to urban sprawl in these territories. Agricultural spaces and activities are unstructured, distancing agriculture from the city's population. Space and agricultural industry is unstructured, moving away towns people of agriculture. However, we are currently seeing a renewed interest in agriculture thanks to a cross-border agricultural plan. This is handled differently on both sides of the border. Public policies are interested in the quality of life. Under a current process of metropolization, and in a context where the city-region's agriculture lacks organization, how can policies imagine a new relationship with agriculture? How can they allow the inclusion of agriculture in the construction of a cross-border metropolis?

Presentation 5

Author(s): Darina Posova, Jan Evangelista Purkyne University in Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic

Title: Residential growth and formation of spatial identity in the suburban areas of Usti nad Labem

Abstract: This paper is following the research on formation of spatial identities in areas with intensively changed landscape such as in North-Western Bohemia. The suburban zone (suburban ring, hinterland) of Usti nad Labem is one of the types of the intensively changed landscapes in northwest Bohemia. Attention is paid to localities where new housing construction concentrates. I chose three model areas in the suburban zone of Usti nad Labem. The paper analyzes the patterns of suburban growth and the types of new housing construction, land-use change in the model areas of the Usti nad Labem city region and evaluates stability of the population in the model areas, perception of the suburban areas of Usti nad Labem and perception of the Usti Region (region at NUTS level 3, Ustecky kraj).

Research focuses on answering the following research questions: What forms of new houses are built in the model areas which represent suburban growth of Usti nad Labem? What are the primary problems regarding territorial identity formation in suburban areas where the landscape has been changed? How are such landscape changes perceived?

Session code: S35 – Room G5

Session title:	**Repenser les migrations méditerranéennes face à la crise économique**
Organizer(s):	**Fabio Amato**, Università degli Studi di Napoli "l'Orientale" (Italy) **Camille Schmoll**, Université Paris 7 Diderot - Géographie-cités - Ecole Française de Rome (France)

Slots and abstracts:

SLOT 1: Marchés du travail et transformations géopolitiques (Parallel Session 9)
Chair: Nathalie Bernardie-Tahir (Geolab/University of Limoges) et Fabio Amato (Università degli Studi di Napoli ''L'orientale'')

Presentation 1
Author(s): Nick Dines (Middlesex University, UK), Enrica Rigo (University of Roma Tre, Italy)
Title: Borders in crisis. Competing actors at the southern edge of Europe in an era of political and economic upheaval.
Abstract: The economic crisis and the so-called "Arab Spring" are the two principal (and interconnected) factors that have reshaped the southern borders of Europe over recent years.
The upheavals in North Africa during 2011 coupled with the severe financial crisis of Southern Europe have forced the EU to radically re-think its policy approach towards Southern Mediterranean countries. Dominant policy discourses of the EU establishment, such as circular migration and high-skilled labour mobility, have appeared to lose their political attractiveness insofar as they have been undermined by historical events.
While several analyses have attempted to asses the impact of these transformations upon European policy and to evaluate the responses of institutional actors, the ways in which migrants themselves renegotiate the recent reconfiguration of borders have tended to be overlooked. Our paper, which represents the first stage in an ongoing research project, proposes to integrate these two perspectives. On the one hand, we will discuss how official discourses about migration management regarding the so called "Central Mediterranean Route" have changed as a consequence of economic and political crisis, on the other, and drawing upon preliminary field work in agricultural areas in central-southern Italy (Rosarno, Latina, Foggia), we intend to outline shifts in migrant strategies and trajectories of migrant labour mobility. The combination of these two perspectives builds on recent critical border theory in order to move beyond the common idea of the Mediterranean border as the southern edge of "Fortress Europe" towards understanding it as a zone constituted by a wider variety of dimensions such as selection, communication, regulation and flows.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Romain Filhol (Université Paris Est)
Title: Les travailleurs agricoles migrants face à la crise : l'exemple de la Pianura Campana
Abstract: S'appuyant sur une recherche menée dans la périphérie agricole de Naples, cette communication se propose de réinterroger le modèle migratoire méditerranéen à travers le prisme de l'un de ses sujets d'étude privilégiés : le travail agricole.
En nous attachant à évaluer les effets de la crise économique démarrée en 2008 sur les conditions de vie des travailleurs agricoles migrants de la plaine campanienne, nous avons l'intention d'interroger :

- Les conséquences de la baisse des bénéfices des exploitations agricoles dites intensives, en montrant comment le manque à gagner des exploitants se répercute directement sur les revenus et les conditions de travail des ouvriers agricoles migrants. Par ailleurs, nous montrerons que cette situation favorise une mise en concurrence des migrants fondée sur le sexe et l'origine géographique ;
- Les conséquences de l'augmentation générale du chômage en Italie du Sud qui, risquant de remettre en cause l'abandon de l'emploi saisonnier agricole par les populations locales, entrainerait un retour de la concurrence entre main d'œuvre migrante et couches précaires de la main d'œuvre locale, avec pour conséquence une insertion encore plus précaire des migrants au sein des sociétés rurales du Mezzogiorno ;

Les conséquences spatiales de la ségrégation des travailleurs agricoles migrants au sein d'un segment dévalué du marché du travail. Il s'agira donc plus généralement de penser le lien entre espace du travail et espace social. Ce point nous permettra notamment d'aborder la question des évolutions de la territorialisation migrante au sein de la plaine campanienne.

Presentation 3

Author(s): Karen Akoka (Geolab, Université de Limoges), Olivier Clochard (Migrinter, Université de Poitiers)

Title: « Le gouvernement confinementaire » : une notion heuristique pour saisir la politique migratoire chypriote ?

Abstract: La politique migratoire du gouvernement chypriote et les pratiques plus ou moins arbitraires des autorités conduisent de nombreux étrangers à être enfermés dans des lieux de détention (prison, commissariat, etc.) pour des durées allant de quelques semaines à plusieurs années. Aux côtés de ces lieux d'enferment d'autres espaces physiques où des étrangers sont relégués par les autorités existent tels les centres « ouverts » pour demandeurs d'asile. Si ces différents espaces sont marquants dans le système migratoire de l'île, ils ont tendance à occulter d'autres formes de confinement que cette communication se propose d'analyser en partant d'une réflexion autour de ce terme.

Le confinement peut en effet être entendu dans une acception plus large que celle de la seule limitation à un espace physique. A Chypre, les étrangers sont également confinés dans des statuts précaires ou des niches spécifiques desquels il leur est difficile de sortir. C'est le cas par exemple des travailleurs domestiques enfermés dans des contrats de travail temporaires qui peuvent rarement être prolongés ou déboucher sur d'autres formes de statuts. C'est le cas également des demandeurs d'asile enfermés dans des niches d'emploi spécifiques et qui n'ont pas le droit de travailler dans d'autres secteurs. La difficulté d'obtenir un titre de séjour cantonne également les personnes dans une situation d'enfermement d'autant plus fort qu'il leur ait difficile de quitter l'île. L'étendue du confinement s'exprime enfin dans le faible nombre de naturalisation ou d'attribution de la qualité de réfugié, statuts qui permettent d'échapper aux limitations qui frappent la plupart des catégories d'étrangers.

Au delà de l'action publique, ces pratiques de confinement peuvent aussi apparaître à des échelles domestiques : des employés de maison ou des ouvriers agricoles n'ont pas d'autre choix que de vivre sept jours sur sept chez leur employeur. A travers ces processus, se pose la question de la délégation du confinement à des acteurs privés. Ainsi pour prolonger la réflexion de Michel Agier autour de la question du « gouvernement humanitaire » (Agier 2008), nous proposons une interrogation autour de celle de gouvernance « confinementaire ». Cette dernière peut être entendu comme la manifestation d'une forme de pouvoir s'établissant dans la multitude des lieux où les notions de précarité et d'éloignement prennent racine, conduisant une partie des étrangers à être relégués aux marges de la société. Il s'agit ainsi de s'intéresser non pas seulement au centres de détention ni même aux centres d'hébergement mais aussi aux contrats de travail ou aux statuts juridiques comme des formes d'enfermements permettant de saisir les différentes instances et modes de confinement, et de voir la manière dont ils se déclinent, se juxtaposent, se différencient et se complètent.

Presentation 4

Author(s): Simone Bonamici (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy), Simona De Rosa (Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy)

Title : Les nouvelles perspectives pour l'analyse géographique des flux migratoires dans le contexte socio-économique de la crise internationale

Abstract: La Méditerranée : bassin de cultures, berceau des civilisations qui pendant des siècles ont été intégrées les uns aux autres, se compose de relations commerciales, culturelles et sociales est évoque, dans les espoirs collectifs, l'image d'un lieu d'opportunité. Au centre de cette représentation, le rôle que les flux des gens ont eu dans la définition de la Méditerranée permet à ces pays d'être représentés comme une terre vivante et florissante. Cependant, à la suite des récents bouleversements économiques, même dans les pays traditionnellement des destinations des migrations, on remarque des problèmes dont les taux de chômage sont l'un des principaux indicateurs. Ce phénomène affecte fortement la principale raison de la migration: la recherche de travail. Dans ce contexte, sera prise en compte la situation de la migration en Campanie et en particulier en ce qui concerne le tissu urbain de Naples. En effet, à l'analyse des données sur les flux migratoires vers la Méditerranée, et plus précisément à Naples, «capitale» de l'Italie méridionale, la tendance des migrations parait encore solide. Naples continue d'attirer les flux migratoires, malgré le ralentissement économique qui touche l'ensemble du pays et les problèmes socio-économiques liés à l'échelle urbaine. D'outre part, l'attractivité de la ville n'est pas seulement dirigée à les personnes liées par une proximité géographique, mais elle est aussi fortement exercée envers les gens venant de contextes géographiques plus éloignées. Un exemple de ce phénomène est la présence abondante de la communauté dominicaine à Naples. Le but de ce travail est donc de procéder à une analyse de la migration dominicaine à fin d'évaluer et comprendre les motivations qui poussent ces migrants à s'installer dans la ville. De plus, on cherchera de liés les facteurs économiques, en mettant en évidence le rôle du marché du travail souterrain dans l'attraction de la force du travail immigrée, les facteurs sociaux, comme le regroupement familial et facteurs culturels, liés à la Méditerranée. Ces phénomènes seront étudiés en essayant de comprendre les implications du phénomène de la migration et le niveau de compatibilité, ou de conflit, à l'échelle urbaine parmi population résidente et immigrants. Une attention particulière sera accordée au phénomène de la «féminisation» des migrations (Castles et Miller, 1993) à travers la reconstruction

des « network » des migrants dans la ville en évaluant le rôle des femmes migrantes par rapport au territoire dans lequel elles s'installent.

SLOT 2: Dynamiques socio-spatiales des relations interethniques et de genre (Parallel Session 10)
Chair: Adelina Miranda (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II), Camille Schmoll (Université Paris Diderot/Géographie-cités/Ecole Français de Rome)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Dolores Sánchez-Aguilera (University of Barcelona, Spain)
Title: Re-composition of international migration in large urban areas Spanish
Abstract: International migration has been, without doubt, the most dynamic element of the Spanish population over the past two decades. The position of Spain as a gateway to migration from Africa and Latin America, as well as the stage of economic expansion in the country explain the arrival of very large flows of migrants, who have changed the face of Spanish society. These flows are particularly significant in urban areas, where the most important volumes of foreign nationality residents are located.
The emergence of the economic crisis in Spain is assuming changes in migration patterns. The hardness of the economic situation, the dramatic and alarming increase in unemployment, has punished specially the group of immigrants. This means changes in past trends, not only the flow slowed down, but the trend is reversed and it's significant the rise of outmigration, composed of foreign immigrants affected by the economic situation and who want to return to their country and local people that will seek better employment opportunities, especially for young people.
At the territorial level, new trends represent a restructuring of foreign immigrant groups, which will develop new strategies to fight against economic instability. The purpose of this paper is to present the changes in the composition and the new territorial dynamics of immigration in the current context, and analyze changes of these aspects in major Spanish cities.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Marina Fuschi (Università "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti Pescara, Italy)
Title: Immigrants and urban space in Pescara: inclusion of housing and socio-spatial segregation
Abstract: The relationship between immigrants and urban space can be read both with regard to the housing dimension, and considering the wider territorialisation processes of public space.
This paper aims to analyze the spatial dimension of migration in Pescara by verifying these processes, considering the growing importance that the foreign component, since the last few decades, has in the Adriatic city. In addition, compared to a relative weakness of national integrative policies, we will analyze the approaches of the local administration, compelled between lack of resources and institutional vulnerability, the latter marked - among other things - by a chronic inability to interact with a Rom group historically present in Pescara.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Lianet Camara (University of Verona, Italy)
Title: Living the urban spaces of migrant women
Abstract: It is widely known that female migration in recent years has become a very complex and debated phenomenon in Europe. The cities of northern Italy are the ones to receive greater flows of people. In Veneto the female component is very consistent though diversified by country of origin.
The city has accommodated the largest percentages of arrivals with the highest shares in the labor market.
This paper analyzes the use of different spaces especially public, in the urban context of Padua where the migrant woman is visible, but whose life within the domestic space remains hidden. The question We try to answer is if these spaces represent an appropriation of them by women migrants.
In a city like Padua characterized by fragmentation of space, attends a real transformation of the territorial configuration in a new multicultural setting. The city, vivify by women and children from different origins, returns a different picture of urban structure (positive, save, dynamic, innovative), but also assumes a significance that allows you to read the urban space in terms of the difference of use, of perceptions, of power switched to resources and opportunities.
In the new geography of the city the binomial space-gender emerges in those scopes that are invested with a new sense of place.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Giovanni Laino (Università di Napoli Federico II, Italy)
Title: Immigration in Naples, between segregation and ambivalence. What is the relation between educational segregation and residential segregation?
Abstract: In the cities of the Mediterranean area the migration flows changed in part but, despite the current financial crisis, the households are more stable than before. This trend is shown by some indicators: one of these indicators is the increased number of students in the schools.
The characteristics of their presence in the schools are a particular point of observation of the integration dynamics related to the immigrants living in the various cities. This particular observatory, for example compared with the French model, allows to discuss the Mediterranean model of immigration.
The data from the Italian Ministry of Education are reliable, and some field researches, combined with the direct contact with the immigrant communities, allow to introduce an analysis, which is not just circumstantial. The paper, after a brief consideration regarding the main contents of the relevant researches, will introduce an analysis of the social geography of immigrant presence in Naples. In this way, the paper will examine the possible connections between residential segregation dynamics of the various immigrant groups (still assuming, although critically, the significance of data based on the source countries) and the scholastic segregation processes, considering that in Naples foreign students are concentrated in less than 30 schools (nursery schools to secondary schools).
The paper analyzes:
1) The hypothesis that Naples have a higher level of segregation than other Italian big cities;
2) The connections between Compulsory Schooling and scholastic segregation and residential segregation;
3) The hypothesis that also in Naples the immigration is a plural and ambivalent phenomenon, for the relevant individuals and groups, migratory projects, housing careers and integration processes.

Session code:	S37 – Room F1
Session title:	**Symbolic Landscapes**

Slots and abstracts:

Slot 1 (Parallel Session 10)
Chair: Isabelle Dumont, University of Roma Tre (Italy)

Presentation 1
Author(s): Cristina Girardi (University of Bologna, Italy)
Title: The Reformation of the landscape: rethinking landascape through twentieth century Land Art.
Abstract: In the second half of 20th century, Land artists placed the problem of landscape perception at the heart of interesting artistic experimentations. Suggesting, perhaps before and better than critics and scholars, a return of “landscape into land”, they reacted to an ancient tradition which, from the Renaissance, had conceived landscape as objectification of nature, and the observer as a disembodied eye.
Yet far from being more authentic, the nature of land art is a critical nature, able to cast light on a wide range of concrete and theoretical problems about the nature-society interactions. Did land art say something interesting about the problem of landscape as commons?

Presentation 2
Author(s): Alexis Metzger (Université Paris 1)
Title: L’invitation au paysage. Hypothèses sur l’apparition du paysage dans la peinture hollandaise du XVIIe siècle
Abstract: Les processus qui ont rendu le paysage genre indépendant dans la peinture européenne sont extrêmement complexes à retracer. En effet, « Il s’agit d’un processus dans lequel toutes les formes d’imagination étaient convoquées et qui concerne l’entière attitude de l’homme envers son environnement physique » (Pearsall, 1973). Mais tous les auteurs soulignent le primat des peintres hollandais dans le paysage. A la fois en qualité (maîtrise des sujets par les artistes) et en quantité (abondance des peintures et des peintres spécialisés dans le paysage), le paysage hollandais au XVIIe siècle est une des facettes les plus riches de la peinture hollandaise et de l’art européen en général.
Cette intervention souhaite mettre en évidence les changements dans les perceptions et aménagements de la nature qui ont conduit à de nouvelles représentations en peinture. Elle propose de répondre à quelques questions clés de ce qui est toujours, pour partie, une énigme en histoire de l’art. Comment expliquer cet intérêt inédit pour la peinture de paysage au XVIIe siècle ? Pourquoi le paysage « réaliste » fait-il son apparition et connait un essor au XVIIe siècle, en Hollande ? Y-a-t-il rupture ou continuité par rapport aux précédentes représentations de la nature ?

Nous sommes là en terrain miné. Car nombre d'historiens de l'art se sont exprimés sur ce sujet, proposant des hypothèses complémentaires ou très différentes. Ces hypothèses ont donné lieu à des prises de position au point que l'on peut distinguer les partisans de telle explication ou de telle autre. Nous souhaitons ici souligner les nouveaux modes d'appropriation du territoire hollandais au XVIIe siècle (drainage, urbanisation, cartographie...). Car ils sont intervenus dans le nouveau regard que portent les artistes sur le paysage.

Presentation 3
Author(s): Adriana Galvani, Riccardo Pirazzoli (University of Bologna, Italy)
Title: A new approach to landscape as a semiotic object
Abstract: Landscape can be considered like what a map cannot describe, so Geography needs new approaches to analyse both individual and collective actions shaping landscapes. These very actions establish private or social well-being, inclusion or exclusion.
According to this view, landscape can derive both from democratic issues or from authoritarian decisions (space regulation like fence, field, sprawl). In this paper we propose a new approach to grasp these different processes of landscape-making and to understand how people assign shared meanings to a landscape: we will apply to different landscapes (in Asia, Northern Africa, Europe and South America) a semiotic model built on two oppositions: social welfare vs. individual well-being democratic participation vs. authoritarian commandship.
Through this semiotic approach, landscape can be considered as a mediator of social or individual issues and we will understand if Geography can describe these issues.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Lorenzo Bagnoli (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy), Simone Betti (University of Macerata, Italy)
Title: "Park": from the traditional meaning to the post-modern suggestions
Abstract: A new concept of "park" was born during XIX Century when the first examples of protected areas were founded in North America. It was then proved that two principal aspects were characterizing these areas: on one hand the identification of one or very few natural aspects of the territory worthy of protection; on the other hand the exceptionality of the rules applicable inside of them, in comparison with the ones applicable outside.
However, it's nowadays evident that since then the word "park" has had not only a very huge diffusion on a spatial sense, but also interesting modifications in its meaning. In fact, today the protected aspects are often more human than natural (covering commerce, energy, culture, and so on), and the exceptional rules evoke more and more that the behavior allowed inside the perimeter of the park is usually something having to do with leisure, tourism and amusements.
Therefore, the goal of our paper is to analyze the today's polysemous concept of park, both in its roots and evolutions as well as in its many uses, first of all in the Italian reality. Mainly we'll focus on some aspects – such as inclusion or exclusion, prescription, preservation, recreation, regionalization, specific types of business, and so on – referred to all the several different tracts or pieces of ground that today our society calls "parks".

Presentation 5
Author(s)): Paolo Benedetti (University of Trieste, Italy)
Title: Images of Jerusalem. Imagine Jerusalem
Abstract: The city of Jerusalem can be imagined, lived, traveled and dreamed; it can be seen on the maps, viewed on the photographs, it may be part of the collective unconscious, it can be idealized.
How many can be the images of Jerusalem? Which are its "meanings"?
What and how much is the distance between the real Jerusalem and the ideal Jerusalem?
The real city is paradoxical, with its streets, its palaces, its smells, sounds and music. But it is above all a symbol city, lived in the spiritual heart of Jews, Christians and Muslims, therefore assuming the double identity of the real city and utopian city.
In some texts it is defined as "mosaic city"; I do not think that this definition completely fits Jerusalem. The mosaic is static, as the status quo, designed to crystallize the "question of the Holy Places". Jerusalem is more like a kaleidoscope, a mosaic of dynamic light and colors, that change depending on the angle of observation. Even the words that are used to "recount" the city must be, from time to time, "read" in their symbolic Jewish, Christian, Muslim, and why not, even secular meaning; the different conception of "Holy Place" is an example of this.
Hence there is the necessity for a multidisciplinary and comparative approach that allows to get as close as possible to the research of the image of Jerusalem.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Silvia Minichino (University of Florence, Italy)
Title: Landscape between energy policies and design. Dutch landscape architecture experiences.
Abstract: Two approaches to landscape are discussed in this text: firstly landscape is considered "a medium and a method for synthesis in design" (Nassauer, 2012), and secondly landscape is envisioned as an "agency" (Selman, 2010). These concepts show design and discursive dimensions of landscape.
How is it possible handle them in landscape planning and design and accordingly in landscape research?
The main objective of this text is to discuss the possible contributions of landscape architecture knowledge in landscape transformations, focusing on energy landscapes (Stremke, 2011).
New ways to deal with energy (extraction, production and consumption) are considered controversial challenge for landscape (Pasqualetti, 2013) and for landscape research. Both energy policies and design processes are strictly involved in this transformation.
Generally landscape is a "bounded concept" (Star,2010) utilized to evaluate energy policies and projects.
Different strategies exist in designing energy landscapes in Dutch landscape architecture practices. Those are explored as possible contributions to landscape and landscape architecture theory. Energy policies and designs processes are developed starting with landscape questions. Landscape architecture is the professional and research field in which these experiences are conducted and specific knowledge and skills are tested.
According with the European Landscape Convention (ELC), landscape should be integrated in sectoral policies, therefore also in energy policies. Although ELC stresses the importance of landscape transformations (though landscape protection, management and planning), design is not mentioned.
The selected Dutch cases show how landscape design could be used to overcame the existing gap between energy policies and energy projects.

Session code:	S38 – Room F1
Session title:	**Land Use and Sustainability**

Slots and abstracts:

(Parallel Session 9)

Chair: Luca Simone Rizzo, University of Padova, Italy

Presentation 1
Author(s): Tudor Constantina Alina (Swiss Federal Research Institute of Forest, Snow and Landscape (WSL) and University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography), Ioja Ioan Cristian (University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography)
Title: Land uses compatibility and public perceptions. The case of Romania
Abstract: Understanding perceptions about land uses compatibility facilitates finding approaches for the best possible associations of land. The aim of our paper is to define patterns of perceptions about land uses compatibilities. We investigate people's perceptions about the compatibility of residential uses with a range of ten other land uses (cemeteries, landfills, industry, gas stations, warehouses, hospitals, transport infrastructures, parking, restaurants and schools). Questionnaires were applied to 775 individuals in 41 cities and 36 villages in Romania. A multivariate statistical analysis (multiple correspondence analysis MCA) was carried out to explore the relationships between people's perceptions (in reference to the compatibility/incompatibility of the analysed land uses), their socioeconomic profile (age, gender and education), the characteristics of the physical environment (topography, urban and rural) and the economic profile of the communities.
Both physical environment characteristics and communities economic profile are hypothesized to influence people's perceptions. Preliminary results show a difference in perception between rural and urban residents. Associations of residential uses with landfills, industry, warehouses, gas stations, transport infrastructures, parking and cemeteries seem more problematic than associations with schools, hospitals and restaurants.
Our results are essential for understanding people's perceptions which may enhance the efficiency in planning and strengthen viable solutions to alleviate the conflicts over residential land uses.

Presentation 2
Author(s): Ádám Kertész (Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Anna Őrsi (Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
Title: Is present land use in accordance with landscape capability and sustainability?
Abstract: Various parts of a landscape unit or region can be used for multiple purposes. The paper asks the question whether the present land use of the Eger model region, North Hungary is optimal from the aspect of natural landscape conditions. A capability assessment is carried out for the total area of the Eger region (930 km2). The database used for the capability analysis contains the CORINE 1990, CORINE 2000, CORINE 2006 data and the Google Earth 2011 satellite images for the analysis of the present situation. A suitability map, i.e. the map of ecological potential types is prepared to show which parts of the region offer the best ecological conditions for arable cultivation, wine cultivation, orchard, meadow, pasture etc. The map is then compared with present land use and the conflicts between landscape capability and present land use are identified. Suggestions are made to optimise land use according to the capability map. The capability map will also be compared with the map of protected areas and wetlands where the law prescribes the possibilities of land use. Changes since the change of the regime in 1989 will be determined and analysed form the aspect of suitability as well. Present ecosystem services are reviewed in order to reveal those potential services which are not yet used. The final result will be a map for decision makers indicating the best potential use of the region (research funded by the TÁMOP-4.2.2.A-11/1/KONV program of the Hungarian National Development Agency).
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Presentation 3
Author(s): Mladen Maradin, Jelena Loncar (University of Zagreb, Croatia)
Title: Environment sustainablility in Croatia in the context of EU enlargement: case study of Croatian North Adriatic Area
Abstract: In the process of accession for a new EU member state, Croatia has accepted an obligation of environment protection in number of sectors, according to the principle of sustainable development, promoted by EU. Therefore, Croatia has to adjust its legislation and implement measures according to the EU policy. This paper analyse state of the environment in the Croatian north Adriatic area (Istra and Primorje-Gorski kotar County), with emphasis on the obligations which Croatia signed to achieve in the process of accession.
The environment of analysed area is, besides industry, mostly burdened by development of mass tourism which uses large part of region's resources. The impact of the tourism on environment, mostly emphasised in the summer months, will be analysed using relevant indicators (e.g. equivalent population method). This impact is even greater if we take into consideration minimum of precipitation and high precipitation variability in the period of tourist season, resulting in great pressure on region's water resources.
Special attention in the environmental threats analyses will be given to the waste problems. Although Croatia implementing measures concerning waste management, according to EU policy (Waste Framework Directive), more efforts are needed to fulfil these criteria. There are still numerous illegal landfill locations in the area (around 450 in the year 2005). Therefore, the spatial aspects of waste management in the Croatian north Adriatic area will be analysed as well as environmental threats of current waste management and measures for reducing these threats.

Presentation 4
Author(s): Harald Schaller, Rannveig Ólafsdóttir, Sigurbjörg Sigurgeirsdóttir (University of Iceland, Iceland)
Title: Caught in the Net: Actors-Networks of the Management of the Vatnajökull National Park in Iceland
Abstract: Tourism in mountainous protected areas in the northern periphery thrives on the wilderness of the natural environment and often takes places in environmental sensitive areas. The sustainable natural resources utilization is vital to balance the socio-economic prosperity for rural communities and conservation. However, conflicts in the management of protected areas (PAs) have hitherto often lead to unsustainable use of natural resources.
PAs management does not stand in an administrative and social vacuum. Rules and regulations are important to frame the use of natural resources and ensure their sustainable use. Thus, to meet conservation and participation objectives, national and international bodies have put policies in place, with the intention of reducing management uncertainty and creating accountability of stakeholders involved in PAs. However, current PAs management approaches seem to be unable to meet these needs. It can be argued that current PAs management practices are based on a traditional hierarchical approach which must be seen as inappropriate in an environment in which different interests and organizational arrangements mixes.
Government agencies, stakeholders, and management bodies form a complex network of actors. The complexity of such network can constrain sustainable management practices. To overcome these constrains, it is important to increase the knowledge and understanding of management challenges towards sustainable tourism in ecological vulnerable PAs by evaluating the complex interrelationship between different actors as regard tourism

management. This research assesses the actors-network of the Vatnajökull National Park to illustrate the application of governance network theory from public policy to support sustainable tourism management.

Presentation 5
Author(s): Ali Alyautdinov, Marina Arshinova, Emma Romanova (University of Moscow)
Title: Landscape research for geoecological assessment of territories
Abstract: The objective of landscape-geoecological research within the Russian landscape science is to study various temporal and spatial aspects of interactions between natural, economic and social structures. Natural landscape transformed by economy and population is the principal operational unit of such analysis. The European Landscape Convention suggests the integration of landscape into economic, social, ecological and other policies of regional development. It is therefore necessary to analyze and evaluate the state of present-day landscapes and their resource and ecosystem potential for people and society.
The aim of the study, supported by the Russian Fund of Basic Research (RFBR), is to provide a comprehensive characteristic of European landscapes in terms of their natural features, their evolution under both natural and man-induced processes, their response to economic and social impacts. The concept of landscape-geoecological system (LGES) is suggested and the model of LGES is developed which includes natural components, economic objects, social structures and a management subsystem. Various indicators are used to describe each analyzed parameter that allows carrying out a complex assessment of the geoecological situation for different spatial levels (macroregional, national, regional and local).
The proposed algorithm of the assessment of landscape-geoecological systems is based on the use of modern GIS-technologies, application of quantitative methods and geoecological mapping. The results of the study demonstrate the practical importance of these spatial units as objects of planning and management activities. Within their borders it is possible to integrate different points of view on and approaches to the solution of many territorial questions.

Presentation 6
Author(s): Luisa Pedrazzini, Regione Lombardia and Politecnico di Milano, Italy
Title: Improving periurban landscapes: the role of urban agriculture and rural areas in redesign metro regions
Abstract: Rurban areas: no more agricultural, not yet urban. This is a very sensitive issue for mature metropolitan regions in EU. The European Commission highlighted this issue in many documents and particularly in the view of the programming period 2014-2020, to carry out place based integrated policies (CAP and ERDF).
To redesign these buffers is the challenge of the future metro regions and agriculture plays a key role.
The region of Milan has a very high population density (6,000inh/km2), the environment is in danger with high land consumption and landscape degradation. Otherwise here still resists valuable agriculture and rural activities, being Lombardy the main Italian agriculture producer.
In the Milan area 7,500,000 citizens have daily to do with rurban landscapes. This is the perfect arena to perform integrated policies in the view of the ELC principles, recognizing the importance of marginal as well as valuable landscapes.
Some concrete experiences can be considered: the project PAYS MED Urban focused on metropolitan edging landscapes of the Mediterranean region as places of conflicts for settlement development and agriculture. In this, the pilot project “Parco delle risaie” is a model, consisting in recovering and revitalizing residual agriculture in Milan, redesigning open spaces, green networks and restoring settlements. Further, it is important to mention the Milan Agricultural District to sustain agriculture in the metropolitan city and EXPO2015, being the universal exhibition an occasion to re-think profoundly the relationship between the urban region, open spaces, and “new rurality” as a way to give more attractiveness to the reconverted city region.

7.3. Thematic Panels

Session code:	P01 – Room G2
Session title:	**Changing Geographies and Policy Challenges in European Territorial Cooperation and EU Macro regional strategies**
Organizer(s):	**Silvia Grandi**, Emilia-Romagna Regional Authority and University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy)

Abstracts:

(Parallel Session 4)

Presentation 1

Title: 2014-2020 European Territorial Cooperation Geographies: Italian old and new borders and spaces of cooperation

Author: Lodovica Agrò, Director General EU Regional Policy - Italian Ministry of Economic Development, Italy

Presentation 2

Title: Croatia in the EU: geographical perspectives

Author: Helga Bubanović Devčić, Assistant Minister - Croatian Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds, Croatia

Presentation 3

Title: Managing projects in multinational landscapes

Author: Christiane Breznik, Managing Authority - Operational Programme Central Europe - City of Vienna, Austria

Presentation 4

Title: Macroregional strategies: new EU spaces of cooperation? (TBC)

Author: Alain Roggeri, Advisor for Macro Regions Strategies, former Head of Unit - DG Regio - European Commission, Belgium

Session code:	P02 – Room G3
Session title:	**Geographical problems of toponymy**
Organizer(s):	**Cosimo Palagiano**, University of Rome La Sapienza (Italy)

Abstracts:

(Parallel Session 10)

Presentation 1

Cosimo Palagiano: **The place names of migrants**

Abstract: During the great migration from Italy to other countries in 80's of 19th century, some groups of migrants called the new cities with the names of their cities of origin. In this paper the reasons of their choice are discussed. Can we define these new names as exonyms ?

Presentation 2

Peter Jordan: **Up to where is a place name an endonym? A view on name/feature relations**

Abstract: For the endonym/exonym divide it is essential, whether or inhowfar a community refers to a feature as part of its place. Endonyms are names used by a community for features regarded to be "their own". This divide is particularly delicate with transboundary features in the sense of geographical features extending across community boundaries or into areas beyond any sovereignty. Where is, e.g., the line drawn between "one's own" and "the other" on seas? Do people living on one side or in a part of a higher and larger mountain range feel emotionally attached to the whole feature? This is just to mention a selection out of many cases. And which are exactly the consequences for the endonym/exonym divide in all these cases? Up to where has a place name the status of an endonym? From which line on switches the same name to exonym status? The paper will try to find answers to these questions.

Presentation 3
Laura Cassi: **Old and new geographies to study the place names**
Abstract: One century ago, geography was studying the place names especially to find its own terminology. Today, in the belief that the self-recognition processes do play a not secondary role in local development processes, the geographical approach in the toponymic study is especially useful for awakening the sense of belonging to places.

Presentation 4
Francesco Zan: **Place names in the midst of crowdsourcing, collaborative mapping and advertising on virtual globes**
Abstract: Crowdsourcing, collaborative mapping and advertising on virtual globes are all dependent on high level of interactivity of on-line users. What future for place names appearing and disappearing so fast in digital maps? What relationship links place names and advertising on digital maps? What is the impact of interactivity on our virtual spatial perception?

Presentation 5
Vincenzo Aversano and Silvia Siniscalchi: **The place names of the maps of Aragona and their function of "excellence" in the Kingdom of Naples: a comparison with the European maps through some "samples"**

Abstract: The place names of the "topographic maps" of Aragona of the Kingdom of Naples had an important function in the territory's planning. Through comparison among these place names with "toponymic champions" of the European cartography, Europe comes out defeat.

Session code:	P03 – Room G2
Session title:	**The European Union between the U.S. and China: Towards a Tripolar World-System or a Sino-centric World-System?**
Organizer(s):	**Fabio Massimo Parenti**, International Institute "Lorenzo de' Medici" (Italy)

Abstracts:

(Parallel Session 10)
Chair and discussant: Marco Antonsich, *Loughborough University,* UK

Presentation n. 1
Author(s): Maurizio Scaini, *University of Trieste,* Italy
Title: The Geopolitics of China and International Relations
Abstract: China today is rediscovering its historical geographic limits. A part of Chinese economic growth over the last decade has in fact been determined by strong exports. Nevertheless, while the coastal regions appear ever more integrated within the global capitalist system, the inland regions still present a relatively low propensity to consume. The recent tendencies of the Chinese government to compensate exports with an increase in domestic consumption, to reduce progressively the economic dependence of China on the international economy, envisions the transfer of important resources and investments from one part of the country to another. This delicate transition phase involves variables that risk being not completely controllable by the Communist Party, and include the efficiency of the bureaucratic apparatus, the potential dissent of the emerging urban bourgeois classes and the role of the military.

Presentation n. 2
Author(s): Ann Lee, *New York University*, USA
Title: Clash of the Titans: The Fight to Maintain Supremacy by the U.S. Against the Rest
Abstract: The U.S. is preparing to wage war against China to stop its economic and political ascent in power. The incessant anti-China bashing in the U.S. in particular is being propagated by the same "war party" who was behind the invasion of Iraq. They know that the U.S. cannot compete on anything on the global stage other than warfare and welfare, and thus is using China as an excuse to justify its runaway military spending. They will do whatever they can to preserve a Western-centric world despite the growing unhappiness of the developing world represented by the BRICS who would like an alternative to the current world order.

Presentation n. 3
Author(s): Fabio Massimo Parenti, *International Institute "Lorenzo de' Medici"*, Italy
Title: Why the European Union Should Abandon the US-Nato Block in Favor of a Stronger and Broader Cooperation with China
Abstract: China and the US are working hard to reach their respective energy security/power objectives. However, the means and methods used are partially different. The first country is expanding its international role mainly through diplomatic, political, cultural and economic channels, whilst the second is still increasing its military presence and intervention around the world. As a matter of facts, I argue that China's peaceful expansion in the Middle East, Africa and Asia is gaining greater consensus – becoming a more reliable macro-regional actor – compared to the U.S. Consequently, it is reasonable to foresee that European Union will gradually strengthen its strategic and geopolitical relations with China, reducing at the same time its attachment to a US-driven NATO.

Presentation n. 4
Author(s): Igor Jelen et al., *University of Trieste*, Italy
Title: Borders in Central Asia in post-soviet and post-modern times. The recovery of territorial negotiation as "usual" instrument of political geography – risks and perspectives
Abstract: In late modern times, the argument of the territorial borders assumed progressively an extremely sensitive relevance for states and populations, who suffered for centuries of conflicts, revolutions and invasions having the same target – the expansion and the conquest of new territory. Because of that, the geographical-political praxis elaborated a negative perception or even a true idiosyncrasy (the "geopolitical taboo") towards any geographical change, namely towards any initiative intending the territory as a negotiation matter. The post-modern geography - and then the globalization passage - seems to design a diverse scenario, inaugurating a new dynamic, originally in economic, technological and cultural spheres of the human existence, them impacting as well the political reality. This means the development of factors which induce a comprehensive dynamic, that the structural-fixed borders-apparatuses seem to be no more capable to face. This new situation is evident especially in some scenarios outside the European space, where such new attitude seems to spreading out rapidly, following accelerated diversification processes. *It is the case of the Eurasian "heartland", among Central-Asian post-soviet states, between Russia and China, among whom it is arising a new scenario of international relation, characterized by an easier approach to the territorial borders question*. Such approach means – among the others – the frequent assumption in the international practice of initiative in asking borders changes and adaptations, starting possibly domino effects. It means as well the attitude of involving and mobilizing social actors, administrative and economic institutions, eventually spreading out and also manipulating neo-nationalistic ideologies.

8. Italian EUGEO Member Societies and Journals

EUGEO Rome 2013 Congress has been organized by the four Italian EUGEO members. A brief description of the Institutions:

8.1. Associazione dei Geografi Italiani

The Association of Italian Geographers (A.Ge.I) is the youngest of the geographical associations in Italy: it came into being in 1978 in order to enhance the representativeness of Italian geographical institutions. However, its origins can be traced considerably further back in time. Previously, in fact, the interests of geographers working in Italy's universities had been furthered by the Comitato dei Geografi Italiani (Co.Ge.I.), founded in 1967 and whose members were full professors in the geographical disciplines.

The association is open to all geographers working in various professional capacities at the country's universities and took on the professional development of its members, the defence of the discipline within Italian academe, its promotion, both in Italy and abroad, and the organization of scientific meetings. The principal task of the association is organization of the *Italian Geographical Congresses*, planned with the same four-year intervals as the international ones.

Annually, except in years when the association holds its Congresses, are, as well, organized the *Giornate della Geografia*, seminars intended to prompt reflection on themes of outstanding interest and to present the results of the association's work groups. In fact, the association promotes research by supporting the formation of study groups and encouraging the international exchange of ideas (19 at the moment: see the link in www.associazionegeografitaliani.it). It also runs fieldwork days in specific territorial areas: these inter-university excursions take the form of itinerant visits to regional areas.

AGeI has relations with institutions and other organizations: ministerial and scientific/cultural bodies such as CUN (Consiglio Universitario Nazionale), CNR (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche) and IGM (Istituto Geografico Militare); with other associations dealing mainly with geography; with international associations (EUGEO, IGU…). The association also mounts various initiatives to develop relationships among its members - a purpose well served, for example, by the editing of the *Repertorio dei dipartimenti e insegnamenti di discipline geografiche nelle Università italiane* (Directory of Italian University Geography Departments and Courses) and the Indirizzario dei docenti (List of Geography Lecturer Addresses). Association's current president is Franco Farinelli.

(www.associazionegeografitaliani.it)



8.1.1. Geotema

Since 1995 published uninterruptedly – 45 issues up to now –, it takes the form of monographic issues on themes of particular importance and subjected to specific research carried out by AGeI groups comprising scholars working at national level and in Italian academic institutions. The journal consists only of scientific articles. Three issues published a year. For titles and coordinators see:

www.associazionegeografitaliani.it/geotema.html

8.2. Associazione Italiana Insegnanti di Geografia

The Italian Association of Geography Teachers (A.I.I.G.) is a qualified Association for the training of the teaching staff, accredited to the MIUR (D. M. 27.02.2003).

It is an Institution dealing with the culture of the territory .

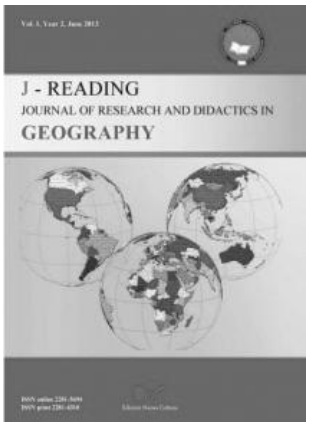
It is Member of the European Standing Conference of Geography Teachers.

It is an Association for the Environmental Protection.

BETWEEN RESEARCH AND DIDACTICS FOR 50 YEARS

The AIIG, founded in Padua on April 22nd, 1954, has local Branches in all the Italian Regions and in almost all the Italian Provinces. The Association in fact, is made up of Regional Branches, that can be divided into Provincial, Interprovincial and City Branches.
The Italian Association of Geography Teachers works in order to fulfil the following aims:
a) promoting the meeting of geography teachers from any educational background and course of study;
b) fostering scientific and didactic refresher courses for geography teachers and promoting the relationship with other subjects;
c) promoting the research and experimentation in teaching methodology in order to make teaching more and more effective;
d) protecting the teaching of geography in all the schools and institutions;
e) spreading the geographic education and culture at any level;
f) promoting the environmental knowledge and protection in the framework of a proper geographic and ecological education, according to a more functional management of the territory;
g) promoting the mutual international knowledge and understanding, the respect for multiculturality and diversity and the rights of all the populations to development and progress;
h) keeping in touch and exchanging experiences with other similar associations in Italy and abroad, particularly within the European Community; encouraging transnational projects, especially the ones devoted to the development of the European dimension.
The "first and most important business card of the Association" (G. De Vecchis, 2004) is the journal *Ambiente Società Territorio* (published in six issues a year from 1955). Among the directors of the journal, one can mention important scholars such as E. Migliorini, G. Valussi, G. Zanetto, G. Battisti. The Association also publishes J–Reading (www.aiig.it)

8.2.1. J- Reading



J-Reading was born with a basic aim: to highlight and valorise, with a scientific contribution at international level, the relationship existing in geography between research and didactics, strategic for the development of the subject. In the relationship with research and knowledge production, the potential of the didactics of geography is above all clearly expressed in relating knowledge, the instruments (classical and innovative, such as Geographic Information Systems) and methods of geography with the learning-teaching processes. The diversity of directions and approaches of contemporary geography represents a crucial factor at a didactic level since it proposes a multitude of viewpoints, in order to foster a better understanding of the territorial realities at the various geographical scales. The constant injection of many new exciting elements from research can produce extraordinary results, enlarged also by their potential for interaction with other subjects. This magazine is committed to fostering research, approaches, laboratory applications that will manage to fill the present gaps, showing the value of dynamic didactics in lively evolution, which is able to link together scientific, educational and professional aspects.
J-Reading is published on a half-yearly base; it is an international peer-reviewed open access journal which publishes original works; therefore, the submitted papers must not have been previously published and must not be currently under consideration for other publications. Each paper is submitted to two-three reviewers. J-Reading provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge. Journal web-site and full online contents: **www.j-reading.org**

8.3. Società Geografica Italiana

The Italian Geographical Society (S.G.I) has been a free association since its foundation in 1867. Anyone can join who endorses the objectives in its Statute, which can be summarized as promoting the advancement of geographical knowledge.
As early as in 1869, the Italian State granted it the status of "moral entity" (non-profit foundation). More recently, the Society has been officially recognized as an environmentalist association. This

administrative recognition is because the Society has always sought, and still does so, to make its heritage of assets and knowledge available to the general public, directly or indirectly via the use made of it by the Society itself. A constant feature of the Italian Geographical Society's long life has been its interest in its country and citizens and in humanity as whole, within the modes and limits of a scientific-cultural association.

The Italian Geographical Society does not concern itself solely with applied research. The main goal of its policy is the advancement of geographical knowledge; expanding, updating or innovating knowledge but also fostering geographic culture and environmental awareness. The Society seeks to foster geographic culture and heritage in various ways. The first, obvious and traditional, is that of documentation: with approximately 300,000 volumes, the Society's Library conserves the most important collection of specialized documentation in Italy, and one of the most significant in the world. The Map Library holds over 50,000 modern geographical maps, which is almost complete with regard to Italy's territory and seas. There is also an Antique Collection, an Oriental Collection, more than 150,000 photographic images from the mid-nineteenth century onwards, and the Society's Manuscript Archives. The collections are accessible to members and to all those applying to consult it; many of the works conserved are unique to the collection.

The Society also engages in activities intended to increase geographical knowledge. A wide-ranging 'diplomatic' initiative by the Society has been its invitation to the geographical associations of the EU countries to found a European Society for Geography, EUGEO. Publishing activities remain essential for the exchange of ideas among scholars and for public awareness. Beside the Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana (see below), published since 1868, there is a range of scientific monographs and the Annual Report ("Rapporto annuale della Società Geografica Italiana"). The Society's publications aim to present the results of Italian and international scientific geography, as well as essential news on the association's activities, to members, who receive the Bollettino freely (**www.societageografica.it**).

8.3.1. Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana



The «Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana» («Bulletin of the Italian Geographical Society») is the oldest Italian geographical journal in activity – and one of the oldest in the world. It is also well known abroad, in academia, and widely present in specialized libraries all around the World. Its publications began in 1868 and have never stopped. In over 140 years, it has published approximately 120,000 pages. The print run is 1,600 copies, 4 issues per year, for an average of 900-1,000 pages per year. It is the official organ of the Italian Geographical Society and is directed by a member of the Board of Directors of the Society. The Director is assisted by an Editorial Board.

The «Bollettino» has an academic setting, but more than a third of its subscribers does not belong to academia. It contains writings on the geographical discipline in general, with a special focus on Italy and, to a large prevalence, the Human Geography in its various aspects. Some issues have monographic character (generally one per year)

The official printed edition « Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana » publishes research articles, unpublished and in Italian, critical commentaries ("Dibattito scientifico"), news ("Notiziario") and book reviews. Research articles are refereed (double blind) by three reviewers, Italian and foreign.

The online digital edition of the «Bollettino» (currently in preparation) contains: Full version of the official printed edition; The English translation of «Articles» and «Scientific debate»; Any additional documentation relating to the texts published; The entire archive of the «Bollettino» since 1868.

Journal web-site and online contents: **www.societageografica.it**

8.4. Società di Studi Geografici

The Society for Geographical Studies (S.S.G) is recognized as a cultural organization by the Ministry for Education. It was founded in 1885 with the name The Society for Geographical and Colonial Studies following the setting up in 1884 of an independent organization, the Florentine Section of the Italian Africa Society. This in its turn was founded in Naples in 1882 and grew out of the African Club, with the aim of encouraging research interest in regions of Africa such as Ethiopia where a peaceful settlement movement was underway, subsequently transformed into military conquest. From its inception in 1885 the Florentine Section of the Italian Africa Society published a Bulletin dealing with questions regarding Africa, its geographical description, and the civil, political and economic activities that Italy was called upon to carry out there. The Bulletin existed until 1895 when publication was suspended and it was replaced by the Italian Geographical Review (The Rivista Geografica Italiana), founded in 1894. In 1895 the Review became the Society's official organ and since then the Society and the Review have led a joint existence.

The Statute of the Society for Geographical and Colonial Studies was approved on 18th January 1896, altered slightly on 29th March 1903 and again on 24th March 1912 and abrogated in 1936 when the Society took its current name.

The Society for Geographical Studies currently has 480 members, most of whom are university lecturers, and middle school and high school teachers. The Society's main aim is the promotion and support of initiatives which will serve the progress and spread of the geographical disciplines. To this end the Society publishes the Italian Geographical Review (Rivista Geografica Italiana), the Geographical Memories (Memorie Geografiche), organizes study meetings and participates in national and international research programmes (**www.societastudigeografici.it**).

8.4.1. Rivista geografica Italiana



The Rivista Geografica Italiana was first published in Florence in 1894, the brainchild of the geographer Filippo Maria Pasanisi. A striking feature of the first number, which set out the journal's programme for the years to come, was the intent to promote and spread reliable knowledge about Italy. It was not long before the Rivista became the organ of the Società di Studi Geografici e Coloniali, which was founded in Florence in 1895. In its first year the Rivista ran to over 650 pages. The contributors, in addition to the two editors, included some of the major Italian geographers of the time: Mario Baratta, Renato Biasutti, Giovanni De Agostini, Olinto Marinelli, Attilio Mori.

The original aims and structure have remained essentially unchanged. The strictly scientific nature of its publications, which developed alongside a gradual broadening of the themes which were discussed, has remained a fundamental characteristic of the editorial approach.

Today the Rivista Geografica Italiana is the pre-eminent vehicle for geographical studies in the Italian linguistic and cultural area. In the context of a scientific debate that becomes ever more international in character, the desire and necessity of moving beyond the restricted circle of those who read Italian has led to English, French and Spanish being adopted as the other official languages of the Rivista.

The Rivista Geografica Italiana is published quarterly (March, June, September and December).

It publishes research articles and short articles ("note"), which are both submitted to the double blind peer review procedure, critical commentaries ("opinioni e dibattiti") and book reviews.

Journal web-site and online contents: **www.rivistageograficaitaliana.it**

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