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## PLANNING IN A HYPER-DYNAMIC CONTEXT

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### Référence à la session / reference to the session

C - Regional and urban policies, evaluation / C6 - New orientations in territorial and urban planning

### Résumé / Summary

High-speed urban growth is not a new phenomenon. There are plenty of challenges and opportunities for cities and metropolises in the wave of hyper development. But let's keep in mind that rapid urban change demands a theory, tools and a "fast forward" planning. In many countries urbanists and planners are increasingly exposed to and challenged by a hyper-dynamic context that tends to characterize socio-economic as well as environmental change in a highly interrelated increasingly urban world. This requires a fast forward response to guide urbanizing territories towards eco-efficient, low-carbon, socially-inclusive solutions and lifestyles, made even transcending the growth mode for a quality mode of general development.

The intention of this essay is to identify a knowledge gap and stimulate research, theory and modeling, to comprehend the mechanics of speed in and across urban ecosystems and to develop tools for planners to act strategically and in a targeted way.

Concerning the structure of the paper, it deals with the following topics:

- A. Resilient city model: Quality of urban life and competitiveness inside a City Resilience Framework (CRF)
- B. Density and Urban Speedometer tool
- C. Community planning – Participatory urbanism
- D. A City in Transition (The success stories of Bilbao and Eindhoven)
- E. The great Reset of a city
  - E.1. The influence of networks on the city fabric
  - E.2. Knowledge clusters as strategic agents for sustainable urban regeneration

Science, technology and innovation policies can contribute to the welfare of sustainable cities (government policy for sustainable wellbeing, "sustainable welfare concept"). Urban interferences such as urban transformation and renewal have been generally limited in the context of rehabilitation of cities 'physical structures. Social sustainability (equity, diversity, interconnectedness, democracy), healthy urban planning and resilience is the answer. The city is a complex environment and reflection of the society that harbors. It presents in its structure the web of relationships of social dynamics. The city has the potential to generate

healthy environments in which quality of life is ordinator of the transformation process. As a result urban planning must consider the guidelines for the identification and development of these potentials, transforming them into effective action through a master plan for healthy environment.

1. Improvement of knowledge in decision making
2. Pursuit of common goals
3. Community involvement and participation
4. Efficient fiscalization
5. "Intersectoriality" (health, planning, education, urbanism, economy, law)
6. Healthy public policies
7. Development of actions in a network.

The hypothesis of sustainability is "proper densification" with green planning practices and ecological culture (Densification + greenification = Sustainable city). Nowadays, main purpose is the reset of a city, facing the new ways of living, even the crisis as a challenge. As the viability of large scale is uncertain, we must consider if the proposed project is a realistic and applicable option and under what criteria. But how could we make our cities smarter, greener, healthier and their habitants happier? A framework for sustainable urbanization is necessary with climate initiative and energy approaches.

All the involved, actors, architects, designers, planners, developers, specialists, stakeholders and the Municipality should consider about urban resilience frameworks and indicators, highlighting the sometimes unaccounted key role of bottom-up initiatives in building more resilient and sustainable cities.

The very recent assumption of resilience not to be normatively considered as a positive concept placed emphasis on the academic discussion around whether resilience should be informed by sustainability principles and practices.

To conclude, in the era of the current crisis, which is a global economic phenomenon, challenges of urban and social sustainability are appearing along with efforts and experimental projects from planners. At the same time critical assessment and evaluation, with different criteria and indicators, is a necessity. Academics use the term "urban blur" into their reflections referring to changing cities and changing city-scapes. Thus flexible urban landscapes are myth or reality?

Urban design in the age of recession faces many difficulties. Concerning the urban malaise of our times, it is the interruption of the process of cognition in complex systems the main problem. Approaching cities as complexes, self-organizing systems, is the first step. Moreover, it is important to remember that the city constitutes a dynamic morphology of surfaces (dynamic systems with energy flow) that interact. Consequently it is through technological tools that planners should try to reconstruct the urban body mutations. Scientific, political and design interrogations could emerge design possibilities for the reclaim of urban space. Initiatives and policy should promote sustainable and integrated development by preserving place identity. Certainly, decision making is quite difficult because of conflicts of interests, lack of knowledge or clashes of competencies or even the phenomenon of privatization that blocks public initiatives, but the venture in the social realm is huge.

Keywords: Fast-forward city planning, Resilience, Sustainability, Community planning

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