

IV Encontro ICS

29 - 11 - 2017

Inclusive communities, exclusionary city, planning N/A? Mapping condóminos fechados quasi-quantitatively in Lisbon, Cascais (and Barreiro)

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Mapping beyond the dichotomy inclusion/exclusion

Gated communities and condomínios fechados (CFs)

From the global to the national/local

CFs in scarcely segregated territories

CFs in Portugal: from semi-informal reality to uncomfortable fact

Presenting and discussing the first systematic maps of CFs in Lisbon and Cascais (and Barreiro)

From “Spaces of Fear” to “Fearscape”: Mapping for Reframing Theories About the Spatialization of Fear in Urban Space

Simone Tulumello¹

Abstract

The article engages with theory about the processes of spatialization of fear in contemporary Western urban space (fortification, privatization, exclusion/seclusion, fragmentation, polarization) and their relation to fear of crime and violence. A threefold taxonomy is outlined (Enclosure, Post-Public Space, Barrier), and “spaces of fear” in the city of Palermo are mapped with the aim of exploring the cumulative large-scale effects of the spatialization of fear on a concrete urban territory. Building on empirical evidence, the author suggests that mainstream theories be reframed as part of a less hegemonic and more discursive approach and that theories mainly based on the analyses of global cities be deprovincialized. The author argues for the deconstruction of the concept of “spaces of fear” in favor of the more discursive concept of “fearscape” to describe the growing landscapes of fear in contemporary Western cities.

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TPR, 83 (1) 2012 doi:10.3828/tp.2012.5

Aliye Ahu Akgün and Tüzün Baycan

Gated communities in Istanbul: the new walls of the city

Since the 1980s, gated communities have been the main driver of urban housing development and the real estate market in the Istanbul Metropolitan Area. While gated communities have shaped the urban macroform and urban sprawl, they have radically transformed the inner city. The aim of this paper is to investigate the patterns of gated communities in Istanbul. By evaluating 161 gated developments, the paper aims to develop a typology for them and to evaluate their impact on the urban macroform. The results offer useful lessons for other dynamic metropolitan cities.

Planning à la Carte: The Location Patterns of Gated Communities around Buenos Aires in a Decentralized Planning Context

NORA LIBERTUN DE DUREN

Abstract

The spectacular growth of gated communities around Latin America’s largest cities has been widely noted. In Buenos Aires, after the upgrade of the northern highway in the 1990s, the number of gated communities along the road more than tripled, reaching 500 by the year 2001. Yet, the geographic distribution of these communities was uneven, with the majority concentrated in municipalities with the highest percentage of poor households. Why, given similar land prices, land availability, access to infrastructure and distance to the city’s core, did developers build gated communities in the poorest municipalities? This article argues that the decentralization of planning controls contributed to these patterns of distribution. While wealthier municipalities used this prerogative to enforce tighter controls on land use, the less affluent ones relied on their capacity to modify planning codes to lure real estate developers. Unlike well-served municipalities, who perceived the gated communities’ privatization of services as a potential danger to their fiscal tax base, the municipalities that lacked urban services in most of their territory saw gated communities as a fast and inexpensive way of increasing local economic activities in less productive lands. As a consequence, after decentralization of planning capacities, the development of gated communities clustered in less affluent municipalities, hence deepening the social polarization in these jurisdictions.

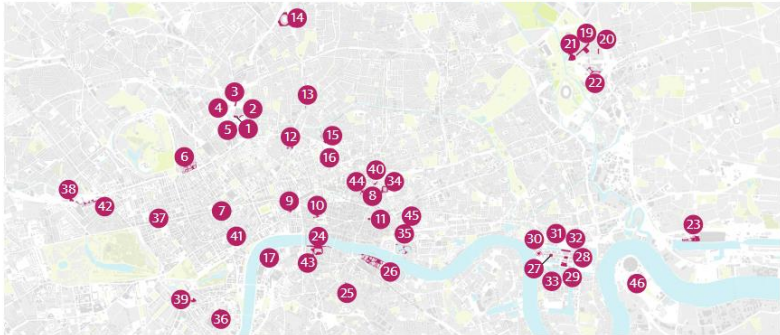
Mapping gated communities, a task for the few

Cities

Pseudo-public space: explore the map - and tell us what we're missing

Guardian Cities and Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL) have created the first comprehensive map of pseudo-public spaces in the UK capital. We're looking for your help to make it better

- Revealed: the insidious creep of pseudo-public space in London
- Spotted something missing? Tell us how we can make our map better



London's privately owned public space, mapped. Scroll down to the table for key



Most popular

Ashes 2017-18: Australia v England: first Test, day one - as it happened

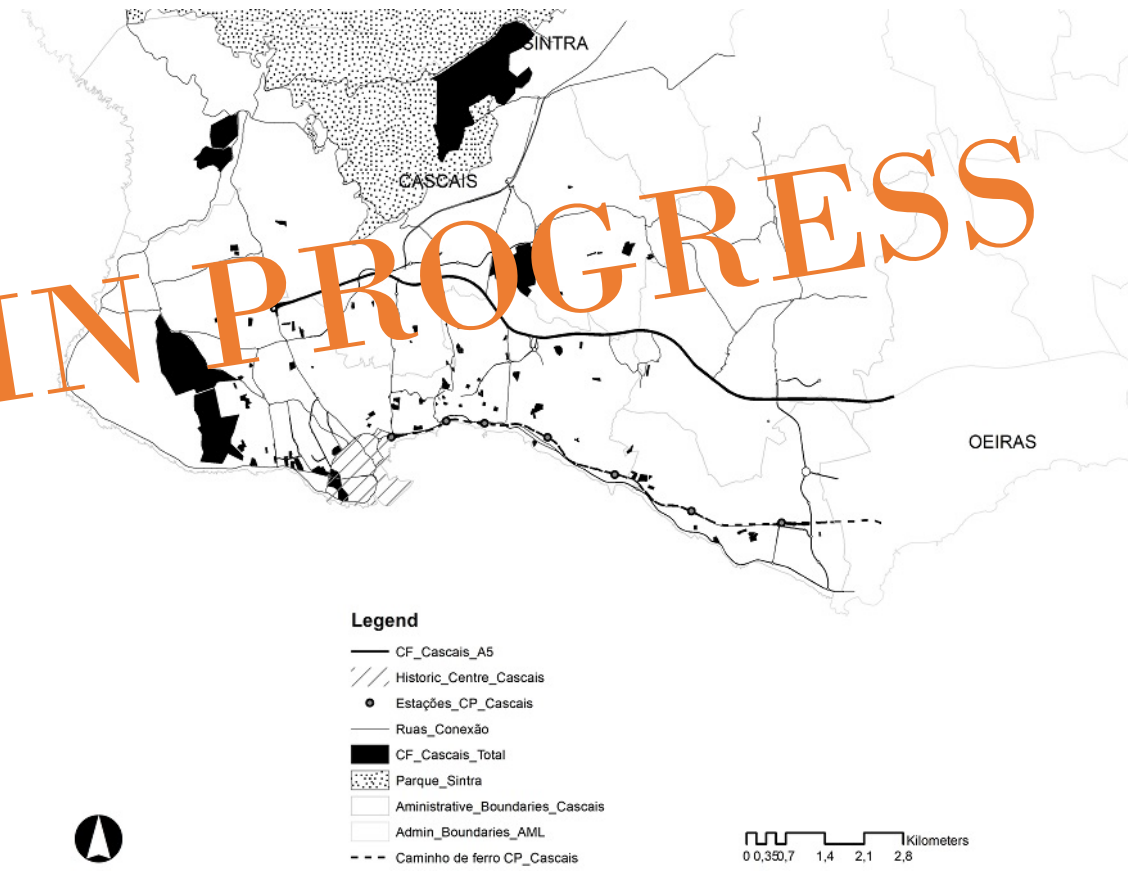
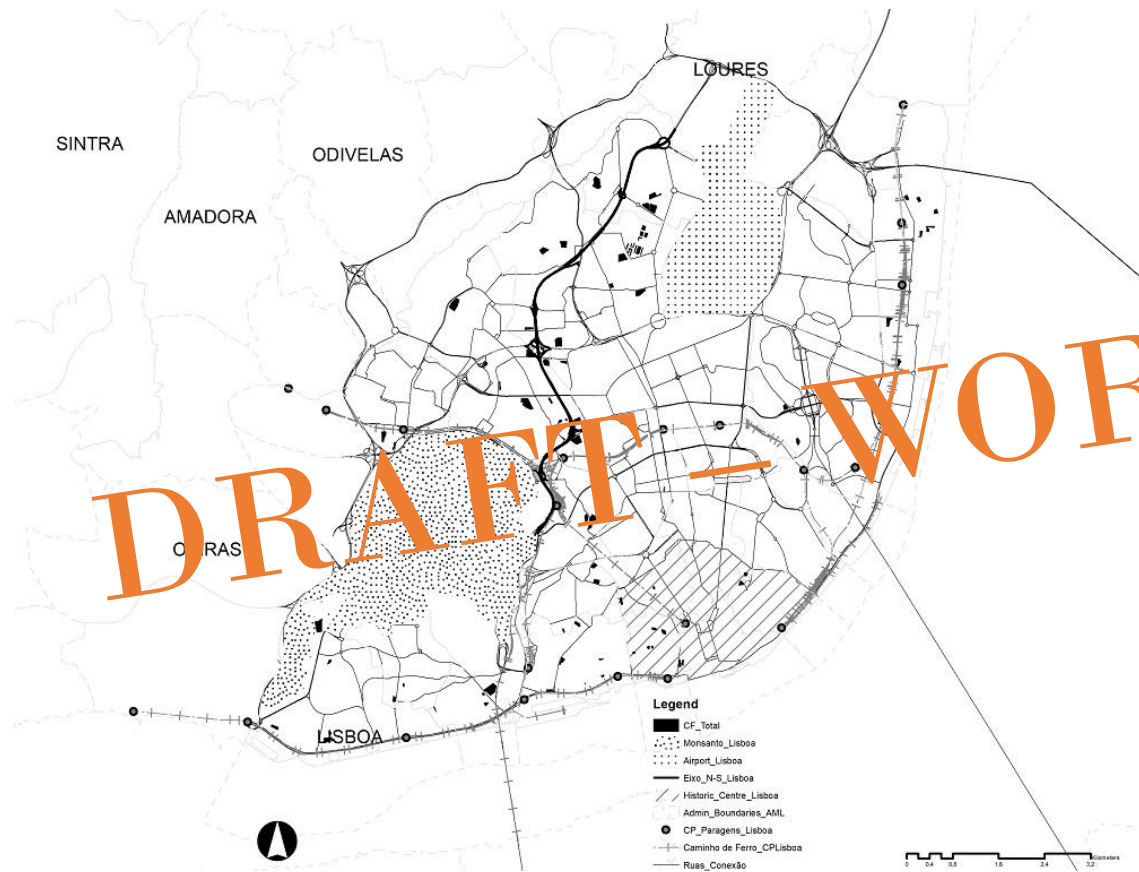
**A complex task
(even if you're the Guardian)**

Quasi-quantitative mapping

Condomínios Fechados in Lisbon, Cascais and Barreiro

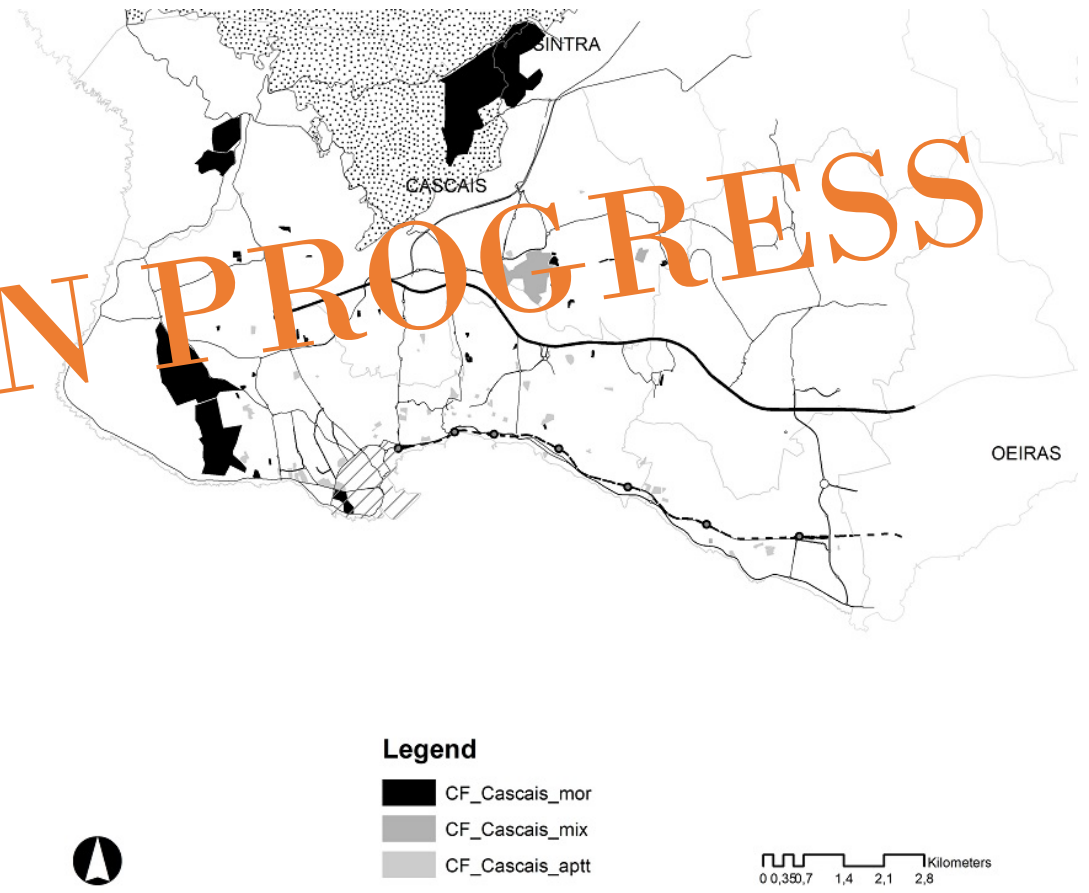
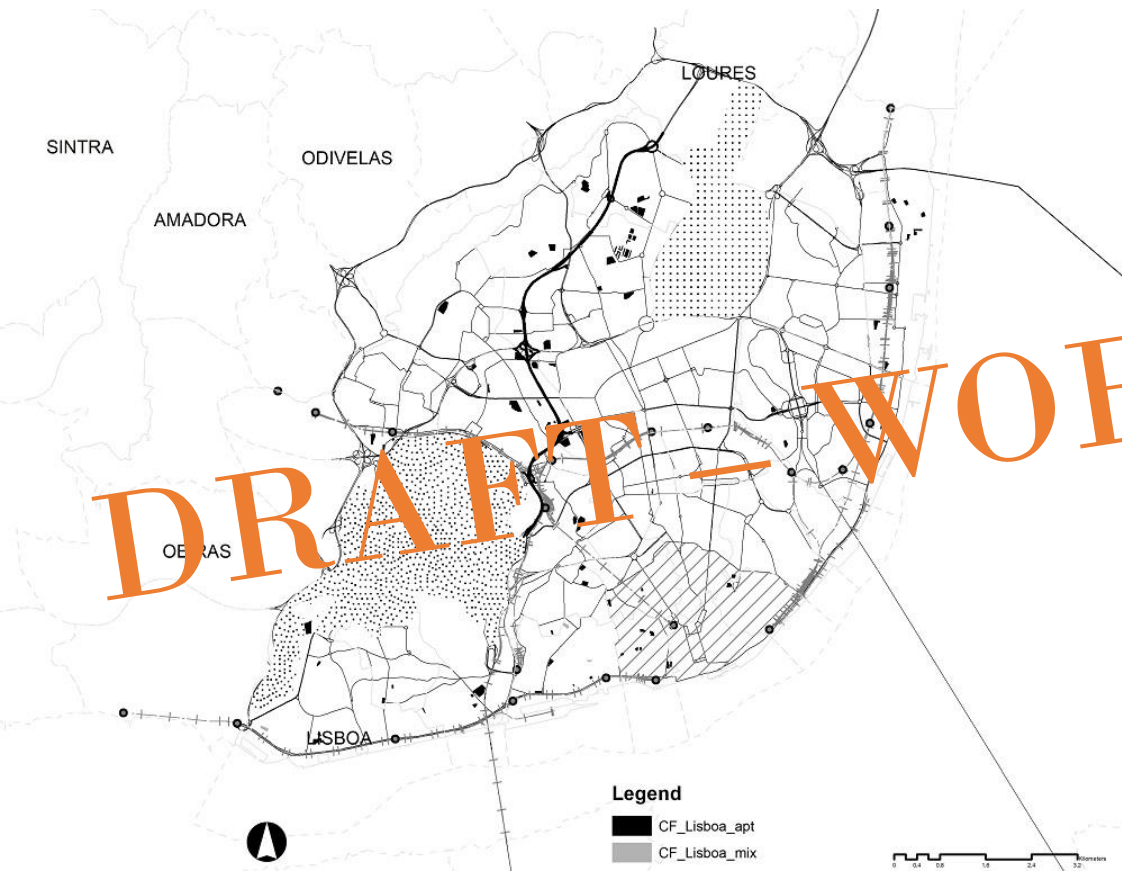
		Lisbon	<u>Cascais</u>	Barreiro
CFs (count)		81 (77 mapped)	127 (102 mapped)	0
of which:	multi-villas	1	51	0
	apt. building(s)	77	72	0
	mixed	3	4	0
Average # of units		92*	49***	0
Average surface (ha)		1,21**	4,96****	0

* Average of 42 CFs. ** Average of 78 CFs. *** Average of 68 CFs. **** Average of 111 CFs.

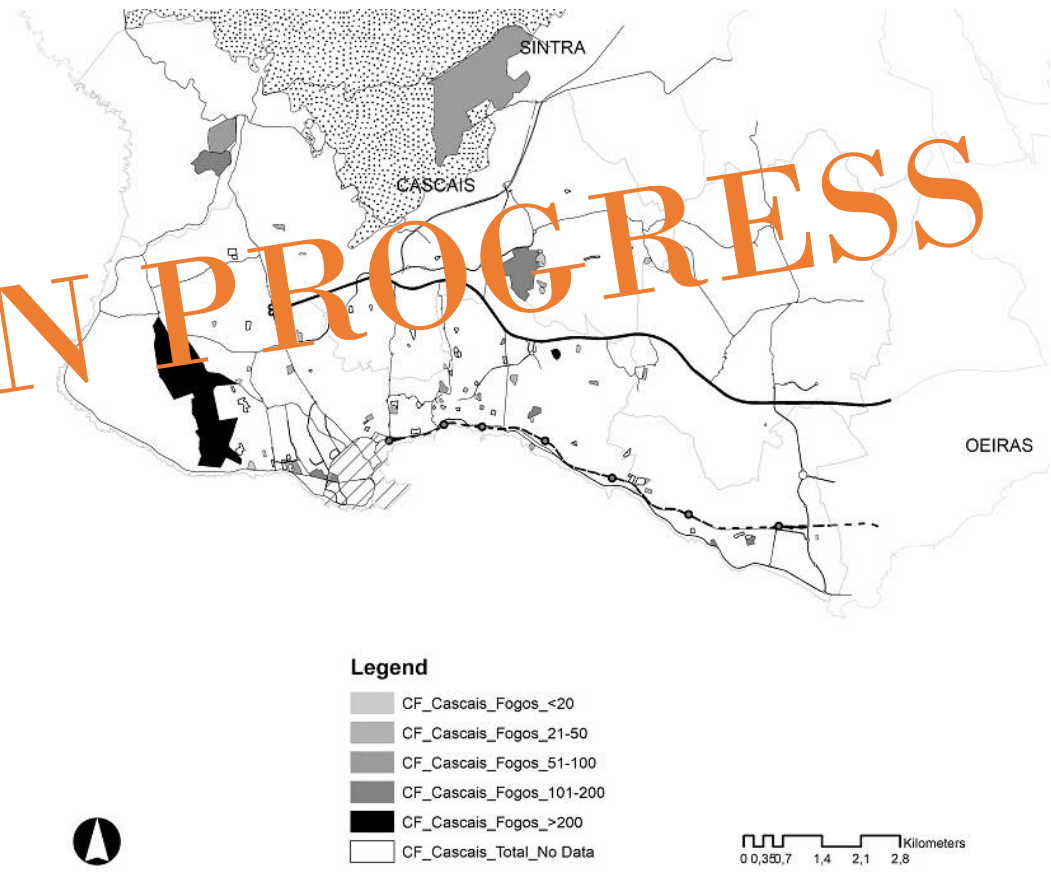
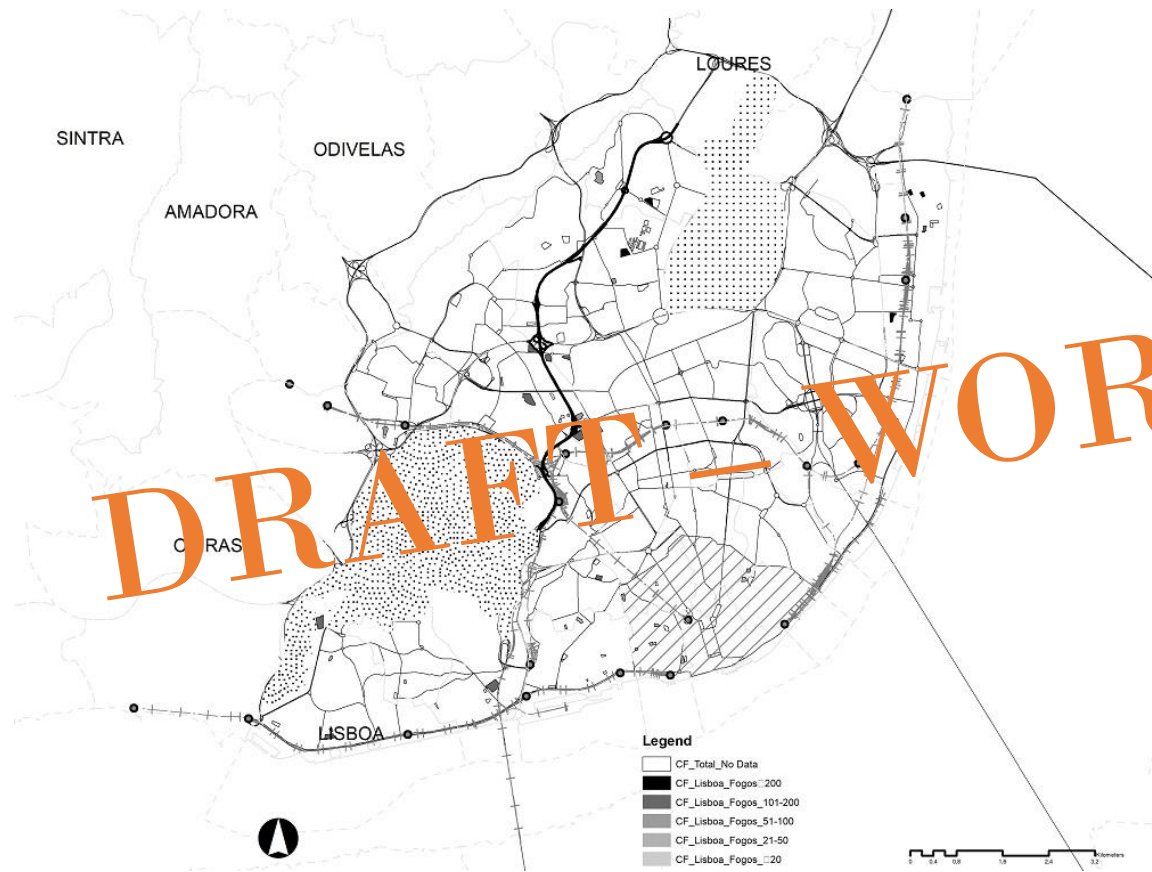


DRAFT - WORK IN PROGRESS

CFs in Lisbon and Cascais



Multi-villas, apartment building(s) and mixed developments



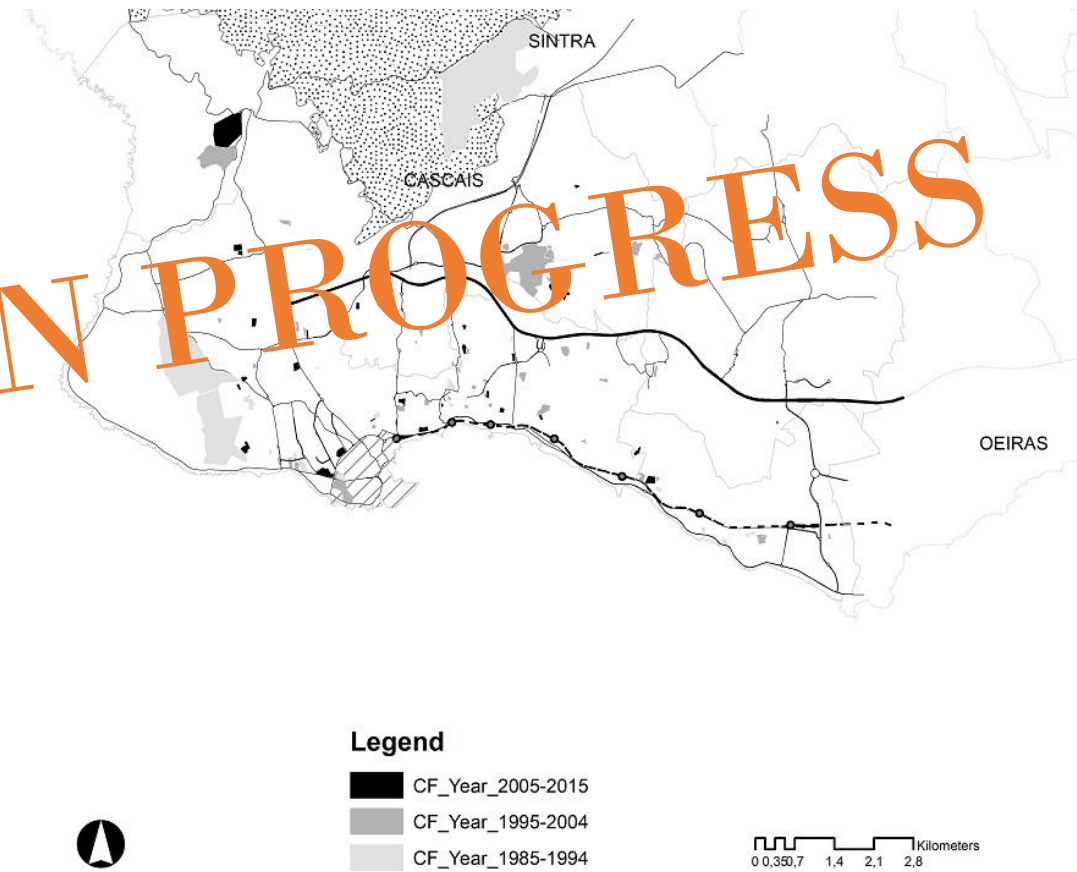
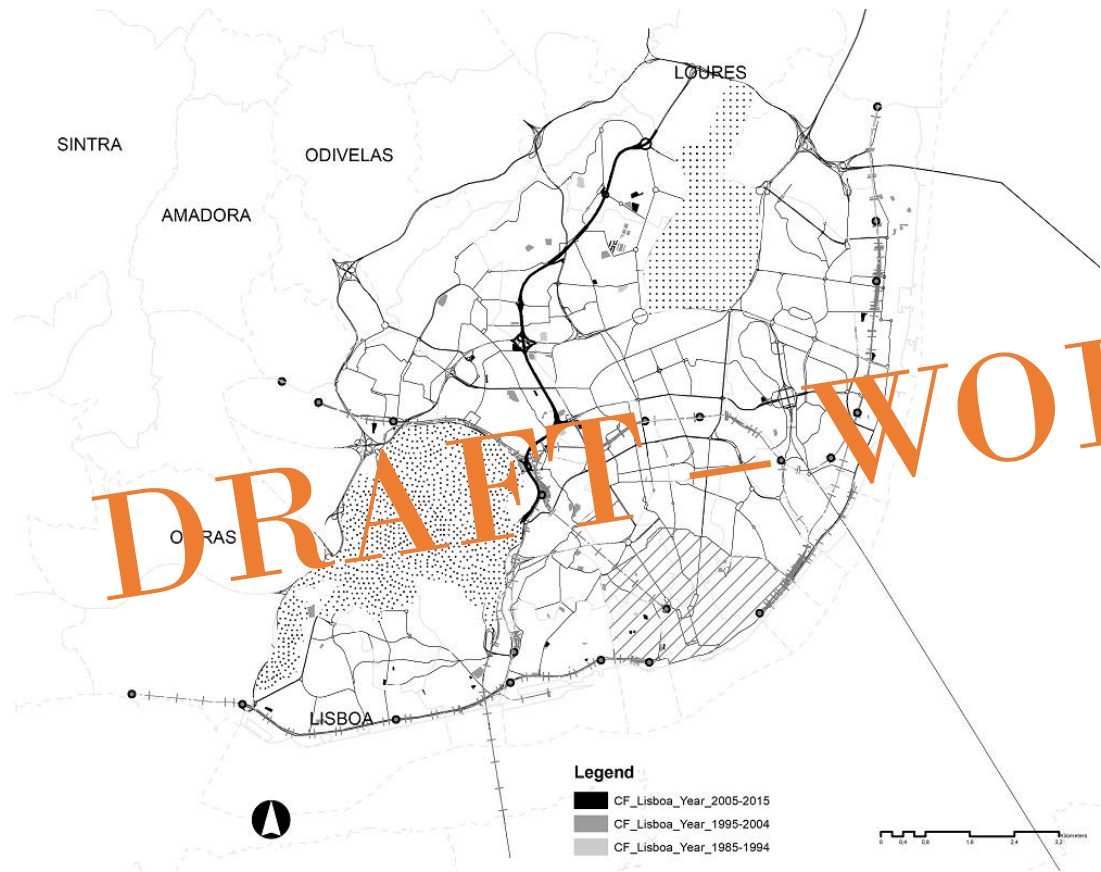
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Legend

- CF_Cascais_Fogos_<20
- CF_Cascais_Fogos_21-50
- CF_Cascais_Fogos_51-100
- CF_Cascais_Fogos_101-200
- CF_Cascais_Fogos_>200
- CF_Cascais_Total_No Data

0,3,0,7 1,4 2,1 2,8 Kilometers

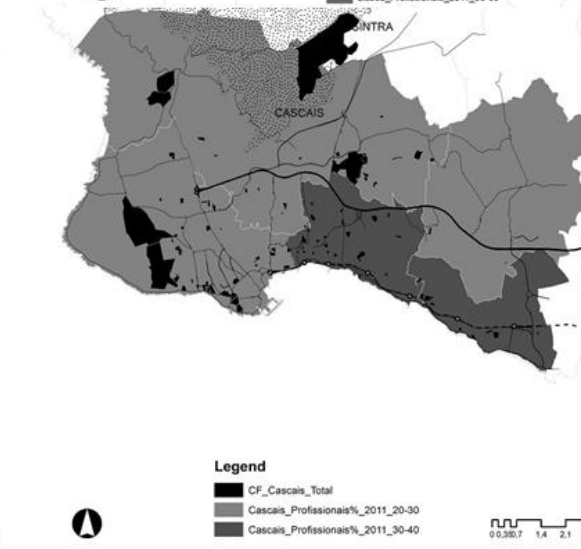
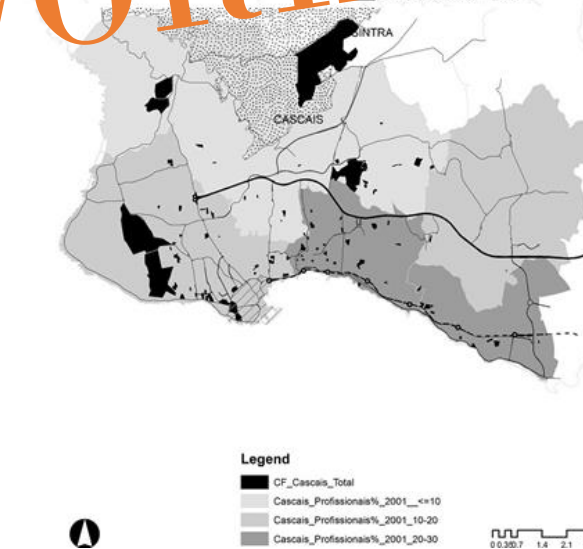
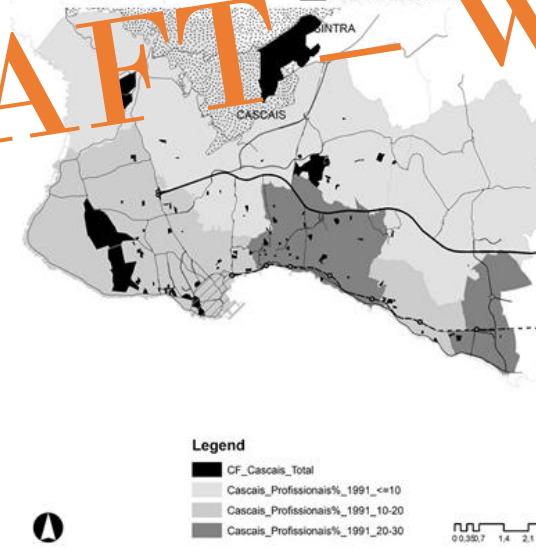
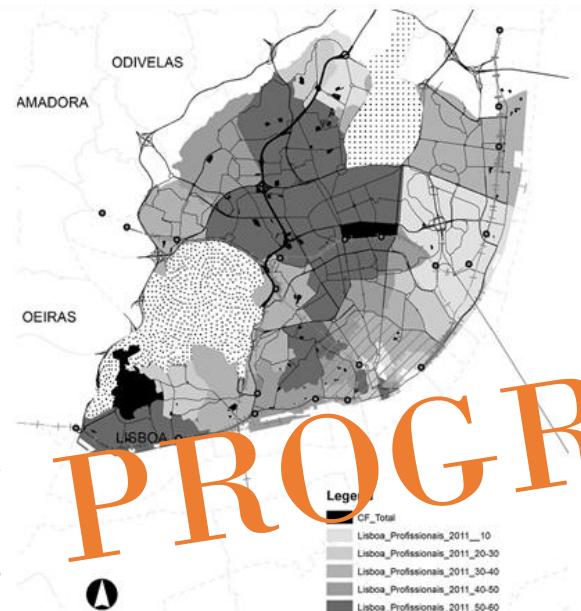
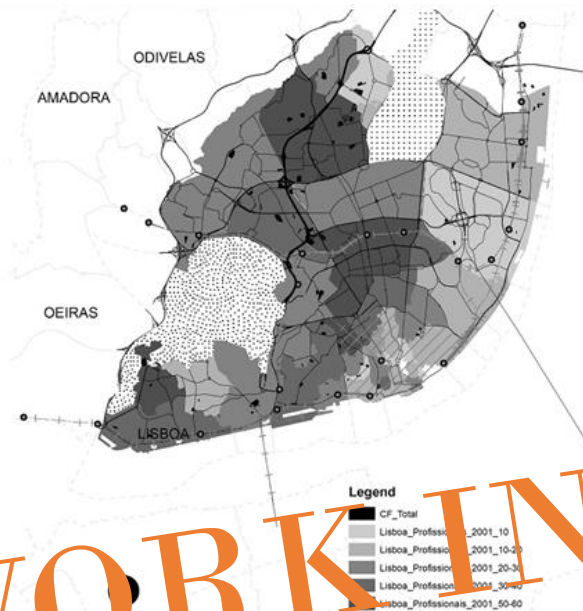
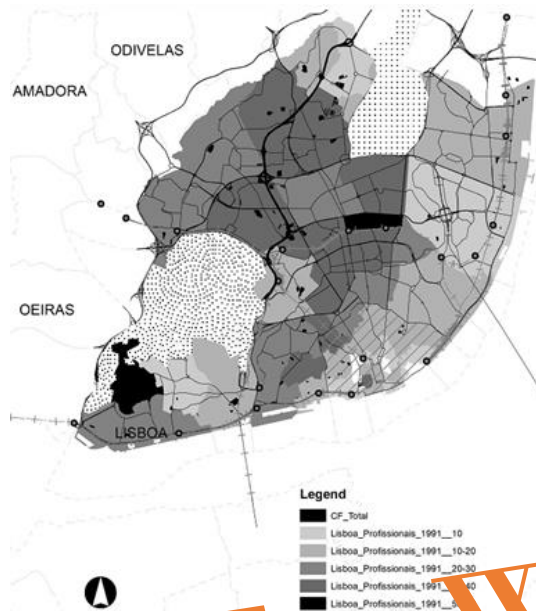
of housing units



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Temporal stages of production

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CFs and social polarisation

The “wealthy and unequal” Cascais vs Lisbon’s “social restructuring”

Barreiro: planning and socio-economic dimensions

Reshaping patterns of inclusion/exclusion

Polarisation and fragmentation: beyond inclusion/exclusion?

Thank you for your attention!