

Programme for
Island Cities and Urban Archipelagos
20-25 October 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark

www.islandcities.org



Collaborating institutions.

VerdensKulturCentret, Copenhagen

Lund University, Department of Human Geography

University of the Balearic Islands, Department of Catalan Philology & General Linguistics

Queen's University Belfast, School of Geography, Archaeology and Paleoecology

University of Portsmouth, Centre for Art, Architecture & Design

Memorial University of Newfoundland, Harris Centre of Regional Policy & Development

Sharing Copenhagen

Island Cities and Urban Archipelagos

All conference talks will be held at VerdensKulturCentret (Nørre Allé 7, 2200 Copenhagen K).

20 October	<i>Concert Hall</i>	<i>Room 103</i>	<i>Room 104</i>	<i>Other</i>
15:00-18:00				C1
19:30-21:30				C2

Key

C = Cultural Activity

S = Conference Session

21 October	<i>Concert Hall</i>	<i>Room 103</i>	<i>Room 104</i>	<i>Other</i>
09:15-10:00	S1			
10:00-10:15	Break			
10:15-12:15	S2a	S2b	S2c	
12:15-13:45	Break			
13:45-15:15	S3a	S3a	S3b	
15:15-15:30	Break			
15:30-16:15	S4			
16:30-17:00	C3			
18:30-22:00				C4

22 October	<i>Concert Hall</i>	<i>Room 103</i>	<i>Room 104</i>	<i>Other</i>
09:00-10:30	S5a	S5b	S5c	
10:30-10:45				
10:45-11:30				
11:30-13:00	Break			
13:00-14:30	S7a	S7b	S7c	
14:30-14:45	Break			
14:45-16:30	C5			
18:45-21:00				C6

23 October	<i>Concert Hall</i>	<i>Room 103</i>	<i>VKC3</i>	<i>Other</i>
09:30-11:15	S8: Keynotes			
11:15-12:45	Break			
12:45-14:15	S9: Keynotes			
14:15-14:30	Break			
14:30-15:15	S10: Keynote			
16:30-22:00				C7

24 October	<i>Concert Hall</i>	<i>Room 103</i>	<i>Room 104</i>	<i>Other</i>
09:00-10:30	S11a	S11b	S11c	
10:30-10:45	Break			
10:45-12:15	S12a	S12b	S12c	
12:15-13:45	Break			
13:45-15:15	S13a			
15:15-15:30	Break			
15:30-16:00	S14			
17:15-21:00				C8

25 October	<i>Concert Hall</i>	<i>Room 103</i>	<i>Room 104</i>	<i>Other</i>
09:00-15:30				C9

Programme

Monday, 20 October

15:00-18:00

C1: Copenhagen's Micronation: Christiania

15:00: Group visit to Copenhagen's micronation, Freetown Christiania. We will eat dinner in Christiania. Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby, 15:00. No advance registration required.

19:30-21:30

C2: Poetry of Singapore: Edwin Thumboo

19:30: Edwin Thumboo discusses Singaporean poetry and reads from his own work. Venue: LiteraturHaus, Møllegaade 7, 2200 Copenhagen N. Entry Price: DKK 50. Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby, 19:30. The event itself begins at 20:00. No advance registration required.

Tuesday, 21 October

09:15-10:00

S1: Introduction (Concert Hall)

09:15: Adam Grydehøj (Island Dynamics) Why Study Island Cities?

10:00-10:15: Break

10:15-12:15

S2a: Island Identities I (Concert Hall)

Chair: Huei-Min Tsai (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)

10:15: Otto Heim (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) Oceanic Hong Kong?

10:45: Peter van Aert (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Argentina), Mariano Hermida (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego), & Mariano Malizia (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego) Political and Cultural Configuration in a Context of Extreme Population Mobility: The Case of Tierra del Fuego.

11:15 Mohamed Salheen (Ain Shams University, Egypt), Marwa Abdellatif (Ain Shams University, Egypt), & Nashwa Emad (Ain Shams University, Egypt) A River Island in Transition: Negotiating the Future of Dahab Island, Egypt.

11:45 Peter Goggin (Arizona State University, USA) Contradictory Cartographies and Glocal Framing in Urban Archipelagos: Bermuda.

S2b: Designing for the Future (Room 103)

Chair: Sharon Caringal (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines)

10:15: Jordan Howell (Rowan University, USA) Understanding Spatial and Ecological Concerns for Solid Waste Management in Island Environments: The Case from Hawaii.

10:45: Keith Krumwiede (New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA) & Martina Decker (New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA) The Island as a Resilient Urban Model: Adaptation to Coastal Vulnerability.

11:15: Carola Betzold (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) Small Island Cities and Climate Change Adaptation.

11:45: Nenad Starc (Institute of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia) Towards a Small Resilient Island: The Case of the Croatian Island of Unije.

S2c. Urban Dimensions I (Room 104)

Chair: Uta Gelbke (Graz University of Technology, Austria)

10:15: Tateishi Eigo (Lund University, Sweden) Island Eats Mainland or Mainland Feeds Island?: Thinking Dynamics of Island-Mainland Transnational Urban Regions with Special Reference to the Case of Singapore and Johor Bahru.

10:45: Ratna Dewi Anggraeni (Directorate of Urban Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, Indonesia) Development Concept of Coastal Cities on the Small Islands of Indonesia.

11:15: Wolfgang Andexlinger (University of Innsbruck, Austria), Pia Kronberger-Nabielek (Technical University of Vienna, Austria), & Kersten Nabielek (PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Netherlands) Suburban Archipelagos: A Morphological Analysis of Recent Developments in Austria and the Netherlands.

11:45: Devrim Yücel Besim (Cyprus International University, North Cyprus) Architectural Changes in a Square of the Divided City of Nicosia, Cyprus.

12:15-13:45: Break

13:45-15:15

S3a: Island Identities II (Concert Hall)

Chair: Peter van Aert (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Argentina)

13:45: Adam Grydehøj (Island Dynamics, Denmark) The Clash of Greenlandic Identities: Cultural Politics and Rural-Urban Relationships.

14:15: Marcia Vale (Ipek University, Turkey) Hong Kong, the Colony.

14:45: R. Swaminathan (Observer Research Foundation, India) Ports and Digital Ports: The Narrative Construction of Mumbai as an Island.

S3b: Sustainable Communities (Room 103)

Chair: Sara Bonati (University of Padua, Italy)

13:45: Gestur Hovgaard (University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe) Small Island Entrepreneurship: The Case of Faroese Aquaculture.

14:15: **Pınar Uluçay Righelato** (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) & Bahar Uluçay (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) Evaluating the Potential for Sustainable Communities in Hybrid Rural Settlements of Northern Cyprus: The Case of Ötüken, İskele.

14:45: Fay Al Khalifa (University of Sheffield, England) Urban Sustainability in the Transforming Culture of the Arabian Gulf: The Case of Bahrain.

S3c: Island ‘Others’ (Room 104)

Chair: Xavier Barceló Piña (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain)

13:45: Xavier Barceló Piña (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) Urban Otherness in Paradise: Palma’s Subaltern and the Representation of Mallorca.

14:15: Thomas Graf (University of Regensburg, Germany) Securing Hong Kong: The Late-Victorian Invasion Narrative and Discourses of Belonging and Safety.

14:45: Margalida Pons (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) Palma, 9 km: Urban/Rural Intersections in Experimental Writing and Art in the Balearic Islands.

15:15-15:30: Break

15:30-16:15

S4: Keynote Speech (Concert Hall)

Chair: Gordon Cooke (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)

15:30: Stephen Royle (Queen’s University Belfast, Northern Ireland) Colonial ‘Cities’ on Small Islands.

16:30-17:00

C3: Classical Chinese Music Concert (Concert Hall)

16:30: Classical Chinese Music Concert by performers from the Music Confucius Institute at the Royal Danish Academy of Music. Sponsored by the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China.

18:30-22:00

C4: Dinner & Walk: Royal (and Not-So-Royal) Copenhagen

18:30: Tour Copenhagen’s Nyhavn district. We begin with dinner at Skindbuksen (Lille Kongensgade 4, 1074 Copenhagen K), a traditional Danish restaurant dating back to 1728. We then walk to Amalienborg Palace and along the scenic Nyhavn harbour, including a stop at the notorious Hong Kong sailor’s bar. The tour ends at Hviids Vinstue, Copenhagen’s oldest extant pub, established in 1723. Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby, 18:30. Dinner itself starts at 19:00. Advance registration required.

Wednesday, 22 October

09:00-10:30

S5a: *To Be Announced.*

S5b: Changing Island Cities I (Room 103)

Chair: Tateishi Eigo (Lund University, Sweden)

09:00: Luiza Marinescu (University Spiru Haret, Romania) Ada Kaleh: Legends of an Island.

09:30: Alexandra Karagianni (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece) Trade of Religious Icons in Venetian-Conquered Heraklion (15th and 16th Centuries).

10:00: Wolfgang Streitenberger (European Commission Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy, Brussels) The Urban Dimension in the New Regional Policy 2014-2020.

S5c: Tourism I (Room 104)

Chair: Elsa Guerra (Casariego-Guerra Architects, Spain)

09:00: Ana Perinić-Lewis (Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia) Two Cities on the Island of Hvar: Two Different Images of the Mediterranean.

09:30: Beser Oktay Vehbi (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) & Naciye Dorath (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) Questioning the Role of Venetian Fortifications for Promoting Cultural Tourism: Nicosia and Famagusta.

10:00: Konstantinos Kalemis (National Centre for Local Government and Public Administration, Greece) The Mediterranean Region as a Tourism Destination: Can We Speak of a Culture Identity Loss?

10:30-10:45: Break

10:45-11:30

S6: Keynote Speech (Concert Hall)

Chair: Ian Lyne (Placedynamix Ltd, UK-Dubai-Vietnam)

10:45: Christian Wichmann Matthiessen (University of Copenhagen) The Land-Sea Barriers of Zealand: From Missing Links to Real Infrastructural Links. Regional Development Perspectives and Realities.

11:30-13:00: Break

13:00-14:30

S7a: Innovation & Development (Concert Hall)

Chair: Ilan Kelman (University College London, England)

13:00: Suet Leng Khoo (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia), Narimah Samat (Universiti Sains Malaysia), Sharifah Dawood (Universiti Sains Malaysia), & Nurwati Badarulzaman (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia) The Promise and Perils of the Island City of George Town as a Creative City.

13:30: Creighton Connolly (University of Manchester, England) City of Birds: The **Edible Bird's Nest Boom in George Town, Penang.**

14:00: Ian Lyne (Placedynamix Ltd, UK-Dubai-Vietnam) Islands of Disruptive Innovation: The Case of Hong Kong.

S7b: Hybrid Mediterranean Landscapes (Room 103)

Chair: **Naciye Dorath** (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus)

13:00: **Naciye Dorath** (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) & Beser Vehbi Oktay (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) De-Mediterranization of the Urban Settlements in North Cyprus.

13:30: Alexios Tzompanakis (Technical University of Crete, Greece) Hybrid Landscapes of the Coastal Mediterranean.

14:00: Giovanna Piga (University of Kent, England) Sustainable Waterfront Regeneration in Northeastern Sardinia Port-Cities.

S7c: Urban Dimensions II (Room 104)

Chair: Fay Al Khalifa (University of Sheffield, England)

13:00: Ulvi Keser (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) The Walled and Embargoed City: Nicosia/Lefkoşa on the Island of Cyprus.

13:30: Uta Gelbke (Graz University of Technology, Austria) Islands of Self-Governance: The Case of the Holzmarkt Cooperative, Berlin.

14:00: Gordon Cooke (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada), Jennifer Burns (Memorial University), Kyle Vardy (Memorial University, Canada), & Sara Mann (University of Guelph, Canada) The Post-Graduation Dilemma Facing Rural Postsecondary Students, Using Irish, Ontario, and Newfoundland Examples.

14:30-14:45: Break

14:45-16:30

C5: Multicultural Copenhagen (Concert Hall)

14:45: Marnie Lai will give a talk on the Taiwanese community in Copenhagen, followed by a film and discussion period.

15:45: Leise Johnsen (Kalallit Illuutaat, Denmark) will give a talk on the Greenlandic Community in Copenhagen.

18:45-21:00

C6: Dinner: Bankerått

18:45: We eat dinner at Bankerått (Ahlefeldtsgade 27-29, 1359 Copenhagen K). Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby, 18:45. Dinner itself starts at 19:00. Advance registration required.

Thursday, 23 October

09:30-11:15

S8: Keynote Speeches (Concert Hall)

Chair: Eric Clark (Lund University, Sweden)

09:30: Ilan Kelman (University College London, England) Charlotte Barrow (University College London, England) Climate Change, Migration, and Urbanism: A SIDS City Perspective.

10:15: Jonathan Pugh (Newcastle University, England) Small Island Independence: Tales of Cruel Optimism and Resilience.

11:15-12:45: Break

12:45-14:15

S9: Keynote Speeches (Concert Hall)

Chair: Otto Heim (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

12:45: Brenda S.A. Yeoh (National University of Singapore, Singapore), Theodora Lam (National University of Singapore, Singapore), & Chen Huiyu (National University of Singapore, Singapore) Singapore as an Island-Nation-City-State: Polarizing Debates and Productive Futures.

13:30: Godfrey Baldacchino (University of Malta, Malta) Capital and Port Cities on Small Islands Sallying Forth beyond Their Walls: A Mediterranean Exercise.

14:15-14:30: Break

14:30-15:15

S10: Keynote Speech (Concert Hall)

Chair: Naciye Doratlı (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus)

14:30: Edwin Thumboo (National University of Singapore, Singapore) Island, People, Nation: A/The Singapore Calculus.

16:15-22:00

C7: Magical Copenhagen

16:30: We start with dinner at Restaurant Puk (Vandkunsten 8, 1467 Copenhagen K), a mid-18th Century restaurant. After dinner, we proceed to Tivoli Gardens. Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby, 16:30. Dinner itself starts at 17:00. Advance registration required.

Friday, 24 October

09:00-10:30

S11a: Tourism II (Concert Hall)

Chair: Suet Leng Khoo (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)

09:00: Sara Bonati (University of Padua, Italy) & Federica Letizia Cavallo (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, Italy) Tourism in the Urban Archipelago of Venice: Old Problems and New Scenarios.

09:30: Joaquín Casariego (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain) & Elsa Guerra (Casariego-Guerra Architects, Spain) Tourism in the Canary Islands.

10:00: Rori Knudtson (School of Critical Engagement, Denmark) Jørgen Skogmo (base.io, Denmark) Dead Reckoning: The Tourist as Eco-Documentarian and Voyeur of Island Economy Contradictories.

S11b: Island Movements (Room 103)

Chair: Carola Betzold (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

09:00: Zrinka-Ana Mendas (Anglia Ruskin University, England) Regional versus Local Development: A Case of the City of Zadar, Croatia and Remote and Rural islands.

09:30: Efthimios Bakogiannis (National Technical University of Athens, Greece), Maria Siti (National Technical University of Athens, Greece), & Charalampos Kyriakidis (National Technical University of Athens, Greece) Transitioning to Sustainable Mobility Plans in Greek Island Cities.

10:00: Marina Blagaić Bergman (Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia) Anthropology of an Island Town: Case Study of Vis, Croatia.

S11c: Changing Island Cities II (Room 104)

Chair: Giovanna Piga (University of Kent, England)

09:00: Nida Naycı (Mersin University, Turkey) The Role of Island Communities in Development of Traditional Settlement Patterns: Analysis of the Aegean Sea.

09:30: Maria Shulgina (Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Russia) & Alexander Zaraychenko (Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Russia) Monastic Settlement on the Solovetsky Archipelago (15th–20th Centuries) and Its History and Archeology.

10:30-10:45: Break

10:45-12:15

S12a: Organised Session: Manila: A Global City and the Centre for Urban Development in the Philippines (Concert Hall) (*Ends 12:25*)

Chair: Sharon Caringal (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines)

10:45: Celestina P. Boncan (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) Manila: From Riverine Village to Sprawling Metropolis.

11:05: Sharon Caringal (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) The Impact of Climate Change: Perspectives from Manilenos.

11:25: Maria Angustia Veluz (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) Manila Delivers: Potentials and Best Practices of Good Governance in Managing Safety, Peace and Order.

11:45: Julian V. Advincula Jr. (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) Out of Manila: Issues and Challenges on Devolution of Power to Local Government Units in the Philippines.

12:05: Reynaldo H. Imperial (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) & Laufred Hernandez (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) The State of Urban Health in the City of Manila, Philippines.

S12b: Urban Dimensions III (Room 103)

Chair: R. Swaminathan (Observer Research Foundation, India)

10:45: Yu-Huan Wang (University of Michigan, USA) Urban Village: Urban Islands in China.

11:15: Sorana Cornelia Radulescu (Technical University Graz, Austria) Vertical Cities: In Search of the Third Dimension of the City.

11:45: conrad-bercah (Harvard University Graduate School of Design, USA/Germany) Archipelago-Town: A Tactical Planning Concept for Expanding Urbanity.

12:15-13:45: Break

13:45-15:15

S13a: Between Island Spaces (Concert Hall)

Chair: Ilan Kelman (University College London, England)

13:45: Verena Stecher (ETH Zurich Future Cities Lab, Singapore) & Magnus Nickl (ETH Zurich Future Cities Lab, Singapore) SeaLand: Singapore and Its Hinterlands.

14:15: Huei-Min Tsai (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan) & Bo-Wei Chiang (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan) The Interactions of Two Border Island Cities: Kinmen and Xiamen.

14:45: Ruffina Thilakaratne (Chu Hai College of Higher Education, Hong Kong) & Paul Chu Hoi Shan (Chu Hai College of Higher Education, Hong Kong) Ride-Live-Work-Play Communities on Mass Transit Railway Stations.

S13b: Urban Development (Room 103)

Chair: Joaquín Casariego (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)

13:45: Iyer Parameswaran (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India) Transformation from Bombay to Mumbai: Understanding the City's Urban Dynamics.

14:15: Ahmed Khaled Ahmed Elewa (Helwan University, Egypt) The Nile River Islands: Urban Development in Greater Cairo City between Neoliberal Urban Policies and Social Environmental Needs.

14:45: Antoni Pons Esteva (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain), Ivan Murray Mas (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain), & Onofre Rullan Salamanca (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) From Three Islands with Cities to Three Tourist-City Islands: Tourist Accommodation Diffusion in the Balearics (1936-2010).

S13c: National Characters (Room 104)

Chair: Xavier Barceló Piña (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain)

13:45: Tove Ahlbom (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) Opportunist Pragmatism on the Isle of Man: Possible Causes and Effects.

14:15: Eduard Moyà Antón (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) Palma de Mallorca: The Oscillating Core of a Suspended Periphery.

14:45: Wong Shu Yun (National University of Singapore, Singapore) 'Heart Without a Body': Cyborg Singapore, Speed and Mania.

15:15-15:30: Break

15:30-16:00

S14: Conclusion (Concert Hall)

15:30: Adam Grydehøj (Island Dynamics, Denmark) & Otto Heim (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) Conclusion and Information on Forthcoming Events.

17:15-21:00

C8: Dinner & Walk: The Latin Quarter

17:15: We celebrate Copenhagen's ethnic Turkish community with a buffet dinner at Restaurant Ankara (Krystalgade 8, 1172 Copenhagen K). We then stroll through the city's old university district, the Latin Quarter. Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby. Dinner itself starts at 18:00. Advance registration required.

Saturday, 25 October

09:00-15:30

C9: Walking & Sailing Tour: Copenhagen, a City of Islands

09:00: This walking and sailing tour explores the history of Copenhagen. We will hear how the city developed on a series of natural and man-made islands and how its culture and geography have changed through centuries of trade, construction, war, and land reclamation. Registration includes transport, lunch, and whatever little extras we can afford. Guide: Paul Hartvigson. Meeting point: Ibsens Hotel lobby.

Abstracts

Island Cities and Urban Archipelagos

20-25 October 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark

This collection of abstracts is purely provisional. Speakers are listed in alphabetical order by surname.

Julian V. Advincula Jr. (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) Out of Manila: Issues and Challenges on Devolution of Power to Local Government Units in the Philippines.

In the aftermath of the 1986 People Power Revolution in the Philippines, President Corazon C. Aquino restored democracy in the country. Such restoration was greatly manifested in her efforts to initiate the process of drafting, and later on, in her campaign for the ratification and promulgation of the 1987 Philippine Constitution. One of the most important features of this new constitution is its provision on local government which calls for the process of decentralization from capital Manila to different local government units in the Philippines under the set-up of unitary system of government. In 1991, the Local Government Code of the Philippines was passed by Congress and sign into law by the president. By devolving power from the center to the periphery, this code aims to level the playing field and spur specialized growth areas that would eventually result into equitable if not even distribution of goods, services and development to all people in the different areas of the state. Twenty-three (23) years and five (5) presidents after it came into effect, said code has not yet fully attained the envisioned progress across the nation. This research study investigates the issues and challenges that particularly beset Manila as the primary seat of government and principal driver of the over-all decentralization process and devolution of power in the Philippines.

Biography: Professor Advincula finished his Bachelor of Science in Political Science at the United States Air Force Academy and his Masters in Political Science at the University of the Philippines. Before joining the academe, he served as a commander at the Philippine Navy where he held various positions of importance. He has presented various research projects both locally and internationally.

Tove Ahlbom (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) Opportunist Pragmatism on the Isle of Man: Possible Causes and Effects. This paper will discuss the possible reasons for islands and island cities to become centres of specific kinds of trade. To illustrate the discussion, the paper presents a case study of the Isle of Man. The Isle of Man was a hub for illegal trade (smuggling) during the eighteenth century, and in modern times the island has become known as one of the world's often criticised offshore financial management centres. The extensive illegal trade three hundred years ago culminated in the British Crown buying the Island in 1765 in order to try and stop the smuggling trade. Today, the global economy is changing and the critique of offshore finance centres hardening. The island might need to restructure its economy in order to remain independent and affluent. The argument of the paper is that the structures of illegal re-landing trade and the fact that the Island has later become known for being a tax haven and an offshore finance centre, are both outcomes of

the strategic economic flexibility of small island economies. Furthermore, the paper highlights the importance of discussing such “opportunistic pragmatism” of island nations and cities with the intention of understanding its origin rather than labelling it as normatively good or bad.

Biography: I am currently a student at the Master’s Programme in Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, planning to get my masters exam in May ‘15. I have a Bachelors degree in Political Science and Economic History, also from the University of Gothenburg. In my bachelor’s thesis I studied the political society of the Isle of Man, and subsequently wrote a paper on the subject published in the Island Studies Journal in May 2014. My main areas of interest is, not surprisingly; islands, smallness, public administration, political economy, economic policy, and economic history.

Fay Al Khalifa (University of Sheffield, England) Urban Sustainability in the Transforming Culture of the Arabian Gulf: The Case of Bahrain. The fast transformation of the deserted towns and seaports of the Arabian Gulf during the last two generations into urbanised states has been a subject of curiosity and concern for many years. Due to this fast transformation, the Arabian Gulf today represents an excellent research laboratory to investigate the theories of cultural change. This paper attempts to address the effects of this transformation on the sustainability of these states by investigating the relationship between cultural dynamics and urban sustainability in the Arabian Gulf context, taking the islands of Bahrain as a case study. Bahrain is the smallest of the Arabian Gulf countries; it is an archipelago consisting of a number of small islands surrounding one mainland. The small, urbanised kingdom, with its high density and various economic, social and environmental problems nominates Bahrain as an ideal case to investigate the theories of urban sustainability under the circumstances of dramatic rapid cultural transformation. This paper is based on a qualitative research which is part of on-going PhD research built upon interviews with researchers and government officials in Bahrain, in addition to information obtained through archival resources, governmental policies and published articles, books and diaries. It provides an analysis of the cultural and urban situation in Bahrain following the oil boom, in addition to an assessment of the urban sustainability of the islands today and the role of the government in stimulating the process of sustainable urban development.

Biography: Sh Fay Al Khalifa is a PhD Candidate at the University of Sheffield and a Teaching and Research Assistant at the University of Bahrain. Her research interest focuses on urban sustainability and its relationship to cultural change in the Arabian Gulf Context. She completed a BSc in Architecture from the University of Bahrain in 2010 and was awarded the first prize for Architecture Graduation projects. In 2012 she was awarded A Masters degree in Conservation and Regeneration with Distinction from the University of Sheffield and the RIBA Presidents Award for outstanding Master’s Degree Thesis in 2013.

Wolfgang Andexlinger (University of Innsbruck, Austria), Pia Kronberger-Nabielek (Technical University of Vienna, Austria), & Kersten Nabielek (PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Netherlands) Suburban Archipelagos: A Morphological Analysis of Recent Developments in Austria and the Netherlands.

Suburban areas are often described as monotonous and generic. In Europe, however, suburban areas show distinct morphological and functional configurations in different regions due to cultural, spatial, economic and institutional conditions. This paper compares recent suburban developments in Austria and in the Netherlands and points out significant morphological differences and similarities. Using quantitative (aerial images, statistical data, plans) and qualitative analysis (case studies), the paper analyses how the different spatial, economic and institutional contexts have been influencing the actual (spatial) outcome of suburban growth in the regions of Vienna, Innsbruck, Rotterdam-The Hague and Almere-Lelystad. In Austria the planning system is characterized by administrative fragmentation and relatively weak regional coordination. As a result the suburban areas show fragmented residential developments and a strong growth of retail and leisure facilities. In comparison to Austria, the Netherlands has a very strict regional and national planning system. Restrictive policies have avoided the development of large out-of-town shopping centres until now. However, the Dutch suburb is mainly characterized by compact large-scale residential areas and the emergence of commercial areas and peripheral office parks along motorways. In both countries, recent developments have led to the creation of suburban archipelagos at the urban fringes, areas that are characterized by spatial and functional fragmentation. This paper compares the scale and spatial quality of different suburban archipelagos in Austria and the Netherlands, and looks at spatial strategies, for example protected recreational, agricultural and natural areas, to create more liveable and more sustainable suburban areas.

Biography: Wolfgang Andexlinger is Assistant Professor at the Institute for Urban Design and Spatial Planning at the University Innsbruck, Austria. His work is focussed on the topic of spatial effects in the context of urbanisation processes in the urban fringe and rural areas. Especially he is interested in the question on the impacts of global urbanisation on the regional and the local level. In the year 2010 he finished his doctoral thesis on the topic of spatial transformation processes in an alpine tourism destination.

Ratna Dewi Anggraeni (Directorate of Urban Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, Indonesia) Development Concept of Coastal Cities on the Small Islands of Indonesia. Indonesia, with an area of 5,193,250 km² (including land and ocean) is the country with the most islands in the world, numbering around 17,480. Just 4,891 of these islands have been named. This paper focuses on issues and problems in the development pattern of cities on these small islands. They are confronted by different challenges than are coastal cities on larger islands. Island-based regional development became the archetype of development for coastal cities in the Indonesian archipelago. General issues and problems have been identified, among others: 1. Cities or towns on small islands have limited development potential due to limited geography (smallness), limited diversity, and ecological and economic vulnerability to external factors. 2. Infrastructures on these small islands are minimal. Those infrastructures that exist are usually built to support tourism activities on that particular island and are usually limited to certain inhabited small islands or small islands that are close to a main island. The exception is if an island was used as a military base during the colonial period, leading to the subsequent development of economic activity. 3. Availability of supportive infrastructure, accessibility, and mobility. Sea transport

between small islands is minimal and insufficient. Some districts or small islands still have very little accessibility to large islands where services can be found. 4. Marine transportation networks are key to connecting islands, but they do not yet cover all of the widespread island areas. Small islands have difficulty interacting with the outside world, and the scarcity of air, land, and sea transport leaves communities underserved. This paper discusses the development of coastal cities on the small islands on the basis of an island's potentials and carrying capacity in terms of resources and economic activity. A regional development approach is taken to build a maritime economy through the development of coastal cities and production centres as growth centres. This must be supported by building a good transportation network between islands to enhance the growth of investment in the region.

Biography: Ratna Dewi Anggraeni works in the Directorate of Urban Planning, Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia as urban expert (2012-current). **Involved in team lawmakers of “Urban’s Regulation of Indonesia” and other regulations relating to urban development. Active in various activities of urban, regional, and transportation planning in various cities and regions in Indonesia (1996-present) as individual consultants or members of the team. Graduates from the Department of Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Islamic University of Bandung (Indonesia) and the Master of Urban and Regional Planning, from Institute of Technology Bandung – ITB (Indonesia).**

Efthimios Bakogiannis (National Technical University of Athens, Greece), Maria Siti (National Technical University of Athens, Greece), & Charalampos Kyriakidis (National Technical University of Athens, Greece) **Transitioning to Sustainable Mobility Plans in Greek Island Cities.** Various cities in the Greek islands, especially those overdeveloped in terms of tourism, are observed to be highly car-dependent and lacking the will, the policies, and even the infrastructure to make a shift to sustainable mobility. Most of the tourists' daily travels are conducted using private cars (rented or privately owned), hotel vans, or motorcycles and quad-ATVs, while residents seem to travel mostly using private cars or on foot for very short distances. Hence, these cities suffer extensively from traffic congestion, parking anarchy, and environmental and aesthetic downgrade, which eventually put pressure on the existing insufficiently designed public space and street network.

This paper aims to explore the various potentials for a shift in mobility behaviors in Greek island cities as an outcome of the various cases we have researched so far. Small Greek islands such as Poros, Spetses, Naxos, Milos, Paros, Mitilini, and their main urban centres as well as parts of congested large ones such as Malia and Rethymno in Crete were examined in depth during the last 15 years, aiming at the redevelopment of their urban environment. Focus is centered on traffic rearrangements in the main arterial roads, parking modifications, and the enhancement of the three major pillars of sustainable mobility: public transport, cycling, and walking. The key issues in the proposals deal with the analysis of the attractiveness and accessibility in the focal urban cores. Many common attributes related to islandness and its outcomes for mobility are also identified.

Biography: Efthimios Bakogiannis is an Urban Planner/Transport Engineer and a Post Doc researcher, working as a research associate in National Technical University of Athens, School of Rural and Surveying Engineering, Department of Geography and Rural Planning

as well as a freelancer. He is teaching various undergraduate and postgraduate courses and has published several Lecture Notes, Journal Papers and presented in various national and international conferences. He has participated in numerous projects related to urban regeneration, sustainable mobility as well as combined urban planning and traffic policies.

Godfrey Baldacchino (University of Malta, Malta) Capital and Port Cities on Small Islands Sallying Forth beyond Their Walls: A Mediterranean Exercise. The ‘city as island’ escapes from its fortified encasement, creeping out and deislanding itself in the process, moving over and materially embracing a scape that does not necessarily share its rubric of ideas and epistemologies. The breaching of island city walls on small islands is a symbolic as well as material manifestation of a creeping and pervasive urban project of modernisation which nevertheless leaves puddles of anti-urban angst and bravado. While this spillover effect is not specific to islands, capital-cum-port cities on islands tend to be disproportionately large and cosmopolitan; their multiple effects on their peri-urban interface are quite dramatic when there is hardly any hinterland to speak of. This ‘articulation by compression’ dynamic will be fleshed out in relation to three Mediterranean island cities: Palma (Spain), Valletta (Malta) and Corfu/Kérkyra (Greece).

Biography: Godfrey Baldacchino is Professor of Sociology at the University of Malta. One of the foremost figures in island studies, he has made influential contributions to the study of small island politics, culture, and economics. He is editor of *Island Studies Journal* and author of numerous publications.

Xavier Barceló Piña (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) Urban Otherness in Paradise: Palma’s Subaltern and the Representation of Mallorca. “Mallorca is paradise, if you can stand it,” said Gertrude Stein to Robert Graves. The idea behind the phrase dominated the representation of the island for decades, with the implication that it is an allochronic space, an “othertimely,” peripheral isle soaked in tranquillity, unicity and stasis, with an emphasis on its rural areas and natural beauties. However, this image is at odds with the process that transformed Mallorca into a mass-tourism destination, which receives millions of tourists every year. Similarly, despite the fact that Palma is a medium-sized city, its representation has been usually based on the premises established for the island as a whole and presents a certain idea of the city of absences, the city that has been, commodified by tourism as a token of cultural history. It is constructed not only as opposed to the rural space, but also to the usual image of the urban space, defined by movement and the multi-layered metaphor of an ever-evolving palimpsest. In particular, the opposition between tourism and liminal urban spaces is particularly problematic, since the tidiness expected in gentrified areas enabled for tourism clashes violently with the conflicting energy of the subaltern spaces. In this paper I will discuss how literature written in Mallorca in recent decades represents urban otherness, its interactions with hegemony and its implications on the configuration of the urban space, in permanent dialogue with the construction of the image of the island.

Biography: I am a PhD student and part-time lecturer at the University of the Balearic Islands. I am a core member of the LiCETC research group and I am included in the project ‘Experimental Catalan Poetry from 1970. Dynamicity in the Literary Field: Contacts and Contexts’ (FFI2012-34722). I have also worked at the universities of Sheffield and

Liverpool. I have an extensive publishing record that expand from case studies of Catalan literature, mainly in Mallorca, imagology studies or electronic literature articles. My research interests also include photography and experimental poetry.

Carola Betzold (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) *Small Island Cities and Climate Change Adaptation*. Small island developing states (SIDS) are among the first and worst hit by climate change. The West thus provides increasing amounts of aid to SIDS to help them adapt to climate change. Yet, despite substantial aid flows, effective adaptation is not forthcoming. Why is this the case, and how do island cities fare compared to the rural periphery?

This contribution reviews the literature on adaptation in small island states, in particular in the South Pacific, with a focus on the rural-urban divide. It argues that three sets of factors hinder effective adaptation: perceptions and awareness; decision-making structures; and (lack of) resources. With regard to all three factors, island cities are better off than rural areas and outer islands: urban islanders are better informed and more aware; they are closer to decision-making centers; and they receive more resources, including more aid. Nonetheless, the contribution argues that we should not forget the rural periphery, from which island cities may learn a lot.

Biography: Carola Betzold is a post-doctoral researcher with the Gothenburg Centre for Globalisation and Development and the School for Global Studies at the University of Gothenburg. Before coming to Gothenburg, she obtained a PhD from ETH Zurich, Switzerland, in 2013.

Biography: Carola is broadly interested in environmental politics, in particular, climate change politics, with a focus on small island states. While in the past, including in her dissertation, she has mainly looked at the international climate change negotiations, her current work focuses more on questions of aid for adaptation and mitigation in small island states.

Marina Blagaić Bergman (Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia) *Anthropology of an Island Town: Case Study of Vis, Croatia*. Based on ethnographic insights into life in a small island town community and its specific historical context, this paper aims to discuss connections between islandity and urbanity. Vis is situated on the farthest Croatian island in the Adriatic sea, also called Vis. It has special historical and cultural significance and, as a result, the status of being a town despite only having 1900 inhabitants. The specific historical circumstances of socialism in the second half of the 20th Century meant that the whole island was a Yugoslav army base, which influenced life in this island town, ‘islanding’ it on many different levels. Closed to any foreign visitors for five decades, the community of Vis is just recently developing international tourism and (re)interpreting its identity with the aim of such development. Narrations on the island’s contemporary and past urban experiences led to the mapping of island life in connection with specific historical events and geographical surroundings. They reaffirm the anthropological understanding of a town as a process and recall the importance of focusing on the relationship that individuals have with town life.

Biography: Marina Blagaić Bergman is a junior researcher at the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research in Zagreb, Croatia. She wrote an interdisciplinary doctoral thesis in Island Studies on the influence of the economy on the life of islanders on the Adriatic Island of

Šolta during the 20th and 21st centuries. Apart from anthropological research of islands and Island Studies, she is interested in Heritage Studies, migration and Food Studies.

Sara Bonati (University of Padua, Italy) & Federica Letizia Cavallo (Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, Italy) *Tourism in the Urban Archipelago of Venice: Old Problems and New Scenarios*. The urban archipelago of Venice appears to be bipartite: On the one hand, the 'insule' of the historical center; on the other one, the minor islands of the lagoon (to which the cruise ships, somehow 'floating islands' sailing the lagoon, should be added). The 'insule' are intensely built, connected by pedestrian bridges and linked to the mainland through a rail and road bridge. The main part of the 20 million tourists that visit Venice every year concentrate here. On the other hand, the minor islands are 'island suburbs': In some of them areas of 'natural' lagoon and traditional activities live, while others are abandoned. Most of them are unknown by tourists (except for Murano and Burano). As a result of the predominant model of tourist development in the city, islands of the historical center are affected by chronic problems such as the massive conversion of buildings into hotels and touristic facilities, the sell-off of public properties to tourist investors and the frequent overcoming of the carrying capacity. For their part, minor islands represent a major stake for the destiny of Venice. The presentation aims to investigate which scenarios are taking shape for those minor islands (touristic gentrification, projects for amusement parks, alternative tourist development strategies) and which role could they play in the future.

Biography: Federica Letizia Cavallo is Assistant Professor in Human Geography at Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Italy). Her research interests lie in cultural and tourism geography. Insularity, wetlands and land reclamations are her major research topics. Sara Bonati is a PhD candidate in Geography (University of Padua - DISSGeA). Her main research interests are urban resilience, landscape education, disaster risk reduction, disaster subcultures, insularity, tourism and climate change.

Celestina P. Boncan (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) *Manila: From Riverine Village to Sprawling Metropolis*. Manila began as a small village located on the banks of a large river measuring no more than 620 m. Early native settlements in the vicinity recognized the paramount ascendancy of Manila. Manila dominated all other cities and towns in the Philippines. Manila became the capital of the country from the time it came under colonial rule, first under Spain and later America, and after the country's independence. It has been known by various titles and accolades – “Distinguished and Ever Loyal City,” “The City Beautiful,” the “Pearl of the Orient,” the “City of Man.” This paper presents the process of development of Manila as premier city of the Philippines, taking into consideration its strategic location, abundant natural resources and historic role as centre of municipal, regional and international trade. In connection with this, the paper also presents spatial problems encountered by Manila in the course of its urban expansion and development, such as rapid infrastructure construction, high population density, limitation of parks and open spaces, opening of new streets and highways, and flooding and poor drainage. Consideration will also be given to socio-economic concerns such as congestion, crime, poverty and urban decay arising from the city experiencing massive rural-to-urban migration.

Biography: Celestina P. Boncan (celesbon@yahoo.com) is an Associate Professor at the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of the Philippines Manila. She holds a PhD in History from the University of the Philippines, Diliman. She was past convenor of the Manila Studies Program of U.P. Manila. Outside of the university, she held the position of president of the Philippine Historical Association and chief of the Research, Publications & Heraldry Division of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines. Her research interests are social and economic history of the Philippines from the 17th to the 19th centuries and education, governance and health in the Philippines from 1900-1935.

Sharon Caringal (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) *The Impact of Climate Change: Perspectives from Manilenos.* Manila is identified as among the most-vulnerable cities to natural disasters. The city capital lies on an active fault line, which makes it prone to earthquakes and tsunamis as well as tropical typhoons. In the last five years, the city was included among the areas devastated by tropical and monsoon rains which caused damage to life, property and infrastructure. Climate change is in our midst, and it has severe impacts on our natural ecosystems and their biodiversity. This raises the challenge of mitigating and eventually adapting to the situation, especially in the event that such climate change continues.

Because history is both instructive and prescriptive, this case study will draw on oral history in order to examine how the different communities in Manila dealt with and adapted to climate change. There is much to learn about climate change. New ideas, insights, and directions captured from local knowledge and perceptions can be used to formulate a sustainable framework that will take us towards improving the overall environmental climate in the Philippines and elsewhere. Specifically, the outcome of the study is envisioned to: 1) create greater understanding and awareness about climate change; 2) identify means and ways to mitigate both short-term effects and long-term results of climate change and 3) discover lessons on how to cope up with the negative repercussions of climate change.

Biography: Sharon Caringal (sacaringal@post.upm.edu.ph) is the current chairperson of the Department of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines Manila. She is an assistant professor of history, area studies and management in the same university. She has already published in international academic journals and presented her research outputs in various conferences, both local and abroad.

Joaquín Casariego (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain) & Elsa Guerra (Casariego-Guerra Architects, Spain) *Tourism in the Canary Islands.* Tourism as an organized activity did not start to develop until the end of the 19th and (really) beginning of the 20th century, though occasional trips during the Enlightenment era can be considered an important precedent. Nevertheless, tourism as an activity matured and strengthened towards the middle of the last century, when it consolidated into a specific industry and when the first exclusively tourist areas were born. Despite the diversification of the industry, the most generalized and attractive tourism values were good weather, coastline, and beaches. During the 1980s, a new kind of tourist was born: a more qualified and demanding tourist with various desires, one who could reduce the cost and stay of a trip and who sought everything from exoticism to authenticity, from magnificence to delicacy. This new type of

tourist led to a wider diversification of destinations, including the ever-changing atmosphere of cities, especially city centres. This phenomenon encouraged all of these cities to invest in trying to obtain more visitors by creating programmes, plans, and projects in order to improve their ‘magnetism’. All of this resulted in the recreation of new ‘urban settlements’ aiming to meet a specific demand. We will analyze how this kind of change has transformed and shaped the territory of the Canary Islands.

Biography: Joaquin Casariego is professor of Urban Planning in the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, and co-principal of Casariego-Guerra Architects. Elsa Guerra is Master in Urban Planning and co-principal of Casariego-Guerra Architects. They have won various international competitions and written several books about urbanism. They have worked as visiting professors in such universities as Harvard, UPenn, and Metropolitana de Caracas.

Creighton Connolly (University of Manchester, England) *City of Birds: The Edible Bird’s Nest Boom in George Town, Penang.* Along with increasing levels of urbanization and the deepening of globalization processes often comes intense social conflicts sparked by new forms of economic and agricultural production, whereby competing moral geographies of ‘appropriate’ landscape aesthetics and the use of urban space clash. This paper will examine one case of such conflict in the UNESCO World Heritage city of George Town, Malaysia, which over the past ten years has been transformed by the practice of ‘swiftlet farming’ - the harvesting of edible birds’ nests - in order to meet surging global demand for this lucrative commodity. However, the industry has been fiercely resisted due to many issues, most notably for its alleged irreversible damage to the ‘living heritage’ of George Town and its multitude of pre-war heritage shophouses. Yet on the other hand, swiftlet farmers, have sought to legitimize their right to the city by arguing that swiftlets and the harvesting of their nests are in fact an integral part of Malaysia’s cultural, economic and natural heritage. In digging into these controversies, this paper focuses on the circulating discourses around ideas of what constitutes ‘heritage’, and the uneven power relationships embedded in these debates.

Biography: Creighton Connolly completed his BA (Hons) in geography at the University of British Columbia, Canada (2006-2010), and an MA in geography at Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada, 2010-2012. Creighton is now a PhD student in the School of Environment, Education and Development at the University of Manchester, UK conducting doctoral research on ‘The landscape politics of edible bird’s nest production in Malaysia’s cityscapes’. He is also a fellow of the ENTITLE Network for Political Ecology (www.politicaecology.eu), and is currently a visiting researcher in the Department of Human Geography at Lund University, Sweden.

conrad-bercah (Harvard University Graduate School of Design, USA/Germany) *Archipelago-Town: A Tactical Planning Concept for Expanding Urbanity.*

We live in a time in which everything takes place in an alarming, spectacular fashion, with urban growth and de-growth alternating in an unprecedented manner. While sea levels, temperatures, telephones, data, and urbanisation have set off on an unstoppable march, 350 large cities worldwide (*Atlas of Shrinking Cities*) are experiencing processes of urban de-growth. This represents a crisis for the *Schwerpunkt* (centre of gravity) of urban planning,

namely that it can only be a system for organizing urban growth. Future planning concepts cannot avoid coming to terms with the impact of such space-defining physical alterations on the urban dweller given that u-turns are not on the table. ‘Archipelago-town’ is a newly minted term capturing a new, tactical planning concept for expanding urbanity according to the gestalt figure of the archipelago. The archipelago-town is an attempt to envision an adjustable planning concept to counter urbanization on the one hand and expand urbanity on the other, distinguishing between the two concepts. The notion of the archipelago-town can be used both for existing urban matter or the foundation of new ‘centres’. It aims to eliminate the distorted dichotomy between the periphery — the free reign of the chaotic ‘generic city’ — and the ‘centre’ while transcending the various sets of rhetoric that have come to dominate the discourse surrounding urban growth: the sustainable versus the unsustainable, growth versus de-growth, the smart versus the dumb. The theory is featured in a trilogy of published apps for the iPad called MMM Street Trilogy (see <https://itunes.apple.com/app/id581904130>).

Biography: conrad-bercah is architect, theorist, and director of Context of Bare Architecture, an architectural practice looking for a new A-B-C in architecture. conrad-bercah is the author of *West Workroom*, *Towards a New Sobriety in Architecture* (2008) and of two apps for the iPad: *Archipelago Town-lines*, and *Dystopic Town-Lines* (2013). conrad-bercah holds degree in architecture from the Politecnico di Torino (1992) and the Harvard University Graduate School of Design (1996) where he has since returned as an instructor, fellow, and design critic. In the fall 2013 he served as lecturer at the MIT Center for Advanced Urbanism.

Gordon Cooke (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada), Jennifer Burns (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada), Kyle Vardy (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada), & Sara Mann (University of Guelph, Canada) *The Post-Graduation Dilemma Facing Rural Postsecondary Students, using Irish, Ontario, and Newfoundland Examples*. This study will be based on survey results from over 500 post-secondary students from: i) County Donegal, Ireland, ii) Burin/Marystown, Newfoundland, and iii) Owen Sound, Ontario. The survey data was gathered between January 2012 and November 2013 at comparable colleges/universities in these locations. All post-secondary institutions are in, or near, small regional towns, and are at least a long daily commute to an urban centre. In all cases, these surveyed students face a pending employment-location decision. The options are to remain in, or near, the current community where they are attending school, to relocate to an urban centre, to relocate to a capital or metropolitan centre which is at least a few hours away, or to move to some other urban or rural location. We wonder whether the students attending a rural institution are inclined to prefer so-called ‘rural life’, but might feel the need to leave to seek urban employment. A previous study by Tang (2009) indicated that the decision to leave, or not leave, an island location can an emotional one. In this case, we layer on the added issue of rurality within islands, but also include a rural non-island location for comparison. Somewhat surprisingly, preliminary analysis shows that a tangible number of students at these rural locations are not ‘locals’. By the time of the conference, we will be able to show

whether or not that also affects the employment-location decision when leaving post-secondary education.

Biography: Gordon Cooke is an Associate Professor of Industrial Relations at Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN), Canada. His main research interest is non-standard work arrangements, and that has led him to compare and explore employment quality and quantity issues in various locations in Newfoundland to other locations in Canada, as well as to other Island and north Atlantic locations.

Naciye Doratlı (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) & Beser Vehbi Oktay (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) De-Mediterranization of the Urban Settlements in North Cyprus. The island of Cyprus was ruled by many different conquerors and was subject to an ongoing melding of cultural influences, which have significantly shaped Cyprus' history and identity in terms of diversity of population and culture. This has been reflected in the development, spatial structure, and morphology of the urban settlements on the island. In addition to cultural influences, just like many other Mediterranean settlements, urban settlements on Cyprus have been traditionally developed with exceptional expertise in architecture and urban design, showing great ingenuity in adapting to the climate. The choice of layouts, openings, materials, and narrow shady streets have produced an urban environment and architectural heritage perfectly adapted to the climate and closely linked to local environmental resources, which presented the 'Mediterranean face' of the urban settlements. However, as has also occurred in many cities on Mediterranean islands, urban settlements on Cyprus suffer from urban sprawl and leapfrog development as well as coastal conurbations, which not only fragment and eventually displace the natural and agricultural landscapes but also cause homogenization of the traditional landscape mosaic. This in turn threatens the character of place and the 'image' associated with Mediterranean island townscape and hence results in a de-Mediterraneanisation of the urban settlements.

Following the presentation of the concept of de-Mediterraneanisation as suggested by Tom Selwyn, this paper aims, firstly, to highlight the traditional urban pattern characteristics of three major cities (Nicosia, Kyrenia, and Famagusta) in North Cyprus and secondly, to present the recent growth patterns of these cities, which have endangered the archetypal image of density, urban complexity, and variety that historically characterized the delicate blend of physical and human elements and conveyed to their de-Mediterraneanisation.

Biography: Dr. Naciye Doratlı, PhD in Architecture: Studied Urban Conservation at Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU) and is an instructor at the Faculty of Architecture (EMU). She has many scientific publications in the field of urban conservation and revitalization, chapters in scholarly edited books. She is the Director of EMU Center for Cyprus Studies, member of EMU Urban Design and Research Center, registered independent expert in European Commission FP7 (Seventh Framework Programme) and member of Europa Nostra Scientific Council.

Ahmed Khaled Ahmed Elewa (Helwan University, Egypt) The Nile River Islands: Urban Development in Greater Cairo City between Neoliberal Urban Policies and Social Environmental Needs. Greater Cairo represents a significant case for island

cities as it is a mega-capital city with nine river islands in the city axis core from north to south. Modern urban development began in the last decades of the 19th Century, and at present, only two of the nine islands (Zamalek and Roda) are fully urbanized. Awareness of the potential urban opportunities of these islands started only in the last decade. The last master scheme for the city (Cairo 2050), which is not yet been adopted, includes a plan to develop these islands based on neoliberal economic policies. This has caused a debate about the necessity of respecting real social and environmental needs when dealing with these islands. The main objective of this study is to create a future sustainable urban development vision for the Nile islands in Greater Cairo, through guideline recommendations that balance the neoliberal economic system that affected the urban policies in Egypt and real social and environmental needs. The study depends on an analytical comparative study, using SWOT analysis to evaluate both the neoliberal urban vision and expert and community vision, also making comparisons to similar global urban experiments and the local case of Greater Cairo.

Biography: Dr Ahmed Khaled Ahmed Elewa was born in 1976 in Cairo, Egypt. Assistant Professor of Town planning and Architecture design, Helwan University. He is interested in the city urban spatial structure changes related to the globalization impact, notably the changes related to the economic reasons He also researches urban problems in developing and emerging countries, negative environmental impacts, and how to improve urban life in these areas. During the last two years, after he was awarded his PhD, he has participated in 7 conferences with research in Germany, Netherlands, Turkey, Serbia, Albania, and Egypt.

Uta Gelbke (Graz University of Technology, Austria) Islands of Self-Governance: The Case of the Holzmarkt Cooperative, Berlin. In the late 1970s, a group of radical architectural thinkers headed by Oswald Matthias Ungers and Rem Koolhaas developed a striking proposal in response to the vanishing attractiveness of the city of Berlin. Under the title ‘The City in the City – Berlin: a Green Archipelago’, they published a manifesto that addresses the shrinking reality of Berlin by proposing a differentiation between islands of densified programs and spaces of emptiness. These statements acknowledged the existing conditions and tried to comply with Berlin’s island-like development. They disregarded the methods and objectives of comprehensive planning and prioritized the individual specific context instead. The paper argues that the large variety of self-governed urban projects that have emerged in our cities show distinct similarities to Ungers/Koolhaas’ approach. The case study used for this investigation is the Holzmarkt Cooperative on the banks of the Spree River in Berlin. Ten years after the first temporary uses, the team recently managed to acquire a leasehold and start construction on an ambitious mixed-use ‘village’, facilitated by a great deal of creativity and vast networks of urban actors. Projects like Holzmarkt decidedly oppose developer-centric planning proposals and instead provide innovative contributions to urban design as well as urban life. However, it must be examined whether this kind of DIY urbanism is really a viable alternative to the failures of professional planning. Accompanied by their island character, they seem to result in user homogeneity, prerequisites of cultural capital, and the exclusion of those who do not possess it.

Biography: Uta Gelbke is an assistant professor in architecture at Graz University of Technology. Her PhD research focuses on public space regeneration in the context of formal political change and it examines alternative models of urban design and life.

Peter Goggin (Arizona State University, USA) *Contradictory Cartographies and Glocal Framing in Urban Archipelagos: Bermuda.* This presentation unpacks rhetorics of place that inform perceptions of, and identities with, the urban archipelago/city island. As Latour reminds us, “Every group, no matter how small or how big, requires a line like the mythical one traced by Romulus around nascent Rome.” Island city-states are relatively special in that within their physical and socio-cultural boundaries they are likely to support most elements of continental and mainland states, but as ecological microcosms, simultaneously isolated yet intimately woven into the network of global connectivity. This paper will address the bounded concept of urban (city) identity as it relates to small oceanic microstates in a broad context, but will focus on the particular case of Bermuda as a complex ecology where global and local (glocal) discourses, identities, and concerns with environment, sustainability, culture, and economy intersect.

Bermuda embodies the complex relationships that evolve and conflict between the “contradictory cartographies” (Latour) of place identity in geographically bounded places, particularly island locales. Through a frame of three key constructs that represent complex spheres in friction (Tsing), the urban, the rural, and the regional, this presentation will explore the rhetorical and material complexities of island people and island identities. As a complex ecology where global and local (glocal) discourses, concerns with environment, sustainability, culture, and economy intersect, the urban archipelago challenges our notions of place, ecologies, and boundaries.

Biography: Peter Goggin is Associate Professor of English (Rhetoric) at Arizona State University where he studies and teaches theories of literacy, environmental rhetoric, and sustainability. He is the editor of *Environmental Rhetoric and Ecologies of Place* (2013), *Rhetorics, Literacies, and Narratives of Sustainability* (2009) and author of *Professing Literacy in Composition Studies* (2008). He is a Senior Scholar with ASU’s Global Institute of Sustainability, and his current research includes oceanic islands. In addition to Arizona he has taught in Romania, China, Bermuda, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Austria. He is founder and co-director of the annual Western States Rhetoric and Literacy Conference.

Thomas Graf (University of Regensburg, Germany) *Securing Hong Kong: The Late-Victorian Invasion Narrative and Discourses of Belonging and Safety.* ‘The Back Door’ is an exceptional text from Hong Kong’s colonial period. Published in 1897 in the *China Mail* newspaper and later in pamphlet form, it belongs to the genre of invasion fiction, highly topical, political and in its day widely read. It posits that the island is defenceless against potential foreign invaders like France or Russia, Britain’s great imperial competitors. This colonial text’s arguments about Hong Kong’s weakness in a new age of technological warfare mirror strikingly those of invasion scare stories from the British homeland, showing how the concerns of Great Britain, itself an island community insecure about its place among the imperial powers of the world, shaped the ideas of islands on the imperial periphery. Building on a comparison of ‘The Back Door’ with British invasion stories, in this paper I

argue that Hong Kong's colonial population needed this ideological input in fictional form from discourses of the mother country to be able to create its own cultural-material defences against the 'outside' (everything or everyone not 'belonging' to the island). Questions of defence and security are thus negotiated concurrently with those of identity and belonging: In a crisis, who is an enemy, and who is 'one of us?' Thus 'The Back Door' develops an idiosyncratic, very Hong Kong sense of place by adapting originally British ideas on advances in organization and infrastructure which would help fortify and thus secure the island.

Biography: Thomas Graf is a Lecturer and Research Assistant at the Department of British Literature and Culture Studies at the University of Regensburg, Germany. He studied at Augustana College, Rock Island, IL, USA and at the University of Regensburg, where he obtained his Master's degree. Currently he is working on completing his doctoral thesis on Empire and national identity in pre-World War I British invasion scare fiction. His research interests include Victorian and Edwardian popular fiction (especially adventure fiction/imperial romance), contemporary British literature, colonial and postcolonial literatures of the Pacific Islands, and postcolonial theory and eco-criticism.

Otto Heim (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) Oceanic Hong Kong? Within an archipelago of over 260 islands, Hong Kong offers a compelling contrast of two distinct views of islandness, one embodied in Hong Kong Island, historically the urban core and the political and business center of the SAR, the other in the Islands District, the largest of the SAR's eighteen districts in terms of area yet home to just 2% of its population. Although it is readily perceived as a contrast between city and island, the former displacing the latter, I am interested in the way the two manifestations of the island deconstruct this opposition, allowing us to analyze shifting meanings of islandness (and urban space) that resist the separation of the metaphorical from the literal and destabilize claims to priority in ways that bear on current confrontations and arguments over Hong Kong's development. I will trace the formation of these two strands of meaning, based on 'island logic' and 'island life' respectively, and sketch their geographical, economic, social and political interaction, with particular interest in the way these interactions remove and relocate the boundaries between land and sea. I will argue that these cultural formations of islandness connect Hong Kong to distinct and overlapping oceanic histories and imaginaries and that recognition of these connections might be relevant to Hong Kongers' efforts to overcome insularity and to plot their course as (part of) a global city in relation to mainland China and the world.

Biography: Otto Heim is an associate professor in the School of English at the University of Hong Kong. Originally from Switzerland (with a PhD from the University of Basel), he first sought to escape its insularity by pursuing research in New Zealand, before eventually coming to Hong Kong in 2001. His research interests are in literary and cultural studies, with a particular focus on island writing and oceanic arts and traditions and their engagement with conditions of globality.

Gestur Hovgaard (University of the Faroe Islands, Faroe) Small Island Entrepreneurship: The Case of Faroese Aquaculture. Over less than two decades, seawater aquaculture in the Faroes has grown into a true global business, making the islands the fifth-largest producer of Atlantic Salmon in the world. Its evolution provides evidence of the ability of a small island

territory to construct large-scale industrial operations and cope with international economic arrangements, which buffer a set of decidedly independent and embedded localized solutions for contemporary economic activity. This presentation provides an overview of the evolution of Faroese aqua culture, explains different entrepreneurial roles in stake, including their vital intersection with local planning entities. Some commentaries on the challenges and virtues of small size will also be included.

Biography: Associate Professor in social sciences at the University of the Faroes. Holds an MA in public administration and a PhD in social science from Roskilde University. He has been a researcher and Director at Centre for Local and Regional Development (the Faroes), and assistant professor in business administration at Roskilde University. His publications cover local and regional development and planning, innovation and public sector organisation, mainly in a Nordic Atlantic context. His recent research focuses on educational planning, work related mobility and social history of the Faroe Islands.

Jordan Howell (Rowan University, USA) Understanding Spatial and Ecological Concerns for Solid Waste Management in Island Environments: The Case from Hawaii. Solid waste management (SWM) poses a range of ecological, economic, social, and political challenges. While this is true for SWM operations around the world, these challenges are exacerbated by the spatial constraints of island environments. In Hawaii, and particularly Honolulu, SWM regimes during the second half of the 20th Century have been shaped by several forces. This paper examines the ways in which competing understandings of both Honolulu's spatial situation on an island and unique ecological conditions have impacted SWM planning and the assessment of disposal technologies there. Based on an examination of archival sources and historical documents produced by government, private, and news media stakeholders, I consider the ways in which the assessment and implementation of landfilling, recycling, composting, and energy recovery/conversion technologies in Honolulu echo, refute, and at times, dismiss outright 'mainland' conceptions and theorizations of SWM. Ultimately, I demonstrate the importance of understanding local visions of space and ecology in the development of SWM plans, and especially when dealing with island environments.

Biography: Jordan Howell is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography & Environment at Rowan University. He earned his PhD in Geography from Michigan State University in 2013. His research interests center on human-environment interactions and especially as these are mediated by solid waste management processes. His research focuses on solid waste management systems in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere in North America.

Reynaldo H. Imperial (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) & Laufred Hernandez (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) The State of Urban Health in the City of Manila, Philippines. For a growing proportion of the world's population, prospects for a better future are tied to living conditions in cities. Cities also concentrate risks and hazards for health. Objectives: The research intended to establish the health equity conditions in the City of Manila and enhance the institutionalization of urban health system data. Methodology: This study entailed a macro analysis of urban health using

a cross-comparison different factors impinging upon the lives of the urban poor vs. urban non-poor. Significant Findings: There were 3,439 respondents of the survey (50% were urban non-poor) in targeted sites in the Manila. The urban poor households have a bigger family size compared to urban non-poor where their children had lower educational attainment. The spending for health is among the smallest, an indication that health is not be a priority of the family. Urban poor had more number of pregnancies and home deliveries. Urban poor respondents practiced more health seeking behavior including patronizing local health centers and facilities. Urban poor families/households find themselves in unfair health conditions and experience various forms of deprivations when it comes to their health needs based on underlying determinants of health. Conclusion and Recommendations: Majority of the barangays included in the study have approximate 60% non-poor and 40% poor residents. Aggressive public health interventions are necessary such as urban health systems and continuous education of local government health executives on urban health planning and development.

Biography: Reynaldo Imperial is a Professor of Health Social Sciences at the College of Arts and Sciences, UP Manila. He received his PhD from the University of the Philippines and his Post-Doctoral research at Georgetown University in Washington DC. His areas of research include health social science, reproductive health and ethics. His co-author is Laufred Hernandez, a faculty of the Department of Behavioral Sciences, CAS, UP Manila. A graduate of MA Medical Anthropology from the University of Amsterdam and was a Fogarty Fellow at Brown University, Rhode Island. His research areas include urban health, male sexual and reproductive health and ethno-psychiatry.

Konstantinos Kalemis (National Centre for Local Government and Public Administration, Greece) The Mediterranean Region as a Tourism Destination: Can We Speak of a Culture Identity Loss? Island mass tourism has developed rapidly over the past decades. The main impacts of this development have occurred in the urban territories of the islands. This study emphasizes changes produced by tourism in major cities as well as island capitals in the Mediterranean region. Cities are the centres of tourist flows on the Mediterranean islands, and all of the considered cities host primarily seasonal mass tourism. These regions are in a maturity phase, being traditional Mediterranean tourism destinations with historical backgrounds. The Mediterranean region is one of the most famous tourist destinations globally. The region's islands host considerable tourist flows, resulting in a series of difficulties due to the lack of a solid framework for sustainable tourism practices and the way these practices can be implemented. Mass tourism has caused multiple impacts in urban areas. This paper examines tourism impacts in island capitals from an economic, social, and environmental perspective. A literature search was performed for gathering the tourism impacts in these Mediterranean urban island host destinations. The provision of the impacts' differentiations and similarities can lead to an understanding of the necessity for common actions and strategic policies in order to change the tourism development process from a more environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable perspective. The local economy's short- and middle-term profits from tourism have led all of the examined destinations to a productivity orientation to the tertiary sector. The high

level of economic prosperity has maximized the labour force seeking occupation in the tourism industry.

Biography: Konstantinos Kalemis D.Ed., M.Sc., M.A.Ed is an Instructor at the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government (E.K.D.D.A.) in Adult Education and Lifelong Learning and assigned at the Dept. of Primary Education in National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. He has authored a large number of scientific articles, studies and papers in Educational Conferences and Seminars. His interests focus on the introduction of New Technologies as an alternative teaching process and the design of new curriculum plans for the open and d-Learning. His research interests also include the structure and the evaluation process of curriculum in Higher Education by management and reporting Intellectual Capital. Member in The New Club of Paris and certified researcher from the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence.

Alexandra Karagianni (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece) Trade of Religious Icons in Venetian-Conquered Heraklion (15th and 16th Centuries). The paper aims to explore how the island city of Heraklion was transformed from a small Byzantine town to an important urban center and busy commercial port with significant economic development and vibrant culture. It also intends to show how its strategic position and maritime tradition have facilitated the trade of religious icons to Venice, Sicily, Dalmatia, Saint Petersburg and Spain. The Cretan icon-painters adopted the stylistic trends of the Byzantine art which they mixed with the local island iconographic tradition and added decorative elements of the Venetian art of the 14th century forming thus a unique painting style, the so-called ‘Cretan School of iconography’. This style is distinguished for the precise outlines of the forms, the modelling of the flesh with dark paint and the geometrical treatment of the drapery. The most famous painters of the Cretan School were Andreas Ritzos, Angelos Akotantos and Domenikos Theotokopoulos, known as El Greco. The mass production of Cretan icons during the 15th and 16th centuries is recorded in numerous historical documents and notarial acts that are kept in the State Archives of Venice. They refer to the agreements between the artists and the buyers concerning the size, the cost of the icons and the materials used. Cretan painters performed orders for customers of different social status, nationality and religion, for nobles or peasants, Greeks or Italians, Orthodox Christians, Catholics or Jews.

Biography: I am an adjunct Professor on Medieval and Byzantine art at the School of Fine Arts at the University of Western Macedonia (Greece). I received my BA in history and archaeology at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and I completed two MA in Byzantine archaeology (Aristotle University) and in Gothic art (Université Paris I Panthén Sorbonne). In 2010 I received my PhD in Byzantine archaeology and later my postdoctoral research at the Aristotle University. I participated in congresses, published many articles and attended intensive courses on medieval art at the Universities of Cambridge, Poitiers and Venice. I speak four languages.

Ilan Kelman (University College London, England) & Charlotte Barrow (University College London, England) Climate Change, Migration, and Urbanism: A SIDS City Perspective. Most of the theory, policy, and practice discussions regarding climate change,

migration, and urbanism emerge from a large-scale perspective. The work tends to focus on megacities, implicitly assuming significant numbers of land-based migrants to and from a vast continent swathe. That contrasts with the populist poster children of migration and climate change being small, low-lying islands, often portrayed as being rural dwellers relying on subsistence livelihoods and traditional knowledge. Yet, in addition to more stereotypical urban environments such as Port-au-Prince and Santo Domingo, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) counter such myths by providing needed urban insights into discussions of climate change and migration.

This talk investigates the climate change, migration, and urbanism nexus through case studies of SIDS. Three truisms from the island mobilities literature are revealed which are often neglected in research, policy, and practice on climate change: (i) people have always migrated for many reasons; (ii) urbanism and ruralism are not dichotomies; and (iii) non-mobility along a forced/voluntary continuum must be considered alongside migration along a forced/voluntary continuum. With this baseline, this paper suggests a research agenda for investigating climate change, migration, and non-migration in the context of SIDS cities.

Biography: Ilan Kelman (<http://www.ilankelman.org>) is a Reader in Risk, Resilience and Global Health at University College London, England and a Senior Research Fellow at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo. His overall research interest is linking disasters and health, including the integration of climate change into disaster research and health research. I have three main areas: (i) disaster diplomacy and health diplomacy (<http://www.disasterdiplomacy.org>); (ii) island sustainability involving safe and healthy communities in isolated locations (<http://www.islandvulnerability.org>); and (iii) risk education for health and disasters (<http://www.riskred.org>).

Charlotte Barrow is a dual research assistant in University College London's departments of Science, Engineering and Public Policy; and Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering. She is currently working on the City Leadership Initiative, a project aimed at identifying urban leadership trends; and the Engineering Exchange which aims to support community groups through providing engineering expertise. She holds an MSc in strategic sustainability (BTH, Sweden) and a BA in anthropology with an environmental studies minor (UVic, Canada). She is also completing the MA in Creative and Life Writing at Goldsmiths College (London). Ms Barrow is particularly interested in the way island studies intersects with explorations of how cultures and individuals use the environment in representations of their histories and identities.

Ulvi Keser (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) *The Walled and Embargoed City: Nicosia/Lefkosa on the Island of Cyprus.* The island of Cyprus is a place of immigrations, bitter feelings, and problematic history. Historically, the island possessed a total of three citadels, located in the cities of Kyrenia, Famagusta, and Nicosia. These were designed so that the islanders could defend themselves. Protective walls can, however, turn into a prison: Even today, there are many who live behind such walls and suffer due to embargoes, restrictions, and the sanctions. Nicosia is currently the only divided city in the world with the barbed wire, no-man lands, and Green Lines. It is a city of two mayors, two chambers of commerce, two electric boards, water services, immigration offices, etc. This historic city seems destined to hold the Cypriot people behind their various

walls. This scientific study will focus on the city's historical background as well as the situation today, making use of the archival documents, published sources, periodicals, and the oral interviews with residents of Nicosia.

Biography: Ulvi Keser is a Turkish Cypriot academic working at Eastern Mediterranean University. His field of interest is Cyprus, Greece, and the Mediterranean, and he teaches Mediterranean Strategic Politics, Turkish-Greek Relations, Cyprus, and Turkish Foreign Policy. He is the author of 15 books and a good many articles, primarily concerning the Mediterranean, Cyprus, POWs in Cyprus, UN operations, Communal Disputes in Cyprus, Greece in WWI, and WWII. He possesses a substantial collection of documents concerning the UN Blue Berets, overseas postal histories, navy postal systems, POW letters, war propaganda, and censorship activities during WWI and WW II.

Rori Knudtson (School of Critical Engagement, Denmark) **Jørgen Skogmo** (base.io, Denmark)
Dead Reckoning: The Tourist as Eco-Documentarian and Voyeur of Island Economy Contradictories.

Keith Krumwiede (New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA) & Martina Decker (New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA) *The Island as a Resilient Urban Model: Adaptation to Coastal Vulnerability.* Hurricane Sandy recently brought the urgency of urban adaptation in the face of climate change home to the Northeast of the United States. While a great deal of effort has been expended on large scale plans to make the region more resilient, more efforts need to be made at the local level to prepare communities for the unpredictable effects of the clearly predicted consequences of climate change, namely sea level rise and stronger and more frequent storm events. This paper will discuss a multifaceted and multi-scalar approach to urban resilience. On the urban scale we will explore the opportunities for local adaptation through the concept of island-like resilient districts in vulnerable shoreline regions. These islands—conceived of as archipelagos strung across the region—will serve a twofold purpose. First, they will function as models demonstrating the benefits of compact, decentralized, self-reliant communities thereby encouraging similar developments in the region. Secondly, they will act as refuges during crisis events, islands in the storm if you will. The interventions that are explored on the urban scale are complimented by material technologies that are anchored in the nanoscale—the scale of molecules. Emergent materials provide methods for the addressing issues of energy independence, water management, and structural reinforcement at the building scale through innovative material assemblies. The complementary use of such materials alongside larger scale urban interventions that link resilient islands into regional archipelagos offers opportunities for the adaptive restructuring of the constructed environment.

Biography: Keith Krumwiede is Associate Professor and Director of Graduate Architecture Programs at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. At NJIT, he is a founding member of the Center for Resilient Design where he guides the Center's academic and research efforts in the graduate program. His research focuses on issues of housing and sustainability in the American city. Martina Decker is an assistant professor at NJIT where she directs the Material Dynamics Lab. Her research focuses on advanced architectural applications of

emergent materials through the investigation of their properties and capabilities and the fabrication of prototypes that demonstrate their potential.

Suet Leng Khoo (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia), Narimah Samat (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia), Sharifah Dawood (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia), & Nurwati Badarulzaman (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia) *The Promise and Perils of the Island City of George Town as a Creative City*. The peripheral and semi-peripheral roles of islands are being challenged and contested as contemporary island cities assume positions as engines of growth and become centres of progress for driving economic development. Notably, island cities around the globe have become instrumental in shaping and influencing the dynamics of urban development as cities now compete with each other to strategically position themselves in today's competitive global economy that leverages creativity and innovation. Particularly in a creative economy, the availability, quantity, and quality of unique cultures; creative talents; and creative/cultural industries within a city are differentiating and determining factors that can boost a city's position and subsequently spur economic growth and progress. Against this backdrop, this paper explores the position of the island city of George Town (Penang) en route to becoming a Creative City. This paper will highlight the island's urban dynamics as well as discuss the promise and perils of transforming George Town into a Creative City in its own right.

Biography: Dr Suet Leng Khoo is a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Development Planning and Management, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia. She received her PhD in Development Studies (Human Capital Development) from the University of Melbourne, Australia. She also holds a Master of Science (Urban and Regional Planning) as well as a Bachelor of Arts in Geography from Universiti Sains Malaysia. Her research interests include human capital development, urban and regional planning, urban development and heritage conservation. Suet Leng's latest research interest is related to planning and transforming cities of the 21st century to become Creative Cities.

Ian Lyne (Placedynamix Ltd, UK-Dubai-Vietnam) *Islands of Disruptive Innovation: The Case of Hong Kong*. Prior to 1997, Hong Kong was a Crown Colony of the United Kingdom, in effect an 'island' (actually a peninsula and 263 islands) of capitalism and a pimple on the underbelly of communist China. During the 1960s and 1970s, Hong Kong's exploding population created huge demand for new housing, jobs, services and resources within this tiny territory. In 2012, Hong Kong won the the *Economist's* alternative Spatially Adjusted Liveability Index of Cities, despite having some of the highest densities of urban living anywhere on the planet. It scores badly on issues like pollution and the pressures of extremely limited space, yet the Special Administrative Zone [SAR] has managed to create unique and apparently liveable places – as well as record property prices. The contradictions are manifest yet it is clear that in addressing the complex problems faced by the city over the last 35 years, many of the highly innovative, even radical development decisions taken were ahead of their time. The solutions would have been unpalatable to most cities then and would be avoided by many today. In effect, the island-like restrictions imposed by history upon Hong Kong created a microcosm of the problems of sustainability and choices of urbanisation now facing all cities in the world at large. What lessons can be drawn for the

global imperative of sustainable urbanisation from the enforced ‘island thinking’ and the disruptive innovation that it created in this highly successful city-state?

Biography: Ian Lyne is an urbanist, futurist and contrarian with 40 years practical experience of city building in 40 countries. Master planning three of Hong Kong’s new towns and transit-based developments in the 1980’s, he spent the 90’s as Director and Visiting Fellow in Environmental Planning and Urban Design at Oxford Brookes (UK). Ian most recently directed the National Master Plan for Qatar, another ‘island’. Ian’s interest in strategic foresight and disruptive innovation underpins hope for sustainable urbanism and the future of humanity. He sees islands and smaller city-states as a vital test bed and pointer for the future.

Luiza Marinescu (University Spiru Haret, Romania) *Ada Kaleh: Legends of an Island.* Ada Kaleh, the fortress island, was a small island, about 3 km downstream from Orşova, in the middle of the Danube. It measured 1750 m by 400 m, and its rich history became legend after it was submerged during the construction of the Iron Gates hydroelectric plant in 1970. The earliest documentary mentions of this island (variously named Yernis, Continusa, Cyraunis, and Cerne) are found in Eratosthenes, Pindar (who believed that Hercules came here to take the sacred olive and bring it to Zeus’ Temple on Mount Olympus), Arieu, Pliniu, Dionysius Periegetul, Priscian, and Cornelius Nepos. The Hapsburgs called the island New Orşova (1696-1713), Eugenio de Savoy called it Porizza in a 1713 letter, an Austrian map called it Carolina in 1716, and all of the Turkish chronicles from 18th Century called it Atak, Adak, or Ada-I-Kebir, meaning the Big Holm (Isle, Ait, or Bank). As a bridge between cultures, the island’s status influenced urban development and offered islanders opportunities for developing a unique economy. In modern literature, the island played an important role in Dimitrie Bolintineanu’s travel and memorialistic prose *Travellers on Danube and in Bulgaria* (1851), Alexandru Pelimon’s *Traveler’s Impressions in Romania* (1858), Mór Jókai’s *The Golden Man* (1872), Romulus Dianu’s *Nights at Ada Kaleh* (1931), and Patrick Leigh Fermor’s *Between the Woods and the Water* (1934).

Biography: Associate Professor Luiza Marinescu Faculty of Letters, University Spiru Haret, Bucharest, Romania is the author of almost 100 articles regarding the following research areas: literary criticism, cultural history, bibliographic research, Romanian, English, Italian, French, Norwegian, comparative literature, and 10 books: *Romanian Literature Between its Canon and Modernity*, *The History of Romanian literature from the beginning to the Epoch of the Great Classics*, *Caragealii, a Family of Writers*, *Writing Letters in English. A Practical Course for Intermediate Students*, *Caragiale’s Republic*, *Mihai Eminescu – Jorge Luis Borges the Interferences of the Postmodern Culture*, *Umberto Eco in the Labyrinth of the Postmodern Novel*.

Zrinka-Ana Mendas (Anglia Ruskin University, England) *Regional versus Local Development: A Case of the City of Zadar, Croatia and Remote and Rural islands.* Island development is a neglected area of regional development. Remote islands on the Dalmatian coast of Croatia struggle with ongoing litoralisation, emigration, loss of the identity, and the rise of ghost villages. State-run ferry services between Zadar and islands is becoming unattainable. Arguably, a dilemma is whether to pursue a local or regional view.

Repopulation and revival of trade is not a priority. Due to its proximity, launching the island of Ugljan as a planned growth pole may not be of benefit to the wider Zadar region. The strategy of spatial integration, in this case, aims to de-emphasise the island/mainland dichotomy rather than maintain or reinforce it: Integrating the given stretch of coastal communities with the key centres of Zadar, Sibenik, or Split could result in improved accessibility to the public services of the larger mainland centre and lead to certain spread or trickle-down effects from the growth of these centres to the periphery, namely the islands. A network of inter-island ferry services between Ugljan and a group of islands could seek to connect them with a particular mainland centre. Such a strategy, however, neglects the question of sustainability; improving the economic conditions for the rural poor; tourism development; ecological degradation; and poverty. Recognising Ugljan as a network hub between islands appears to be an attainable option. Through case studies, this paper explores the concept of the island as an economic space in Perroux's sense, as well as social and environmental aspects.

Biography: Zrinka Mendas completed doctorate in economics at Kingston Business School, Kingston University. She worked as a lecturer in economics and economic development at the number of HE institutions and is currently lecturer in economics at Lord Ashcroft International Business School, Anglia Ruskin University. Her research expertise is in a field of government policy and regional development of the coastal and remote rural areas, as well as qualitative research methods, including postmodernism and ethnographic studies. She presented her research in France, USA, Germany and Poland and is actively involved in developing and organising symposiums through her academic network.

Eduard Moyà Antón (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) Palma de Mallorca: The Oscillating Core of a Suspended Periphery. Modern tourism burst upon the island of Mallorca in the beginning of the 20th Century. As a result, Palma, Majorca's capital city, emerged as an exotic jewel to be discovered. Soon, the once-mysterious city had become a network of hotels, hostels, and organised tours. The so-called 'true traveller' today rejects the modern city and finds the 'true mood' of the Mediterranean in the island's rural interior instead. Palma had fallen victim to modernity and tasteless cosmopolitanism. In the 1920s and 1930s, however, Palma once again came into focus. Now though, the traveller was no longer interested in finding the unspoiled essence of a Southern culture. Quite the contrary, Palma had become a playground for British bohemians, artists, expatriates, and socialites. These new modern travellers showed no interest in local colour, and their notion of leisure and pleasure (on a faraway island) provided the leitmotiv for the years to come. In this paper, I use the case of the island of Mallorca in the early 20th Century to contest the notions of centrality and periphery as constructs subjected to the will of visitors. Firstly, the focus lies on the different stages through which Palma, the island's main city, has gained or lost a protagonist role in the eyes of the visitors and in their travel accounts. Secondly, I inspect the tools deployed by such travellers to embellish upon or belittle the city. Finally, I suggest that contemporary images of these constructs are directly linked to those proposed by travellers in their accounts a hundred years ago.

Nida Naycı (Mersin University, Turkey) *The Role of Island Communities in Development of Traditional Settlement Patterns: Analysis of the Aegean Sea.* From ancient times onwards, island communities have played a significant role in the diffusion of social, cultural, and technological knowledge throughout Mediterranean basin due to their geographical locations and proximity. They have had significant impacts on the rise of various civilizations as a result of trade and military activities. This has affected commercial organizations, agricultural land use, and settlement patterns in the development of both rural and urban settings. From 17th Century, migrations between islands and motherlands increased, especially throughout the Aegean Sea. This reached its peak with immigration movement between Turkey and Greece during 1920s due to political decisions of the period. This resulted in many people being dislocated from their original towns and moving ‘to the other side’. They were settled in new locations on both sides by their governments. However, this situation has caused severe interruptions in cultural exchange among islands as well as abandonment of traditional land use and settlement patterns. This paper focuses on the underestimated role of traditional island cultures with specific emphasis on the Aegean Sea in the development of land-use patterns and urban characteristics of coastal settlements. Focus is also placed on discontinuities in these settings resulting from political and administrative processes of the 20th Century. Today, several of these islands are re-linked to one another through increasing cruise tourism in Mediterranean. The paper concludes with proposals for interpretation of ancient and traditional relationships of these islands as a revival of traditional cultural routes.

Biography: Nida Naycı graduated with a BA in Architecture from METU, Turkey. She has an MSc and PhD in Restoration and Conservation from METU. She is currently Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture, Mersin University. Her academic researches focus on conservation and management of cultural heritage, enhancement of Integrated Coastal Zone Management policies in coastal planning and conservation issues.

Iyer Parameswaran (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India) *Transformation from Bombay to Mumbai: Understanding the City’s Urban Dynamics.* Today, the city of Mumbai is economically vibrant and very significant for India’s financial growth. Mumbai, once inhabited by local fishing communities, has now transformed into a Megacity with a cosmopolitan culture. This transformation from an archipelago of seven islands was due to its strategic location along the coast, unique landscape, and touch of rich history. The city is cocooned within nature’s secure coastal waters to the west, mangroves to the east, and hills and forest to the north.

The city and its port gained prominence during British rule, which laid the foundations for its development. Cotton-producing hinterland towns further aided the city in establishing itself as a centre of trade and commerce. This generated numerous employment opportunities, resulting in an influx of migrants from across the country. The city started to transform its infrastructure to meet the demands of these migrants, resulting in spatial and developmental growth. It had an impact on the status of the city’s environment, which has the presence of almost all components of nature within its limit. Despite being intensely developed and densely populated, the city retains its varied natural charm. It is a classic case of harmony between man and nature. Hence, this paper tries to understand the existing

stress on the city due to development and its interrelationship with environment. *Biography:* Having completed my post-graduate in planning, specialisation in climate change and sustainable development, it helps me to better understand development within an urban context. Currently as research associate at IIM-A, I am working on projects relating to impacts on urban areas due to climate change. Being from Mumbai (Bombay), I have myself seen the city transform during the last two decades. Hence I took keen interest in understanding my city and its dynamic with nature, therein motivating me to study on the Island city (Bombay).

Ana Perinić-Lewis (Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb, Croatia) Two Cities on the Island of Hvar: Two Different Images of the Mediterranean. Two of the biggest and oldest cities on the island of Hvar – Hvar and Stari Grad – are also the main urban centers of the island. There is a centuries' old animosity and competitiveness between these two cities concerning their urbanism, antiquity, the right to ancient heritage (location of Greek city of Pharos), and the right to be the administrative center of the island. Some of these discussions were led by scientists who were born on the island of Hvar and who have devoted their entire careers studying the island's history and culture. Tourism has recently become the main source of income for the two cities, and this has had a strong impact on their architecture, identity and their way of life. Each city has created its own Mediterranean image and identity using history, heritage, and monuments in different ways. While the city of Hvar acquired the image of a cosmopolitan city and the leading Croatian destination for high-end tourism, Stari Grad is seen as the traditional island center and a destination for cultural and creative tourism. This paper will analyze the way the city of Hvar and Stari Grad present themselves to attract tourists and how they use Mediterraneanity and its various aspects. I will also consider the effects of the aforementioned choices concerning the identities of the two cities, their effect on the other island communities and their perception of indigenosity, urbanity and islandness of these cities.

Biography: Ana Perinić-Lewis, PhD, research associate in Institute for Anthropological Research in Zagreb, Croatia. Her main fields of interest encompass: island studies, Mediterranean studies literary anthropology, oral literature, migrations, identity processes.

Giovanna Piga (University of Kent, England) Sustainable Waterfront Regeneration in Northeastern Sardinia Port-Cities. Over the past decades small coastal towns in Sardinia have been attracting tourists to their immaculate coastline. Started as a form of slow tourism with no impact on the resident population and urban settlements, it has more recently turned into mass tourism. As a result, those former coastal towns expanded rapidly and carried out wide economic and social benefits to the local communities, yet this fast growth is responsible of causing environmental, social and urban impact to the coastal habitat. The growth and urban development of the coastal line was neither arranged ahead of time nor planned or designed, but resorts, marina, waterfront developments sprang up wildly, puncturing randomly the environment. This unorganised development has led to unbalanced urban and social settlements: small original towns, sparsely populated and heavily reliant upon the seasonal tourism of the summer months, are now surrounded by broad ghost cities, oversized marina and waterfronts which are empty most time of year, inhabited

only seasonally yet exploiting and consuming what was once an unspoiled coastline. The purpose of this paper is to examine urban development along the coastline in order to identify and determine the impact and outcome of the coastal growth over time and to assume these set of data for an assessment of the built environment and the formulation of a sustainable planning strategy that would provide a guide to coastal improvement while preserving the unique value of the natural environment and landscape.

Biography: Giovanna Piga is a PhD scholarship recipient the School of Architecture, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK. She received her M.Arch and Postgraduate degree in Architectural Design from University La Sapienza. She has taught Architectural Design and Theory of Architecture at the Philadelphia University in Rome, History of Architecture, Drawing and Topography of Ancient Rome at a variety of American universities. Her ongoing research focused on Sustainable and Environmental Waterfront Regeneration in Sardinia which is the subject of her PhD research. She is a registered architect and has been working as an independent architect since 1994.

Antoni Pons Esteva (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain), Ivan Murray Mas (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain), & Onofre Rullan Salamanca (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) From Three Islands with Cities to Three Tourist-City Islands: Tourist Accommodation Diffusion in the Balearics (1936-2010). The Balearic Islands are one of the main tourist regions in Europe and tourism has been the driving force of urban growth since the fifties. Mapping hotels in the Balearics might help to spatially explain the important transformation of a small tourist archipelago in the western Mediterranean. This paper analyses the diffusion of tourist accommodations as the main vehicle for tourism urbanization, and its connection with economic cycles. Throughout the evolution of tourism in the Balearics, mass hotel construction has led to the deterioration of coastal resorts. Meanwhile, in order to avoid the negative effects of excessive competition, large tourist corporations have lobbied for restrictive tourist policies in the Balearics, and in the meantime they have led the tourist transformation of the Caribbean. In conclusion, the archipelago has been transformed from pre-tourist times when the three main islands each had there respective cities, but within an outlying rural context, to tourist times where currently every island can be understood as a city region.

Biography: Antoni Pons Esteva and Ivan Murray Mas are lecturers in Geography at the University of the Balearic Islands, and Onofre Rullan Salamanca is a professor in Geography at the University of the Balearic Islands. They are also members of the Research Group on Sustainability and Space (GIST).

Margalida Pons (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) Palma, 9 km: Urban/Rural Intersections in Experimental Writing and Art in the Balearic Islands. The aim of my presentation is to analyze some images, notions and interpretations of the urban/rural tension in contemporary literature and art in the Balearic Islands. More precisely, this tension is reflected in the duality between Palma, the capital city, and the rest of the island. The difference between the urban and the non-urban has ceased to be established as an opposition between present and past, or the industrial and the pre-industrial. Instead, exchanges and continuities are the dominant patterns. Intersecting the theoretical

background of urban and rural studies (Raymond Williams, among other critics) in order to problematize the belief that urban and rural are mutually excluding, I will focus on Andreu Terrades, an author who moves between painting and writing. In Terrades' *Palma 9 km* (1976) —a sequential visual poem that describes a journey by a Seat 600, travelling the 9 kilometres that separate Palma Airport from the city— the relationship between Palma and its non-urban counterparts has a political dimension: the signs of mass tourism (represented mostly through highway adverts) blur the borders between the city and its rural counterparts. In summary, I am interested in exploring the extension to non-urban areas of qualities that were formerly used to define cities as being synonymous with modernity: palimpsestic nature, heteroglossia, heterogeneity.

Biography: I am Associate Professor at the Department of Catalan Studies of the University of the Balearic Islands, where I have been teaching a wide range of courses on Catalan Literature, Literary Theory, and Comparative Literature. I have written a number of studies on 20th century poetry, experimental literature and insularity. I lead the research group LiCETC (<http://www.uib.es/depart/dfc/litecont/>), which focuses on literary experimentation and interdisciplinarity.

Jonathan Pugh (Newcastle University, England) *Small Island Independence: Tales of Cruel Optimism and Resilience*. Two of the most recurring themes in the study of small islands and in particular what has come to be known as Island Studies concern the 'independence' and 'resilience' of island nation states. International policy forums and Island Studies academic debates regularly examine whether small islands can really become independent in a complex and interconnected world and they now increasingly advocate the contemporary paradigm of resilience as a development solution for small islands across the globe. While island scholars have brought much to our understanding of small islands in this regard, and in particular worked towards the ameliorative aims of locating and restoring the historically muted voices of islanders themselves, this paper engages a theme that has become side-lined in recent debates. Presenting ethnographic research conducted into Caribbean island governance over the past 15 years, this paper examines how ideals of island independence and resilience become like a background hum and noise to everyday civil service working life. In particular, the paper presents a series of examples of everyday lived moments for civil servants when inherited frameworks of independence and resilience fail and island institutions are forced to recognise the paucity of methods of operation and signification. Drawing conceptually upon the work of Lauren Berlant, it analyses episodes when public officials come to feel that these frameworks of reasoning have an illusory, artificial quality because they do not give island life the purchase to move on. In short, this paper seeks to develop a more acute and attuned focus upon feelings of impasse and suspension - as Derek Walcott has characterised the struggle for island independence - at the level of the mundane and everyday lives of civil servants who work to develop island nation institutions.

Biography: Dr Jonathan Pugh researches and teaches in the fields of Island Studies and contemporary Caribbean Societies. He is particularly interested in the everyday working lives of those who develop the institutions of the Caribbean in the post-independence era. After completing his PhD on participatory planning in Barbados and St Lucia in 2002,

Jonathan received two RC Fellowships (totaling 8 years) to continue work on contemporary Caribbean institutional development. In 2007 he was made Senior Academic Fellow in Territorial Governance at Newcastle University, UK, and in 2008 was made the first Honorary Fellow of the Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster. Jonathan has published three books and more than forty media commentaries, interviews and academic articles in prestigious journals. He has also undertaken guest lectures at the Universities of California, West Indies, Westminster, Cornell, Taipei and Harvard. Jonathan is perhaps most well-known for the ‘Spaces of Democracy’ network he developed with Chantal Mouffe and Doreen Massey. This ran between 2004-2014, involving 17 institutions globally and culminating in the launch of the book ‘What is Radical Politics Today?’ at the height of the economic crisis in 2009. While Jonathan maintains an interest in the nature and character of radical politics, today he focuses most of his attention upon island studies.

Sorana Cornelia Radulescu (Technical University Graz, Austria) Vertical Cities: In Search of the Third Dimension of the City. Unlike their representation in conventional maps, cities evolve three dimensionally. The third dimension is often disregarded, especially when planning the rather horizontal network of public spaces. I regard the island condition, with its territorial limitations, as a clear restriction for an urban settlement to spread horizontally. Thus, it becomes important to emphasize the city’s vertical component. What are the possibilities of an island city to evolve vertically? Topics of three-dimensional urban structures were introduced in the architectural discourse during the 1960s and 1970s. Ricardo Bofill’s endeavor to design the city in space was materialized in “La Manzanera” and “Walden7.” Other approaches challenging the idea of a three-dimensional urban structure remained utopic, as those of Yona Friedman, the Archigram Group or Constant Nieuwenhuys. This concept is once again encountered in the contemporary urban and architectural discourse. Important examples labeled as “vertical cities” are, a.o. “Torre David” in Caracas or OMA’s “De Rotterdam.” Can these built projects represent the evolution of the 1960s’ approaches? Moreover, can buildings be used as cities or can cities be resumed into buildings? The vertical city, in-between the architectural and urban practice, mostly needs the public space as its backbone. My investigation looks at utopic approaches regarding the third dimension of a city and analyzes their evolution into built reality, focusing on the generated public space as the spinal cord of “urbanity.”

Biography: Sorana Cornelia Radulescu, born 1982, is a Romanian architect with professional experience both in practice as in teaching. After developing her career in Bucharest (Romania) and Barcelona (Spain), she now settled in Graz, Austria. She works as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for Architecture Technology-TU Graz, alternating between teaching and investigating. Sorana is currently working on her PhD research on topics related to vertical cities and vertical public spaces.

Stephen Royle (Queen’s University Belfast, Northern Ireland) Colonial ‘Cities’ on Small Islands. Most of the world’s remaining non-independent territories are islands, relicts of once mightier empires. Each has a degree of self governance which requires a physical presence and their capitals also have to accommodate many high order functions given that they administer and cater for their territory’s populations. This results in these

‘colonial’ capitals developing into a particular sort of island city: a capital with the trappings and functions thereof but expressed at a tiny scale. This impacts not just their layout but their operation, one reason for their typically high proportion of public sector employment. Jamestown, St Helena; Edinburgh of the Seven Seas, Tristan da Cunha; Georgetown, Ascension Island and Hamilton, Bermuda are some examples from British Overseas Territories in the Atlantic which can be explored, whilst there will be a focus on the planned settlement of Stanley, capital of the Falkland Islands.

Biography: Stephen Royle is Professor of Island Geography at Queen’s University Belfast. A graduate of St John’s College, Cambridge, he took his PhD at the University of Leicester and moved to Queen’s in 1976 as a geography lecturer. The two main themes of his research career are the historical geography of Belfast and the study of small islands. He is an inveterate traveller to islands and has visited 767 different islands. He edits the book reviews for Island Studies Journal and is treasurer of the International Small Island Studies Association. Stephen Royle is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mohamed Salheen (Ain Shams University, Egypt), Marwa Abdellatif (Ain Shams University, Egypt), & Nashwa Emad (Ain Shams University, Egypt) A River Island in Transition: Negotiating the Future of Dahab Island, Egypt. Cairo is one of the largest metropolises in the world. Over the centuries, its urban expansion has followed a linear path on the eastern bank of the Nile. Nevertheless, since the 19th century, the change of the Nile course due to the introduction of Aswan Dam has substantially given the city the opportunity to expand on the western bank, along with the stabilisation of formation of Nile islands. Today, five main islands in the vicinity of Cairo play a vital role as connectors of both banks of Cairo. They starkly differ in their nature and identities ranging on a spectrum from fully urbanised to extremely rural islands. In the middle lies ‘Dahab’, an island in transition. While witnessing a rapid wave of urbanisation, ‘Dahab’ still preserves some of its rural identity. This wave has been highly propelled by external development pressures coming from both the government and private sector. Accordingly, this paper endeavours to explore the potential role of ‘Dahab’ in Cairo’s urban development as well as the implications for the local identity and the distinctive nature of the island. The study attempts to map the current status of the island, forces shaping its future, and its significant qualities. This is a qualitative research based on field observations; interviews with the local community and other stakeholders; satellite images and; historical accounts. Overall, the paper aims at building a methodology for negotiating the future of development on the island.

Biography: Mohamed Salheen is a professor of Integrated Planning & Design at Ain Shams University. His research interests include strategic, environmental and integrated planning and design, landscape architecture. He is the Founder and current Director of the MSc Program: Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design (IUSD) and teaches in various courses within the IUSD at Ain Shams University. Marwa Abdellatif is an assistant professor of Urban Planning and Design at Ain Shams University. Her research interests include urban transformation, integrated environmental planning and design. She is the Coordinator of the MSc Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design (IUSD).

Nenad Starc (Institute of Economics, Zagreb, Croatia) Towards a Small Resilient Island: The Case of the Croatian Island of Unije. Islands that are considered small in the Croatian archipelago range from 3 to 40 km² with 5 to 300 islanders. The northern island of Unije is 17 km² and has a current population of 80. Since Roman times, the island has been subjected to various uninvited but irresistible disembarkations, most of which led to the degradation of the island ecosystem and distressing of the island community. Modern development policies and projects implemented on the island have only revealed the inability and/or carelessness of policy makers to ensure sustainable use of island resources. The resulting emigration and negative selection has decimated the island community to an incoherent group of some 80 residents, incapable of bottom-up initiatives. This has resulted in a development stalemate that existing top-down policies cannot overcome.

The Unije case is paradigmatic for the small Croatian islands, calling for a small island-specific approach both in analysis and policy formation. The usual concept of resilience appears applicable, but it must be adjusted to the small island system (a system consisting of island ecosystem and organized human activities), implying self-sufficiency in food and energy production and water supply. On the other hand, maximum openness is required in social and cultural interactions with the mainland. This leads to the concept of the small resilient island and to reconsideration of notions of marginality, insularity, and sustainability.

Biography: Prof. dr. Nenad Starc is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics Zagreb, Croatia, Department of regional economics. He graduated at the University of California, Berkeley in 1978 and defended doctoral thesis on island development at the Zagreb University in 1997. He is one of the founders of the Island Development Center on the island of Losinj in 1987 and of the International Scientific Council for Island Development – INSULA in 1989 in Brest, France. He coordinated the preparation of the National Island Development Programme (1997) and the Island Act (1999). He lectures at a couple of universities in Croatia.

Maria Shulgina (Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Russia) & Alexander Zaraychenko (Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov) Monastic Settlement on the Solovetsky Archipelago (15th–20th Centuries) and Its History and Archeology. Solovetsky Monastery is a unique example of an island settlement, located on an archipelago in the White Sea, 160 km from the Arctic Circle. It is the largest monastery in the European North of Russia and is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The first monks arrived here in 1429, and the monastery was rebuilt in stone in the 16th Century. During eight months of the year, the archipelago is isolated from the mainland by the ice. A monastic settlement with a special system of management was developed here, which not only provided for all of the necessary monastery monks and employees but also opened the site to numerous pilgrims. Besides the monastery fortress, there were secluded hermitages, more than 20 factories, and craft workshops. Hydraulics were established here, and the lakes were connected by navigable channels. The mighty fortress of monastery played a fortification role. The monastery was a great religious site of the area near the White Sea. In 1923–1939, Solovky camps were organized here for political prisoners and criminals. During this period, the legacy of the Solovetsky monastery suffered heavy damage. The past 20 years has seen continuous

investigation and restoration of the archipelago's monuments. Regular archaeological research has provided information on the life and economy of the monastery and brought to light a large number of artifacts. Archeology gives new information on the landscapes of the monastery, its elements of improvement, technological features of its factories and workshops, the planning of monastic cells, and much more.

Biography: Maria Shulgina – historian, archaeologist, lecturer of the department of national history. Supervisor of Archaeological expedition NArFU, Ph.D. Author of over 40 scientific publications, including monographs and textbooks. Main research interests: history and archeology of the European North in the Middle ages and Modern times. Alexander Zaraychenko – senior researcher, Head of Archaeological expedition NArFU, post-graduate student of Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences. Author of over 20 scientific publications. Main research interests: the monastery and landscape archeology, archeology of island territories. The archaeological expedition NArFU organizes researches in different directions (archeology of settlements, monastic archaeology, industrial archeology) in the Circumpolar region.

Verena Stecher (ETH Zurich Future Cities Lab, Singapore) & Magnus Nickl (ETH Zurich Future Cities Lab, Singapore) *SeaLand: Singapore and Its Hinterlands. Singapore's emergence as a shipping hub and "global city without a hinterland" followed its regional isolation after the separation from Malaysia in 1965. However, the city's economic development and growing international importance also instigated strong urbanisation and industrialisation in the tri-national space. Nowadays, the spatial dimension of Singapore extends beyond its national borders; in the core of a larger metropolitan region Singapore function as finance and trade centre, while labour-intensive manufacturing, agriculture and other production activities are outsourced to its neighbours. The hinterlands in Johor, Malaysia and Riau Archipelago, Indonesia further supply the core city with water, sand, low-cost labour and other resources. The space of the tri-national region is highly diverse in economic terms, but also ethnically, socially and politically. Still, its strategic geographic location on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore has provided the common basis for development in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The waterways not only lay the foundation for the development of the region, but can be seen as the backbone, a common centre situated within an otherwise fragmented urban landscape. Our Masters Thesis, carried out at the Chair 'Architecture of Territory', ETH Zurich focuses on an analytical coverage and understanding of the phenomenon of the sea and its connection to and impact on the land by means of urbanistic analysis.*

Biography: Magnus Nickl recently completed his high merit master degree in architecture at the Assistant Professorship of Architecture and Territorial Planning, which he joined in 2012. He will continue his research in in the framework of a PhD. Verena Stecher joined the Assistant Professorship of Architecture and Territorial Planning in 2013 to complete her master degree in architecture. Previously, she participated in several urban design studios at the ETH Zurich and at the University of Tokyo. She will continue her research at the London School of Economics.

Wolfgang Streitenberger (European Commission Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy, Brussels) The Urban Dimension in the New Regional Policy 2014-2020. The European Commission recently started to implement the new 7-years program for its Regional Policy 2014-2020. Funding support for projects improving the socioeconomic situation in urban areas will play a more important role than before. A number of reforms of the Regional Policy for urban areas have been introduced: Now Member States are obliged to spend at least 5% of Regional Funds for cities. They have to be spent for *sustainable*, not just any urban development. In addition, the new Regional Policy encourages Member States to use Regional Funds to support “community led local development” projects initiated and carried out by local action groups in cities. Further novelties for cities are support for “Integrated Territorial Investments” and “Innovative actions”.

Biography: Wolfgang Streitenberger, Senior Adviser at the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy of the European Commission, is Austrian. He holds a PhD in Political Science and a Master’s in Economics, completed by a post-graduate study at the College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium. He started to work as economic researcher, then became economic editor in the Austrian Broadcasting and TV and continued there as its Strategic Planner. 1990-91 he acted as Director Public Affairs, World Exposition Vienna – Budapest, and 1991-1994 as Director for Public Affairs, Lower Austrian capital city Planning Society. Since 1996, he has been a senior official of the European Commission, where he started as Head of the European Commission Representation to Austria. Since 2002, he has been senior adviser of the top management of several Directorates General, first Information Society and Media and currently Regional Policy in the European Commission in Brussels.

R. Swaminathan (Observer Research Foundation, India & National Internet Exchange of India) Ports and Digital Ports: The Narrative Construction of Mumbai as an Island. Mumbai embraced free enterprise at a time when India was enamoured with State-sponsored industrialisation, became the jazz capital of Asia in the 1950s, and had an intricately layered club, pub, and world cinema culture when the rest of India’s cultural imaginary remained rooted in a specific ‘Indian cultural ethos’. This paper will establish that Mumbai’s distinct socio-cultural construction has been architected by exclusive access to an interlinked set of media and communication technologies facilitated by the city’s unique position as a historical port connecting West Asia (and through it, Europe), Southeast Asia, and South Asia. The port was also a node of cultural production, distributing material foundations (recording, broadcasting equipment) of mass culture and epistemological frameworks for ideas (jazz LPs from New York) for the city’s articulation of its collective self as urban, modern, and global. Further, the paper will show how narratives emerging out of this foundation created the city’s relative peripherality to pre- and post-colonial narratives of India. It also created the city’s relative centrality to the global conceptualisations of a Western and modern city. Later, the paper will highlight how foundations of digital technology (undersea cables, server farms) came first to the city because of its coastal location, becoming a dominant mode of cultural production. The paper will make the case that Mumbai’s unique narrative construction is based on a binary framework of peripherality

and centrality linked to the techno-material and techno-epistemological foundations of socio-cultural production.

Biography: R. Swaminathan is a political scientist by training and received his doctoral degree from India's Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). He has over 16 years of research, media, teaching and corporate experience. Currently, he is associated with the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) as Senior Fellow, as Fellow of the National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) and as Contributing Editor with the magazine Governance Now. He has been involved with studying various dimensions of urbanity from 2004. His recent research areas predominantly deal with the intersections of digital technologies with urbanity and daily lived experiences. He believes in an interdisciplinary approach in studying the various forms of urbanisms and borrows tools, techniques and methodologies from sociology, anthropology and the emerging area of technosciences. He is the author and editor of five books, including the forthcoming Notes of a Digital Gypsy: Decoding the Other India, and has presented several papers at international conferences and workshops. He also writes extensively on cities and digital technologies in the popular media. Swaminathan lives in Mumbai.

Ahmed Y. Taleb (Khosh Hosh, Bahrain) Urban Identity through Transportation: Bahrain as an Archipelago. Bahrain, an archipelago of more than 33 islands, had a unique urban morphology shaped by its shores, economy and natural resources. Since the discovery of oil, its two main towns and other villages changed over the years, accommodating for population and economic growth. Ferries and boats were the main means of transport between the islands of Bahrain, Muharraq, Sitra, Nabih Saleh and the neighbouring towns on the east coast of Saudi Arabia. Some of these routes were operational until the mid-1980s. Evolving over the decades from fishing, pearl diving and a port city to the modern city it is today, Manama is continuously accommodating for the urban sprawl and increase in the number of private vehicles. Nowadays, water links have been replaced by causeways and bridges. Today, Bahrain is considered a motor-city with very little pedestrian life and limited public transport options. The presentation discusses why Bahrain should revive its water transport links as part of a better-integrated public transport scheme, highlighting the positive impact and contribution to its unique identity as an archipelago, social aspects, greater economic benefits and the quality of life on the islands.

Biography: Graduated with a Master in Property Development from the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Ahmed is a Property & Urban Development Specialist and Co-founder of Khosh Hosh, a grassroots initiative focused on elevating quality of life through the built environment.

Tateishi Eigo (Lund University, Sweden) Island Eats Mainland or Mainland Feeds Island?: Thinking Dynamics of Island-Mainland Transnational Urban Regions with Special Reference to the Case of Singapore and Johor Bahru. Transnational Urban Regions (TURs) tend to display complex urban dynamics. This can be partly because although a TUR consists of two or more urban areas that are geographically and economically linked with each other, they belong to different countries, and thus retain different political, socio-cultural, and even ecological systems. If the other part of a TUR is an island city, this complexity may increase more because the limitation of landmass, of

ecological functions, of the resource availability, and other features peculiar to the island city can affect not only the urbanization process of the city but also that of its counterpart: the mainland city. Typical examples of these island-mainland TURs are Copenhagen-Malmö, Hong Kong-Shenzhen, and Singapore-Johor Bahru.

In this paper, based upon my fieldwork in Johor Bahru (JB) and literature review, I will analyze the socio-economic relationship between Singapore and JB in the context of the island-mainland TURs. After that, I will discuss how Singapore's island city nature (e.g., the limitation of the residential space) affects the Iskandar Malaysia project, which is an ongoing huge urbanization project in JB (e.g., a high demand for luxury condominiums that may cause gentrification). Then, based upon these discussions, I will call scholarly attention to the importance of holistically analyzing the dynamics of island-land UTRs, particularly focusing on how some of island-city characteristics will unilaterally affect urbanization of its counterpart.

Biography: Eigo Tateishi is a master candidate at the human geography department of Lund University, Sweden. He is interested in political ecology and economy of the urban areas, and currently focuses on (ecological) gentrification process within capitalist urban projects in particular. In order to complete his master's thesis, he investigates a possibility of ecological gentrification in the Iskandar Malaysia urban project in Johor Bahru, Malaysia, with reference to Singapore, which is Johor Bahru's counterpart island city.

Ruffina Thilakaratne (Chu Hai College of Higher Education, Hong Kong) & Paul Chu Hoi Shan (Chu Hai College of Higher Education, Hong Kong) Ride-Live-Work-Play Communities on Mass Transit Railway Stations. Hong Kong is a highly dense city, with a population density exceeding 56,200 people per km² in some areas (ISD HKSAR, 2013), creating an inevitable demand on the property market. Hong Kong ranks sixth in the 'World Cost of Living Index', with a Rent Index of 108.91% benchmarked against rents in New York City considered as 100% (Numbeo, 2014; MERCER, 2013). Due to the peculiar topography, developable area in Hong Kong is less than 30%. Can cities expand developable land beyond their geographical extent? In addition to large areas of reclaimed land, feasibility studies are underway for rock cavern development for transferring utilities (waste transfer, water and sewerage treatment, etc.) as a means of releasing land for housing. In contrast to costly reclamation and underground development options, air-right developments on top of railway lines have proven successful as an infrastructure-financing model and by contributing to ever-growing demand for office spaces, retail, and housing stock. This paper examines the prospects of Hong Kong Rail+Property air-right development as a 'smart-city development model' in response to the most prevalent issues faced by compact cities such as limited land area, high demand for property, equitable and affordable mass transit, unaffordable property prices, traffic congestion, safety, air pollution, and livability. Findings indicate the success of this R+P as a proven economic and development model that has contributed to deliver over 102,000 housing units (6,490,487sqm), office space of 684,509sqm, and retail facilities of 797,482sqm. This model has also increased connectivity, mobility, efficiency, safety, and livability in these neighborhoods and reduced private car usage, traffic congestion, greenhouse gas emissions, and transportation carbon footprint, whilst establishing capital needed for future railway

development. However, residential property in these developments are often unaffordable to the majority, simultaneously raising neighboring property prices due to improved connectivity and infrastructure around MTR stations.

Biography: Dr Ruffina Thilakaratne is qualified architect and an environmental specialist with over 18 years international experiences in the construction industry and research institutes. She is specialized in science and education sector and hospitality sector design and master planning projects to make them environmentally sustainable. Ruffina is a LEED Accredited Professional, a HK BEAM Professional, IMS Internal Auditor and an accredited CSR trainer. She is also actively involved in USGBC Education Review Committee, RIBA HK Chapter Education Committee, USGBC China Chapter, BEAM Society Professional Development Committee and SwedCham Environmental Committee. Paul CHU Hoi Shan is currently Head and Associate Professor in the Department of Architecture of Chu Hai College of Higher Education. He is a Hong Kong Registered Architect with PRC Class 1 Registered Architect Qualification status. His research interest includes informality and social aspects of contemporary urbanism. He was Convener of Hong Kong Urban Design Alliance, and a founding member of Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design.

Edwin Thumboo (National University of Singapore, Singapore) *Island, People, Nation: A/The Singapore Calculus*. The paper will be in two parts. Part 1 will consider some key issues generated by Singapore's unique character connected to its island status and the compressed experience arising from the phenomenal pace of its development. While all national development is unique, Singapore's experience is particularly unusual due to a number of facts and factors, including: a lack of natural resources; small land area; lack of a physical/cultural hinterland; high population density (3rd in the world, with 7,680.77 people km²), intensifying both advantages and disadvantages; high per capita income, 6th in the world, at over USD 60,000; 10 official religious groups, including Islam, Christianity, Taoism, Buddhism, and Hinduism; and a population of 5.399 million, with a mixed ethnicity consisting of 74.2% Chinese, 13.4% Malays, 9.2% Indians, and 3.2% Eurasians and other groups, plus some 400,000 guest workers servicing everything from construction and service industries to high finance and IT. The focus will be on how this mix and rapid development – using select examples – influences perceptions of time, space, identity, wellbeing, and expectations.

Bearing in mind some of the key terms noted above, Part 2 will draw upon the presenter's poetry (six volumes, the first in 1956, the most recent in 2013) and other works, including essays on literatures and World Englishes, to show the trajectory of Singapore's development from the early 1950s to the present, as we think of the nation's impending 50th birthday on 9 August 2015.

Biography: An Emeritus Professor and currently Professorial Fellow in the Department of English Language and Literature, my PhD (1980) is from the University of Singapore. I was Fulbright-Hayes Visiting Professor, Pennsylvania State University, USA (1979-1980); Ida Beam Professor, University of Iowa, Iowa City (September-December 1986); George A Miller Visiting Professor, Centre for Advanced Study, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA (October-November 1998); Visiting Professor, University of Innsbruck (2002); Visiting Professor, City University of Hong Kong (March-April 2007, January-May

2008, Jan-April/Sept-Oct 2009); Visiting Eminent Professor, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Jan-Jun 2013. My research areas are creative writing, and literatures in World Englishes.

Huei-Min Tsai (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan) & Bo-Wei Chiang (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan) *The Interactions of Two Border Island Cities: Kinmen and Xiamen.* The islands of Kinmen and Xiamen, also known as Quemoy and Amoy respectively, are culturally ‘twin islands’ closely knit with the coastal region of Fukien in the south of China. Although neither island is particularly large (both are around 150 km²), both played important historical roles in coastal defense and have been home to many Overseas Chinese since the 18th Century when Xiamen (Amoy) acted as new center of Fukienese maritime trade. A decisive battle of the Chinese Civil War was fought on Kinmen in 1949, cutting off Kinmen’s connection with Xiamen and Fukien. Positioned on a critical frontier between the “free world” (Taiwan, ROC) and the “communist world” (China, PRC) during the Cold War period, the two islands became military-based border zones. After 1979, PRC’s central government chose Xiamen as one of its special economic zones. It attracted large flows of investment and experienced rapid urban development. Today, the population of Xiamen is around 1.8 million on the island itself and around 3.5 million when the entire bridge-linked city administrative area is included. On the ROC side, martial law and military-based governance on Kinmen Island was not released to civil government until 1992. Once tensions across the Taiwan Strait lessened, the first directly ferry was launched between Kinmen and its PRC neighbor island Xiamen in 2002. The population of Kinmen increased from 60,000 to 120,000 within 10 years of the reopened connection. This paper presents how distant political powers influenced the fates of these two border island cities; how the interactions of trade and wars between two islands and associated archipelagos transformed two island cities from fishery villages to defense border islands to the current rapidly developing island cities. Both islands are still affected by the tensions of border issues arising from ‘openness’ and the directions of capital flows.

Biography: Huei-Min Tsai is Associate Professor at the Graduate Institute of Environmental Education, National Taiwan Normal University. Her work on the peripheral islands of Taiwan and on supporting research into island geography in general has made a significant impact on the field of island studies.

Alexios Tzompanakis (Technical University of Crete, Greece) *Hybrid Landscapes of the Coastal Mediterranean.* This presentation focuses on the diffuse city as it is configured in the linear urban tissues that have recently developed along the Mediterranean coasts, using as a case study the northwest coast of Crete, in the Chania Prefecture. The coastal transformation phenomenon in the Mediterranean context has created a new landscape. Here, the concepts of both the compact and the diffuse city are merged in a particular urban condition in which core cities and peri-urban landscape combine to form a new landscape with a high degree of fragmentation of agricultural lands and mixes of urban and non-urban uses. It is therefore necessary to retrace the contemporary diffuse city’s transformations within the Mediterranean context, seeking to understand its specificities as new spatialities,

socialities, and architectures emerge in a mixture of both traditional Mediterranean urban density and rarefaction of the postmodern diffuse city.

The Western postmodern city has reacted to the rational planning and zoning homologation through a desperate demand for individuality. From this perspective, economy was the tool for individuality by substituting the public realm of political representation with the private realm of consumption, but if the former was no longer able to control space through politics, the latter has demonstrated that the management of space through economy requires the development of control through separation, fragmentation, and enclavization. This pattern does not entirely work within the Mediterranean context, leading to the development of a hybrid landscape as a result of premodern density and postmodern diffusion.

Biography: Architect, PhD in “Architectural Composition-Theories of Architecture,” “Sapienza” University of Rome. Assistant Professor, Technical University of Crete, School of Architecture. Courses: Architectural Design, Urban Design. Research Areas: Theory of Architecture, Relations between power and city structure. Works as an architect in Heraklion and in Rome. He is co-founder of the group A Mediterranean architecture. Atelier based in Rome since 2006. He has published the monograph *Labirinti Mediterranei* in 2012 (Alinea, Florence).

Pınar Uluçay (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) & **Bahar Uluçay** (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) Evaluating the Potential for Sustainable Communities in Hybrid Rural Settlements of Northern Cyprus: The Case of Ötüken, İskele. The island of Cyprus presents more treasures to visitors than just sun and sandy beaches. The landscapes of this Mediterranean island, which are composed of medium-sized cities and small rural towns and villages, enclose an affluent tapestry of history and mythology that attract many visitors every year. This has caused modern-day Cyprus to suffer from the negative effects of mass tourism. Cities such as Limassol, Paphos, Larnaca, and Kyrenia have become motors of mass tourism, housing many large-scale developments along their coastline. Learning from the mistakes of the past, there is now a desire to create alternative sustainable livelihoods that can help sustain Cypriot vernacular culture and lifestyle. In the light of this, rural settlements of Cyprus have gained increasing importance due to their potential for alternative tourism. Along with Cyprus’ entry into the European Union, eco-tourism has strengthened its importance whilst increasing the value of the island’s rural areas. This has developed into a trend of proclaiming of eco-villages and slow cities. This study focuses on a selected case, the village of Ötüken in İskele (Northern Cyprus), which had a significant change in its societal structure after the 1974 war, when the original Greek Cypriot population was replaced by Turkish Cypriots and settlers from Turkey. Furthermore, the existing population kept changing due to the construction of new housing schemes around the village’s periphery. Moving on from this challenge (the hybrid societal structure versus eco-village concept), this study questions how sustainable these communities can be and whether an eco-village concept can actually work for them. The study also aims to develop a set of indicators that may be used for assessing similar cases. For this purpose, an in-depth analysis in the village is carried out, including data collection and focused interviews.

Biography: After being rewarded a Commonwealth scholarship to study architecture at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, UK, Pınar Uluçay was granted a BSc degree in Architecture in 1993. Her 10 year experience in practice includes work carried out in small architectural offices both in Northern Cyprus and Turkey. Her Master's degree on ecological design and Phd degree were both funded by Eastern Mediterranean University where she worked as a research assistant and part-time instructor for many years. Upon the completion of her PhD study on the field of European Spatial Planning, she has been accepted to the same institution as a full-time instructor. The author has teaching experience in other Cypriot institutions including Near East and Cyprus International University. In year 2011, she was awarded a European Union scholarship to enhance her knowledge and experience in sustainable building design at the Center for Alternative Technology in Wales. Bahar Uluçay finalized her BArch degree in Architecture at Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir in 2002. While working as a project architect in Beylerbeyi State Agent in Cyprus, the author earned her MArch degree in urban history from Eastern Mediterranean University in 2007 where she also experience as a teaching assistant. She has worked as a project architect in another architectural firm where she gained experience in renovation. Since 2010 she has been working as a senior lecturer in Faculty of Architecture of Eastern Mediterranean University where she teaches foundation year courses. The author has recently obtained a MSc degree in Architecture in Advanced Environmental and Energy Studies in UK where she developed specific interest in sustainable architecture.

Marcia Vale (Ipek University, Turkey) Hong Kong, the Colony. From 1967 to 1970 as well as later in the 1970s and 1980s, I was a lecturer at the University of Hong Kong. I was befriended there by Austin Coates (1922-1997), author of *Myself a Mandarin* (1968) [telling of his life in Hong Kong], many novels, and a biography, (*Rizal, Philippine Nationalist and Martyr* (also 1968)). I explored Hong Kong's islands extensively and sailed in all her waters in a small sailboat. Hong Kong, in those days, still had wonderful old traditions, and many residents were distinctly nervous about the threatened takeover, in 30 years, by China. I knew several of those in the Foreign Office later involved in the talks and plans for the takeover. Subsequently I taught for seven years, in the 1980s and 2009-2013, at Beijing Foreign Studies University and was able to see the changes brought about by the alteration of government. I would like to talk about the old Hong Kong and its traditions, about a colonial university, about incredibly intelligent students who felt they did not really possess any language of their own, about Coates and the old, perhaps lost, Hong Kong, about sailing in its enchanted waters, and even about staying (much later) at that iconic building, Chungking Mansions [Gordon Mathews, *Ghetto at the Center of the World*]. Coates's father, Eric Coates, was the composer of the theme music for Desert Island Discs and of 'The Knightsbridge March' and thus links us back to a very colonial past.

Biography: Currently teaching at Ipek University, Ankara. Previously at Beijing Foreign Studies University; Mohamed V University, Rabat, Morocco; University of Regensburg, Germany; Hong Kong University.

Peter van Aert (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Argentina), Mariano Hermida (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Argentina), & Mariano Malizia (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, Argentina) Political and Cultural Configuration in a Context of Extreme Population Mobility: The Case of Tierra del Fuego. Tierra del Fuego comprises the southernmost archipelago of the South American continent, divided politically into Chilean and Argentine territory. Its main island – Isla Grande – located south of the Magellan Strait is shared by both nations and houses the vast majority of the archipelago's population. On the Argentine side, the Province of Tierra del Fuego currently has 130,000 inhabitants, most of them products of immigration flows as consequences of geopolitical interventions of the national government since early 20th Century. The implementation of the National Law for Industrial Promotion in 1972, which empowered the province with important tax benefits, has intensified migration movements and concentrated the population in two industrialized mid-sized urban centres that house over 95% over the total provincial population. Migration emerges as a constitutive factor of this local context, referred to by islanders as one without identity. The question then arises: who is this islander? What are the emblematic features of this community that shape groups and create social divisions and disparities between them? In this contribution we study population mobility in Tierra del Fuego to improve our understanding of its process of political and cultural configuration. In a context of extreme population mobility we can observe that different groups are constituted on the bases of the prolonged permanence settlement on the island. Consequently, cities on Tierra del Fuego appear to be organized socially by the logic of time of residence. Does this characteristic itself constitute an attribute of power?

Biography: Peter van Aert has a Masters Degree in Cultural Anthropology of the Vrije Universiteit of Amsterdam. He is a PHD candidate of the Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Argentina. Currently he is academic coordinator of the Institute of Culture, Society and State of the National University of Tierra del Fuego. Research topics: identity, migration, cultural configuration, social capital. Mariano Hermida is a sociologist graduated from de University of Buenos Aires, specialized in the construction and analysis of social-demographic indicators. Currently he is concluding a Masters in Creation and Analysis of Statistic Information, at the Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Argentina. He integrates the Institute of Culture, Society and State, of the National University of Tierra del Fuego. Research topics: information systems, social-demographic indicators, sustainable development. Mariano Malizia is a Cultural Anthropologist graduated at the University of Buenos Aires. He is currently enrolled in a Masters Program on Social Sciences of the Universidad Nacional de Quilmes. He integrates the Institute of Culture, Society and State, of the National University of Tierra del Fuego. Research topics: identity, migration, culture.

Beser Oktay Vehbi (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) & Naciye Doratlı (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) Questioning the role of Venetian Fortifications for Promoting Cultural Tourism: Nicosia and Famagusta. As humanity's cradles of culture, art, and tradition, many cities are preferred destinations for international tourism activities. Over the past few decades, city tourism and especially city-based cultural tourism have become increasingly fashionable. Among different measures to

promote themselves, restoration and ‘packaging’ of cultural heritage are among the most appropriate strategies for cities that house valuable remains of previous cultures. Especially for small cities on the Mediterranean islands, existing cultural heritage – some of which presents iconic features – provides a robust basis for the city-based cultural tourism. As a homeland to many different cultures, the urban settlements on the island of Cyprus evidence a multi-cultural identity, exhibiting Roman, Byzantine, Lusignan, Venetian, Ottoman, and British heritage. Among the remains of previous cultures, the monumental Venetian fortifications of Nicosia and Famagusta have great potential for promoting cultural tourism if they could be given a major role in revitalizing the historic cities they surround.

This paper aims first to introduce these fortifications and their present state then to discuss the alternatives for integrating these valuable monumental remains into the revitalization process of the walled cities of Nicosia and Famagusta. The paper employs a thorough study at both architectural and urban levels as well as a thorough literature survey.

Biography: Beser Oktay Vehbi trained as an architect and then specialized in urban design and conservation. She is working as a full time staff and teaching urban design and conservation at the Eastern Mediterranean University in Cyprus. She has many publications in refereed journals and international conferences about tourism impacts on coastal cities, tourism and heritage relations, architectural, rural and industrial heritage, conserving historic urban quarters and sustainable conservation. She has been advising the Supreme Council of Immoveable Antiquities and Monuments in Northern Cyprus for five years (2005-2011) as Eastern Mediterranean University Representative.

Maria Angustia Veluz (University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines) Manila Delivers: Potentials and Best Practices of Good Governance in Managing Safety, Peace and Order. From a pre-colonial port of entry and trade, to a Spanish-fortified city, centre of government, scene of hapless bombing at the close of World War II, and until the country’s independence, Manila has risen to become a bustling urban centre that continues to serve the needs of an ever-growing, diverse population. The city’s daytime and nighttime populations vary considerably as it beckons a range of local and foreign tourists. The harmony of indigenous and colonial, artistic and architectural designs visible in its civic, educational, cultural, religious and commercial structures and infrastructures remain attractions of its glorious past and vibrant presence. Efforts to restore these facilities as it delivers basic services to its residents and those flocking to it for various purposes pose real problems and challenges to its present local government. The local government must protect residents and tourists alike from threats to life, property and security while ensuring a peaceful, orderly and pleasant life in the city.

This papers presents the city officials’ efforts and potentials in managing the safety, peace and order by applying good governance practices of accountability, transparency and integrity in institutionalizing and implementing courses of action as it enjoins its communities and other stakeholders to cooperate and collaborate towards a livable, pleasant city life. This will be undertaken through interviews conducted with the mayor, vice-mayor and security chief. This paper further explores and describes the application of good governance principles through a review and analysis of the impact of city policies, operational plans and status reports. Feedback from Manila’s residents, professionals,

employees in the central and peripheral boundaries of the city, media and urban practitioners are used to determine their satisfaction of and participation in this program through interviews and review of print, broadcast and online articles.

Biography: Maria Angustia Veluz (mam_veluz@yahoo.com) is an assistant professor in the Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines Manila. She had been a local government practitioner in Quezon City, one of the constituent cities of the National Capital Region, Philippines. Her research interests include human behavior in organizations, local government and good governance.

Yu-Huan Wang (University of Michigan, USA) *Urban Village: Urban Islands in China.* Despite their reputation for narrow alleys and messy streets, urban villages in China are crucial to the stability of many big cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. Urban villages not only provide affordable living spaces for an enormous floating population that illegally moves to China's big cities from rural areas, but they also provide a safe and comfortable social setting for them. The urban villages, however, are under constant threat from continued government pressure as China's major cities become even larger and more modernized, resulting in the replacement of low- and mid-rise buildings with high-rise buildings. The government, on the other hand, must proceed carefully with how it handles the urban villages to avoid the dangers of unrest or potentially even riots should the villages be torn down too quickly. Separated by major roads, expressways, or tall walls and surrounded by neighborhoods with different physical, social, economic, and political characteristics, China's urban villages are like islands, distinct from the surrounding urban environment and featuring different ecosystems. This presentation will focus on a comparison of the ecosystem of one of Beijing's typical urban villages with the surrounding high-rise area (the Central Business District) using drawings, diagrams, and photos from my research.

Biography: I am originally from Taiwan, a citizen of Australia, and a resident of the U.S. Presently I am in a Master of Science program at the University of Michigan concentrating in conservation. I also have a Master of Architecture (University of Michigan), an MBA (University of Melbourne), and will finish a Master in Interior Architecture (Lawrence Technological University) in December. My present research is focused on Chinese urbanization.

Christian Wichmann Matthiessen (University of Copenhagen, Denmark) *The Land-Sea Barriers of Zealand: From Missing Links to Real Infrastructural Links. Regional Development Perspectives and Realities.* Ferries connect systems, whereas fixed links unite systems. The changing potential of strategically located fixed links should not be underestimated. This becomes clear when analyzing the development of strait crossing traffic on the two Scandinavian links connecting the Danish island of Zealand with the European continent and the Scandinavian Peninsula with the rest of Europe. Until 1997 Zealand (Sjælland) was an island but connected to the European continent with very strong and efficient ferry lines. The Danish-Danish bridge/tunnel link opened 1997/1998 crossing the Great Belt. It changed patterns of interaction due to the fact that many networks were and are national and just needed the possibility of increased material interaction to react.

The Øresund link between Denmark and Sweden opened 2000. The objective was to integrate the Malmö-Lund metropolitan region in Southern Sweden with Greater Copenhagen in East Denmark and to develop a metropolitan border region (2.5 million inhabitants) where the commercial profile could be specialized on the basis of the total volume, thus strengthening the city in the global competition. The Øresund link also related to international transport and the advantage of developing the South Scandinavian metropolis into the most important cross-point in Northern Europe, with all the associated location advantages. The integration process was slower than expected especially due to the national border barrier. The networks between Danish and Swedish families and business were initially very weak and between local governments were almost non-existent, and the toll charges presented an additional barrier. But with a certain delay of 3–5 years, integration developed mostly due to price differences, but also due to real integration of markets. Third and last step in the process of linking is now underway as a tunnel is constructed between the south Zealand archipelago and Germany. Forecasting the potential regional development impact of new fixed links is often done by looking at their effect by taking away the land-sea bottleneck and by reducing transport time in a forecast model. But their system effect should be looked into much, because the dynamic effects of fixed links, which take the place of ferry links, can be very dramatic. Traffic on the Scandinavian links has not just presented a jump, but also an unexpected lasting new growth regime. The Scandinavian links are good examples not just of mega-engineering projects changing the island isolation level but also of system effects.

Biography: Christian Wichmann Matthiessen is Professor of Urban, Regional, & Planning Geography at University of Copenhagen. He has held executive posts in the Danish National Committee of Geography, Commission on Urban Geography at the International Geographical Union, Royal Danish Geographical Society, European Institute of Comparative Urban Research, Center for Regional and Tourism Research, and The Oresund Institute 2002-2014. His research has covered a range of fields, including Urban System Structure and Function, Urban Growth, Large City (re)-vitalization, Urban Structure, Urban Planning, Regional Planning, Implications of Infrastructural Investments, Metropolitan Competition, Regional Development, Triple Helix (cooperation: universities, corporate world, regional government), and Multivariate Statistical Methods.

Wong Shu Yun (National University of Singapore, Singapore) ‘Heart Without a Body’: Cyborg Singapore, Speed and Mania. In his memoir *From Third World to First*, founding father of modern Singapore Lee Kuan Yew recalls that when the city-state was newly independent in 1965, it was a “heart without a body.” He saw Singapore’s nodal position as an opportunity – but without a hinterland, the city-state had to work from scratch to create a body around it. This paper revises the political myth by suggesting the cyborg figure as the new Singaporean body and locates the technology of speed and technology itself as the historical and cultural conditions of the cyborg’s development. The chrono-citizen gamesmanship played in Lee’s memoir emphasizes the urgency of ensuring young Singapore’s survival by focusing on efficiency and competitiveness. Singaporeans participate in this chrono-citizenship by buying into the governmentality of working overtime and living life in the fast lane. They are value coded as dromomaniacs – obliged

to mobility and possessed by the need to win the race into the future – and live in a dromosphere made up of the chronotopes of the hinterworld, global city and war machine. These spaces, analyzed through Lee's memoir, further describe the city-state's dromocratic society, where high-speed circulation is the principle. While dromology was necessary in Singapore's infancy stages, I argue that it is time to pull the breaks. The cyborg is breaking down as Singaporeans suffer from the collective illness of dromomania, revealed through symptoms such as amnesia and exhaustion. The call is also for both the cyborg and the heart images to be further exploited.

Biography: I am an MA candidate of literature at the National University of Singapore. I have a BA in communications from Nanyang Technological University. My research interests are in literature, body politic, urban political ecology, political myths, globalization, geopolitics, and biopolitics.

Brenda S.A. Yeoh (National University of Singapore, Singapore), Theodora Lam (National University of Singapore, Singapore), & Chen Huiyu (National University of Singapore, Singapore) Singapore as an Island-Nation-City-State: Polarizing Debates and Productive Futures. “While an island's geography speaks severance and insularity, its history speaks contact and articulation.” Warrington and Milne's (2007) words encapsulate the paradoxes and dilemmas facing island-nation-city-states such as Singapore. On the one hand, the naturally occurring growth and availability of population (i.e. labour) and land resources are confined by the bounded nature of island geography and the demands for closure symptomatic of nation-state formation. On the other hand, Singapore's history and development as a trading emporium and port-city, as well as its economic *raison d'être* and cosmopolitan ambitions to join the ranks of global cities of the future have been built upon Singapore fashioning itself as a hub open to and animated by transnational flows of people, commodities, and ideas and well-connected with other nodes. Over the course of the last quarter of a century, these two seemingly antagonistic positions that Singapore – a city without a hinterland – has to simultaneously assume have generated polarizing debates captured in shorthand through bifurcated terms such as “stayers/quitters”, “home/hotel”, “heartlanders/cosmopolitans”, and most recently, “city-in-a-country”. We suggest that focus on the geographical certainty of an island, with its limitations of space and clearly delineated borders, is likely to increase tensions between local citizens and foreign migrants, while reimagining the island as a place where history, mobility, hybridity, and possibility intermingle provides for a more productive vision of the relationship between islandness and urbanity.

Biography: Brenda S.A. Yeoh is Professor (Provost's Chair) of the Department of Geography, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore. She is also the Research Leader of the Asian Migration Cluster at the Asia Research Institute. Her research interests include the politics of space in colonial and postcolonial cities, along with a wide range of migration research themes in Asia, such as cosmopolitanism and talent migration; gender, social reproduction, and care migration; and international marriage migrants.

Devrim Yücel Besim (Cyprus International University, North Cyprus) Architectural Changes in a Square of the Divided City of Nicosia, Cyprus. Nicosia is the capital city of Cyprus, which is the third-biggest island in the Mediterranean region. It has a long historical and a rich cultural background. In 1964, the city was divided by a buffer zone under the control of the United Nations and is now the last divided capital city in the world, shared by Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. This study focuses on the square located in the Northern part of the city. Sarayonu Square in the centre of old walled city has witnessed many changes that have taken place on the island. The paper aims to define the characteristics of this important urban space by comparing its previous use (before the division) and its present use (after the division). Interviews with the owners of the surrounding buildings and observations formed the main investigation methodology whilst architectural drawings and photographs related to the site provided the main materials of the study for analysis of the formal and functional changes that have taken place around the square. The paper discusses the (political, economic, and social) reasons and the relations with architectural changes as well as criticizes the lack of such urban spaces in new developments in the north part of Nicosia.

Biography: Devrim Yücel Besim was born in 1970, in Bodrum/Turkey. She had bachelor and master degrees in Architecture Department of Middle East Technical University in 1992 and 1995. Her PhD in Landscape Architecture Department of Ankara University was completed in 2007. She practiced in different architectural projects between 1992 and 2005 in Ankara. She has been working in Cyprus as academician since 2006. She joined to the Faculty of Fine Arts in Cyprus International University in 2012. She also interests on architectural photography.

Organised Session

Manila: A Global City and the Centre for Urban Development in the Philippines.
Panel Members: Celestina Boncan, Sharon Caringal, Maria Angustia Veluz, Julian V. Advincula Jr., Reynaldo H. Imperial, & Laufred Hernandez.

This panel will look into the unique history and the different factors that shaped the development of Manila so that it became the political and economic centre of the Philippines. Being the location of extensive trade and commerce and numerous cultural and historical landmarks, Manila is also listed as a global city. The papers to be presented in this panel will use the multidisciplinary perspective to contextualize the impact of colonization (both positive and negative) on the direction taken by the city, which led to its present state. Equal attention will be given to the issues and challenges confronting Manila today, including political, economic, cultural, social, and recently ecological problems. Manila is identified as the world's second-most vulnerable city from natural disasters. This serves to drive our legislators and policy makers to think of various ways and means to mitigate the impact of both natural and manmade disasters that will ultimately define the future of this premier city.

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