

Day 1 - April 10th

Venue: Campus University of Paris East
Building Bienvenue - Room A017

9h Coffee & Registration

9h30 Welcome address & Introductory remarks by conference organizers

10h-12h30 Panel 1

Urbanity Beyond Centrality

Conveners: Adèle Esposito (AUSSER) & Charles Goldblum (AUSSER)

Contemporary configurations or reconfigurations of urbanized areas entail changes in forms (and notions) of urbanity and relations to city "centres". These changes concern the densities and shapes of urban environments that are perceived as desirable, housing and related amenities, the organization of mobility and of urban practices, natural environments, and shapes and functions of secondary centralities (e.g. medium or small cities, but also leisure or commercial centralities). Contributions to this theme question the notion of 'periphery' and 'diffusion' and their relevance to describe contemporary processes of urbanization — insofar as the first posits that those urban spaces are necessarily defined by some form of relation (of dependence, complementarity...) to the centre; whilst the second assumes that scattered urbanization loosens or even loses its connection to an urban core that therefore would become symbolically and functionally unnecessary. The papers explore the shifting urban imaginations, representations, values, and practices that the evolving relation to urban cores involves, and discuss the implications of these changes for urban theory: can we still meaningfully speak of 'the city' in an era of potentially limitless territorial urbanization?

10h-10h10 Introduction

10h10-10h40 Centrality facing concentration and dispersion

Antoine Brès (Géographie-Cités)

The background of my presentation is what Henri Lefebvre called 'generalized urbanization' in the 1970s and has been recently brought back to our attention by Neil Brenner. For them, urbanity depends on the intensity of human interactions, rather than on the density of built environments. Nowadays, two dynamics are at work together : one is concentration in big metropolises, the other is dispersion in the countryside. Exploring these two dynamics at the relevant level of this dual process and looking at morphology, mobilities, and facilities imply a bottom-up approach to the analysis of space and networks as well as a change of reference framework. The city is no more at the core of this renewed framework, but at its periphery. We need a change of focale length to zoom on smaller human settlements, villages, small towns, and

even hamlets. Thanks to this bottom-up approach the urban system appears to look and work quite differently from what we usually think of it. As a consequence, centrality is distributed in many centers of different scales.

10h40-11h10 New cities and urban transformations in Seoul since the years 2000s

Min-Ah Choi (Korea Land & Housing Corporation)

The new towns of Seoul which started to be constructed in the late 1980s, changed the structure of the Seoul metropolitan area. Among them, two cities were planned as autonomous cities with the intention of creating regional centers. These new urban entities present some distinctive characteristics in terms of urban forms and structure. At the beginning of the years 2000s, a second generation of new towns appeared, always with the intention of developing centrality. Principles of spatial planning were modified in line with the evaluation of previously built new towns. The comparison between two generations of new towns in the Seoul Metropolitan Area shows how the notion of centrality evolved and new urban forms were shaped in the process of urban extension. Also, a meaningful comparison can be made between Korean case study and the French new town of Marne-la-Vallée near Paris.

11h10-11h40 « Aix-Marseille Provence Métropole, political struggles around diffuse urbanisation »

Nicolas Maisetti (LATTS)

Aix-Marseille Metropolis was officially established on January 1, 2016. It replaced six previous intercommunal structures that composed the *département* of Bouches-du-Rhône. This presentation examines the political conflicts surrounding the establishment of the metropolis that were not wounded up by its institutional creation. This conflict opposed the municipality of Marseilles (850,000 inhabitants) that branded the city as « Greater Marseille » and the municipality of Aix-en-Provence (140,000 inhabitants) that described the project as a « monstropole » (portmanteau word formed by « monster » and « metropolis ») . In order to understand this unresolved conflict, we need to come back to the long history of the 'impossible metropolisation', which raises questions about diffuse urbanisation and the changing meaning of centrality of French metropolises. Firstly, the quarrel questioned the relation between the « center » and the so-called periphery. What is at stakes here is the very definition of the notion of centrality in the context of a polycentric agglomeration. The political elites of Marseilles put forward the argument of the *charges de centralité* (« central expenses » that the main city of the agglomeration has to bear e.g. sport and leisure equipments, transport and energy infrastructures, etc.) with the aim of sharing them. On their side, Aix political elites refuted the status of Marseilles as the prominent city in the metropolitan area, despite the demographical unbalance. The mayor of Aix stressed mismanagement, poor economic performance as well as criminality that would be the trademark of Marseille urban politics. Secondly, both municipalities have a strong and persistent disagreement about territorial representations. The controversy has produced stereotyped images of Marseilles as an urban space subjected to desindustrialisation. On the contrary, Aix-en-Provence has been

perceived and promoted as a bourgeoisie city, full of environmental amenities. The materiality of both spaces as well as the imaginaries that are conveyed and exploited in political conflicts. The « painful » institutional construction of Aix-Marseille Provence Metropolis allows approaching the theme of diffuse urbanization from the point of view of disputes concerning intra-territorial hierarchies, public policies and political imaginaries.

11h40-12h10 Q/A + discussion

12h10-13h10 Lunch (buffet)

13h10-13h20 Presentation of the field trip itinerary

by Antoine Brès, Joël Idt & Etienne Monin

13h30-18h30 Fieldtrip to the département Seine et Marne (only for speakers and conference conveners). Check the fieldtrip program for more details.

Day 2 - April 11th

Venue: Campus University of Paris East
Building Bienvenue - Room A017

9h Coffee

9h30-10h30 Debriefing meeting on the fieldtrip

10h30-13h Panel 2

"Ordinary" urban production and transformation

Convener: Joël Idt (Lab'Urba)

In several contexts, diffuse urbanization occurs to a significant extent in unplanned, often "informal" or even illegal ways, even as governing peripheries becomes a central issue for large-scale planning devices. This situation questions traditional categories of knowledge on urbanization processes and governance, and blurs the boundaries between planned and unplanned development, between public regulation and market, between legal and illegal processes, etc. Competing land uses, and the associated land rent and speculation, across the spectrum of urban configurations (from urban cores to scattered urban settlements) are key in these processes. The comparison between European and Asian contexts is highly relevant in regards to their radically different urban growth rates and temporalities. Contributions to this theme address questions such as: How are (changes in) land uses regulated (or not), negotiated and implemented? What are the implications of such changes on populations "already there" and on newcomers in terms of how they perceive, value and practice their living environments? How are areas of diffuse urbanization transformed over time? How are public stakeholders controlling such processes, as traditional urban policies or urban design and planning tools, suitable for cores of urban areas, do not work?

10h30-10h40 Introduction

10h40-11h10 Beyond planning: Alternative regulations and tools for public action in unplanned areas. The case of Delhi

Laure Criqui (IDDRI)

While a master plan exists since 1962 in Delhi, more than 75% of the urbanisation has happened out of the official planning framework. Caught in the tension between the social demand for

recognition and the political reluctance to regularise informal settlements, local authorities are muddling through to intervene. Either through specific regulations or by providing basic services, a whole alternative set of tools and solutions are elaborated to make public action possible towards unplanned settlements. In the process, urban planning remains disconnected, and more and more irrelevant compared to political and sectorial dynamics in line with actually existing urbanisation processes.

11h10-11h40 Regulation of diffuse urbanisation in the Peri-urban City: a socio-legal perspective

Romain Melot (SAD-APT INRA/AgroParisTech)

Sociological work in the field of sociology of law sees regulatory instruments as being capable of permanent redefinition and renegotiation beyond their apparent rigidity. Following this approach the present study proposes to reinterpret the development choices of peri-urban municipalities (communes) as applied to urban planning. Based on an empirical study of a sample of municipalities in the Paris region, we analyse the land-use planning or zoning practices implemented locally. We extend this study through statistical analysis of the regularities of the rule, by highlighting the pervasiveness of political decisions favouring the maintenance of existing urban forms through the styles of justification they involve. This perspective makes it clear that "regulatory protectionism" is a leitmotif of many urban development projects by peri-urban municipalities.

11h40-12h10 "The (de)making of peripheral space by private railway companies in Japan's major city regions"

Natacha Aveline (Géographie-Cités)

This paper highlights the pivotal role of private railway groups in delivering, and subsequently contributing to undermine, a well-equipped residential environment in the suburbs of Tokyo and Osaka. From the late 19th century onwards, private railway groups have diversified their operations far beyond railway transport by developing residential projects and supplying a range of facilities and services along their networks (retail, leisure, bus transport, etc.). Their business model was based on the principle of 'land value capture' by which gains in land value generated from investment in railway infrastructure are recovered through land development. However, at the turn of the 2000s these groups endured a radical change in their business environment due to a shift from continuous urbanization to urban shrinkage on the urban fringe. The paper demonstrates how the strategies deployed by these players to keep up their activities further aggravate the process of urban shrinkage. It argues that their value capture-centered business model is shifting to a rentier development model based on the construction and management of high-rise buildings in/near major central railway stations.

12h10-12h40 "Planning and producing (post)-suburbs around railway stations : an analysis of metropolitan strategies and local policies in Toulouse and Nantes city-regions".

Juliette Maulat (Géographie-Cités)

Similarly to many European cities, French cities have adopted metropolitan plans that insist on densification and development around public transport stations as a way to promote sustainable mobility and reduce urban sprawl. If these planning guidelines call for a change in the planning and production of suburban areas, questions are raised about their implementation. In this paper, I present some of the findings of my doctoral research that analyses metropolitan strategies and local policies regarding densification and development around railway stations in inner and outer suburban areas of Toulouse and Nantes city-regions (Maulat, 2014). If literature addresses these issues within a normative framework structured by a critique of the gap between planning theory and local practices, the lack of public development regulation, or the inertia of public policies in suburban areas, my perspective is different and develops a comprehensive approach to local issues, policies and practices related to planning, production and transformation of suburban areas around railway stations. What are the local issues, visions and policies regarding densification and rail-oriented development in diverse suburban areas? What are the urban, socio-economic and political determinants of these policies? What are the factors that inhibit or facilitate the implementation of such policies? My paper begins with a brief presentation of the research analytical framework developed by recent urban studies literature on suburban change and policies (Phelps et al., 2006; Devisme et al., 2008 ; Touati-Morel, 2015) and land-use transport coordination (Gallez, et al., 2013). Then, I give account of the context of the two studied metropolitan areas, and the research methodology based on comprehensive analysis of urban strategies implemented in twenty municipalities within Toulouse and Nantes city-region. Finally, I expose the cross-analysis of local strategies regarding densification and development around railway stations. My analysis reveals the diversity of policies and projects, either in terms of the objectives pursued, their contents, the policy-making processes or the tools deployed by the municipalities to support their implementation. While the municipalities see stations as an opportunity for their residential attractiveness and economic development, they develop different strategies depending on their position within larger urban areas, the local contexts, municipal political agenda, and local opportunities and constraints. Metropolitan planning contexts, inter-territorial regulations (between municipal and inter-municipal levels) and inter-sectoral negotiations (between transport and planning authorities) also influence local policies and projects concerning links between urban development, railway transport and stations. I conclude by arguing how my research contribute to larger debates about (post)suburban strategies (Charmes & Keil, 2015) and to discussions about the changes of local visions, policies and planning practices in suburban areas in the light of the injunctions to sustainable development.

12h40-13h10 Diffuse Urbanisation in Transition: The Experiences of Kuala Lumpur Extended Mega Urban Regions (KLEMUR)

Shaharudin Idrus, Abdul Samad Hadi, Sharif Shofirun Sharif Ali, Shaharuddin Mohamad Ismail, Neethu Vijayan & Ahmad Fariz Mohamed (LESTARI)

The urbanisation process since more than two hundred ago has shaped the modern cities in Malaysia. This paper discusses the critical urbanisation process that lead to the form of mega

urban regions. The trend of urbanisation in the Kuala Lumpur Extended Mega Urban Regions (KLEMUR) based on the land use data from various sources will be analysed. Critical urbanization transition brings forth the idea that the Malaysian urbanization experience does not proceed in a smooth linear fashion from the founding years of modern urban centers in the country to the present state of urban development- dominated by urban conurbations and formative extended mega-urban region. There are transitions and perhaps critical ones too in the overall space –time urban growth and hence in the Malaysian urbanization experiences. “Urbanization transition” sets out the notion that the urbanization experience of a country has moved from one condition to another while ‘critical’ in the urbanization transition context entails a decisive turning point from one condition to another, in Gladwell’s terminology-a tipping point (Gladwell 2000). Reading the phrase ‘critical urbanization transition’ in the context of the Malaysian urbanization experience expresses the presence of decisive turning points in the march of the Malaysian urbanization expansion. This paper is set within the context of critical transitions in the history of urbanization in the country. It argues that external drivers working with ‘local’ capitals promote the rise of towns and cities at first, then the expansion of cities and lately the rise of extended mega-urban regions. All these drivers can be set in the state, market and society relations. A tipping point in the dimension of the relationships that trigger a new energetic development and change in the spatial direction of the urbanization development is the outcome of changing development policies of each period. Throughout the period of founding of towns and subsequently the growth of towns and cities shows also transitions in the rise of modernity for the urban peoples whose experience began with rural self-sufficient agricultural activities to the present metropolitan lifestyles. Today cities become the windows to global linkages and interdependence; No one city can survive on its own, and thus each city commands huge carbon footprints. The conversion of agricultural land in the periphery of urbanized built-up areas following uncontrollable urban sprawl around the KLEMUR urbanized areas at the scale of the state has produced vulnerable localities when the urbanized areas intrude into the people’s farm areas. Agriculture is being threatened. Those people who depends on their lands for sustenance are going to face the risk of looking for a new work opportunities elsewhere. The land surrounding the converted agricultural areas are open to speculation, hence the people on those land face new risk from the urban speculators. More risks are faced by those people in the localities that have seen lands in their midst being converted to small scale industries or at worse illegal industries as seen at the regional or basin level. Conflicting land uses in such a case are detrimental to the people’s well-being.

13h10-13h30 Q/A + discussion

13h30-14h30 Lunch (buffet)

14h30-17h20 Panel 3

Activity systems

Conveners: Andrew Marton (UVIC) & Etienne Monin (TELEMME)

Peripheral and diffuse urbanized areas offer a distinctive range of constraints and opportunities in terms of the activities they facilitate or hinder. They also allow combinations of “urban” and “non-urban” activities on a daily basis, which in turn inform distinctive forms of “urbanity”. Of particular relevance here are combinations of agricultural and non-agricultural activities, the local production

of food, and outdoor leisure activities in one's immediate vicinity all allowed by the hybrid urban and rural nature of diffuse urbanization. Papers in this panel explore the patterns of activities and practices that develop in diffuse cities and territories and discuss whether they point to the emergence of distinctive ways of life. They also address economic interdependencies at the scale of urban regions.

14h30-14h40 Introduction

14h40-15h10 Diffuse Urbanisation: the Malaysian Experience

Abdul Samad Hadi (LESTARI)

The presentation will examine diffuse urbanisation in the Malaysian context of space economy by examining the spread of urban land use and related physical activities and also urban lifestyles in the areas extending beyond the existing city defined urban boundary. To give a sense of reality to the urbanisation process in the country it will examine the urbanisation process through four layers of urbanisation history, stretching briefly from the time of before founding the modern urban centres by the British administration to the present day, to bring out the changing urbanisation experience of the local people from the margin to full urban involvement. A simple model was generated to capture the change in lifestyle. The paper will rely mainly on published data, views expressed by main researchers on the Malaysian urban centres and our own focus observations. From the information gathered we would like to suggest that in the first layer of time about 400-500 years ago, the entre-port port of Melaka had limited impacts on the local people even after the Portuguese invasion and also after the Dutch administration in the 17th century. It was the British intervention and subsequently during the British administration time, 1874 onwards urban centres were founded and towns grew in the country. But the fact that these urban entities were being peopled by the British administrators and support workers while retail businesses were mainly in the hands of cross border migrants the local people at best remained at the margin participating as household helpers and blue collar workers, without permanent houses in these centres except those in the urban 'kampongs'. The British initiated towns offered more opportunities to participate in urban activities, although in the margin of the urban economic structure at first but by the middle of the 20th century opportunities were more widespread including white collar workers. Wider opportunities in education, the police and army helped the local people to participate widely in the paid occupations. Their life style was however path dependent on the uniformed occupations and in the British administrative structure. In the rural areas the local people took to rubber small holding for cash. Thus, they had engaged in modern and urban based activity. The third urbanisation history layer was initiated by the New Economic Policy of the Independent government with the twin aims to eradicate poverty and to restructure the Malaysian society such that no one ethnic group is to be known by its economic pre-occupation in the 1970. Through foreign investments industries for export began to make their presence. The local people participated in the industrial production. In the last two decades, the fourth urban layer saw urban explosion generated by wide ranging drivers, with more people making towns and cities as their homes. Their participation in the urban activities was widespread horizontally and vertically.

15h10-15h40 Scaling up, scaling down: State rescaling along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

Neha Sami (IIHS)

The Government of India has begun to develop specific types of industrial and economic development policies over the last couple of decades that have led to the emergence of different kinds of settlements. This model of growth draws heavily on the successes of other East Asian countries such as China and South Korea where particular zones were developed to facilitate export-oriented industrialisation. The most recent, and perhaps one of the most ambitious strategies, is the development of industrial corridors between major Indian cities, which the Government of India has embraced as a key development strategy. In this paper, we focus explicitly on the planning and governance arrangements along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), focusing on two states (Gujarat and Rajasthan) through which the majority of the corridor passes. In particular, we ask what the planning, and implementation of megaprojects such as the DMIC implies for state rescaling and restructuring in the Indian context.

15h40-16h10 Diffuse urbanization in Chinese countryside. Evidences from lower Yangtze delta

Andrea Palmioli (AUSSEER-HKU)

The current research investigates the spatial dynamics of diffuse urbanization occurring in rural areas of lower Yangtze delta region. Territorial structures as result of interlaced urban and rural areas, have their own inertia and tend to stratify and consolidate through time overlaps. In contrast to current Chinese metropolitan leapfrogging, predicated on the erasure of pre-existent heritage, this historical palimpsest and its resulting resistance, could affect the logic of the development and stakeholder actions. This study hypothesizes that there are preliminary elements for the definition of a diffuse development model which originates spatially and socially from rural matrix and which is characterized by forms of on-site urbanization. Processes of diffuse urbanization have led to ongoing diffusion of settlements with formation of new networks and functional clusters of enterprises scattered over the countryside. Consequentially, this mode of productivity has in turn reshaped the relationships between the natural environment, economy and local communities. The research ultimately argues that there is an urgent need to reconsider the programmatic sequence that underlies the morphology of the mega urban region by attending to its simultaneous development of rural and urban physically disjointed systems.

16h10-16h40 Food Production and Leisure Activity Systems in the Lower Yangzi Delta : Hybrid Spaces of Production and Consumption in a "Diffuse City" in China

Andrew Marton (UVIC)

This presentation explores the collapsing dualism of food production and leisure consumption spaces in the outskirts of Shanghai in China's lower Yangzi delta. Consolidation and commercialization of the food production landscape increasingly intersects with new spaces of outdoor leisure activity where in-situ rurality is consumed. These hybrid spaces of production and consumption activity systems are a key characteristic of diffuse city regions in China and are often

associated with extensive relocation and spatial concentration of rural residents – both living and ancestral. This separation of people from “their” land is juxtaposed by counter imperatives which bring “urban” residents back to the countryside to consume (re-) constructed “natural” or traditional landscapes. Case studies of particular sites in the lower Yangzi delta highlight opportunities and challenges for reconceptualizing patterns of activity and practice, and which consider the emergence of distinctive ways of life in rapidly transforming diffuse cities and territories in China.

16h40-17h10 The agro-industrialization of desakota, between diffusion and concentration : an analysis in the Lower Yangzi delta

Étienne Monin (TELEMME)

Agro-industrialization in developed economies occurred after some decades of concentration of farm structures and is still an ongoing process. Rural exodus emptied countrysides of their peasantries, and gave place to broadened – and much less – individual farms, in the midst of depopulated places. The Green revolution experienced in Pacific Asia in the same period involved similar technologies but did not end with an equivalent demise of rural settlements. Instead, diffuse urbanization around biggest cities showed the persistence of small-scale, thus intensive, peasant farming supplying cities with massive food production. These conditions are nowadays reframed by « Metropolization » process in urbanized Asia. The agrofood sector has grown up, triggered by urban consumers, and supported by national policies. Local development plans and economic rationalities determine land uses at the expense of vernacular practices. Under these conditions, can further agricultural modernization avoid mechanisms of farm concentration as well as the removal of peasant livelihood ? Observations in Yangzi delta (China) will be used to argue and comment on the seemingly diffuse agro-industrialization that is actually taking place.

17h10-17h20 Q/A + discussion

17h20-17h30 Break

17h30-19h Keynote Talk (1)

Diffusing Urbanization Deciphering the Spatial Assemblages of 21st Century Urbanization

Terry McGee (The University of British Columbia)

Discussant: Charles Goldblum (AUSSER)

I want to organize my presentation around ideas raised in the position paper prepared by the organizers of the seminar. I like the interdisciplinary thrust of the proposal and particularly the recognition that the project should offer a “framework” at an operative scale” which would allow the investigation of the “urban form and materiality broadly conceived as embedded within “ natural-artificial environments” as the focus of the seminar. The position paper also recognizes the importance of the political, economic, social and cultural forces that drive the urbanization process that are, though time, interacting with existing in-situ territorial and societal realities

embodied in the making of “the urban” which offers many possibilities for diverse realities of “the urban” to emerge.

Thus there are many approaches that can be adopted to the study of urbanization. In this presentation I want to focus on the issue of urban form and materiality forged through the interaction of physical and human forces which has been labeled the anthropocene reflecting the fact that in this current era human activity has become a dominant influence on climate and the environment. This is occurring at a time that in which a growing proportion of the global population is living in urban places creating a condition that Brenner has labeled of “planetary urbanization: thus we now live for the first time in an urban world which is central to our understanding of the challenges of the 21st century

The major part of the presentation explores the issue of how to “interrogate” the study of the complexity of the urbanization process and its result, “the urban”, as a global process as it embedded in the context of territorial sites of “the urban.”

The presentation is organized into five parts.

- a) Positioning the researcher.
- b) Theory The state of knowledge about Urbanization.
- c) Practice: Focus on the spatial framing of “the urban”. The idea of “spatial assemblages of ‘the urban’ . Flows, Networks and Hybridity.
- d) Case Studies of Spatial Urban Assemblages in Malaysia
 - a) Mega-urban: Kuala Lumpur
 - b) Urbanizing Corridors N.W. Malaya
 - c) Rural-urban Hybridity: Desakota
- e) Conjectures. Contextual Pathways for 21st Century Urbanization.

Day 3 - April 12th

Venue: Campus University of Paris East
Building Bienvenue - Room A017

8h45 Coffee

9h00-10h30 Keynote Talk (2)

" Diffuse City and Horizontal Metropolis"

Paola Vigano' (EPFL)

Discussant: Andrea Palmioli (AUSSER-HKU)

10h30-13h00 Panel 4

Territorial and Urban ecologies

Convener: Margot Pellegrino (Lab'Urba) and Rémi de Bercegol (PRODIG)

Diffuse urbanization has traditionally been subject to various forms of criticism for its (mainly infrastructural) costs, its lack of social or functional diversity, and more recently its allegedly unsustainable environmental costs (in terms of land, water and energy use in particular). Papers in this session confront these criticisms to empirical evidence, especially in terms of the metabolism and "imprint" of diffuse urbanization areas and populations, and question the "superiority" of the compact city. They also reflect on the "metabolic" interdependencies between urban cores and their regional environment in terms of provision of water, food, energy and various raw materials, of flood risks, of land use conflicts, etc., and how they are (or not) regulated and managed.

10h30-10h40 Introduction

10h40-11h10 « Managing Waste Flow for Sustainability Within the Diffuse Urbanization Process in The Langat Basin, Malaysia »

Ahmad Fariz Mohamed (LESTARI)

Urbanization process has connected big cities and small cities while accelerated development process of urban fringe and rural areas in Malaysia. Example of this process could be seen in The Langat Basin, Malaysia, where Kuala Lumpur is well connected with other city especially Kajang, Bangi, Putrajaya, Seremban, Shah Alam, Nilai and Seremban. These processes have also stimulated many property development outside of the jurisdiction boundary of the Local Government of the cities. As cities and its surrounding areas grow, its metabolism process

increases, which increases waste generation as one of its byproducts. People who live in the diffuse areas have access to many resources and some of them are high income earners with high quality life style. Therefore in reference to waste generation, these populations also have a metabolism process and will generate almost similar type and amount of wastes in comparison to the city people. However wastes generated in these diffuse areas are not well managed and regulated as it is not within the jurisdiction of the Local Government of any cities in the Langat Basin. However observation conducted shows that the wastes generated were sent to the same landfill as other cities in the Basin. With lack of waste generation information from the diffuse areas, the need to understand the waste flow from the diffuse areas and the cities areas are critical to ensure sustainable waste management in the Langat Basin.

11h10-11h40 « Can outer suburbs resist densification and yet be durable? A polycentric and multi-scale approach »

Olivier Bonin (LVMT)

Designing development scenarios for hinterland areas targeting a greater energy sobriety is a great challenge, because inhabitants are reluctant to densification and strategies to decrease car use are generally ineffective. It is thus necessary to tackle the issue to design a compact and open city, while preserving lower density areas and direct access to nature, which are among the most thought after characteristics of hinterland areas.

We present an original approach that takes into account the expectations of the inhabitants and the actions of the local decision makers to design trajectories of development reconciling the history of each territory and the lifestyles of their inhabitants with the expectations of sustainable development. The definition of coherent land-use and transport scenarios has led us to an approach hybridising the now classical concepts of transit-and-active-mode-oriented development with a fractal approach of the city. The scenarios have been evaluated on all the components of sustainable development by mobisim, a land-use and transport integrated model of simulation developed by ThéMA.

11h40-12h10 « Sustaining urban biodiversity and ecosystem services in the context of diffuse urbanization: a case study of greater Kuala Lumpur / Klang Valley, Malaysia»

Shaharuddin Mohamad Ismail (LESTARI)

Rapid urbanization invariably affects the extent of natural resources and green space in the cities. Urban expansion to accommodate the increasing population and economic activities are constantly threatening the existing forest areas and green spaces. In this regard, it is estimated that by 2020, 75 percent of Malaysian population will be residing in cities and major urban centers. The pressure on existing forest and green spaces will increase thus affecting the general wellbeing of city dwellers. This trend is evident in Kuala Lumpur the capital of Malaysia. The Economic Transformation Programme launched in 2010 identified Greater Kuala Lumpur / Klang Valley as one of the sectors to enhance and spearhead the economic growth towards a developed nation status in 2020. Currently the region is home to six million residents about 20 percent of the total population of Malaysia. This figure is expected to increase to 10 million people in 2020. The main aim is to transform Greater Kuala Lumpur / Klang Valley into highly connected city where

people can enjoy many facilities and service being livable as a vibrant urban metropolis. It also aspires to be the top 20 most livable city globally by 2020. For the past several decades the expansion of Kuala Lumpur city center has greatly expanded and diffuse through the connection of smaller towns and urban centres such as Putrajaya, Shah Alam, Petaling Jaya, Klang, Kajang, Selayang, Ampang Jaya and Sepang. This expansion process undoubtedly has encroached into forest areas and green space in Greater Kuala Lumpur / Klang Valley region. Consequently reducing the sizes of natural resources of the area. The diffused nature of urban expansion has also fragmented the available forest and green spaces. As a result the areas are small, isolated and scattered in the Greater Kuala Lumpur / Klang Valley region. Eventhough the areas are small, they are significance in protecting and conserving urban flora and fauna. This paper will explore the pattern and scale of fragmentation of forest and green space in connection with the diffuse urbanization process. The paper will also highlight the extent of biological diversity and their crucial roles in the provision of ecosystem services to city residents.

12h10-12h40 « Energy assessment of suburban neighborhoods : insights from Wallonia (Belgium) and perspectives for a suburban renewal »

Anne-Françoise Marique (Université de Liège)

The aim of the talk is to present a method to assess the energy efficiency of suburban areas, taking into account both energy efficiency of buildings and the impacts of location and urban form on the energy balance of suburban areas. The method is applied to the Walloon region of Belgium and perspectives for a sustainable suburban renewal are proposed.

12h40-13h Q/A + discussion

13h00-14h30 Lunch Break

14h30-16h30 Workshop among the participants

16h30-17h Conclusions

SPEAKERS' BIOGRAPHIES

Dr. Natacha AVELINE

Natacha Aveline-Dubach is a permanent CNRS research director at Géographie-cités, a member of the Graduate School of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and a lecturer at Science Po. Her research focuses on property development, housing issues and real estate financialization in East Asian cities. She graduated in urban studies from EHESS (PhD) and University Lyon 2 (HDR). She has also language proficiency in Japanese (INALCO) and in Mandarin Chinese (HSK 4). She spent more than ten years in Asia, mainly in Japan, as a visiting scholar in several universities (Tokyo Metropolitan, Kyoto, Waseda, Tokyo, Keio, Hong Kong). From 2006 to 2010 she served as director of the CNRS North Asia regional office based in Tokyo. She was also a member of the National Committee for Scientific Research during the term 2011-2015. Currently she leads the EU-funded project MEDIUM (2015-2018) on urbanization in China's medium-sized cities, and is involved in the ODESSA project on comparative aging-in-place in France, the UK and China.

Dr. Rémi de BERCEGOL

Rémi de Bercegol is a geographer and research fellow at the National Centre of Scientific Research (PRODIG, UMR 8586). His research deals with world urbanization and the transformation of cities from the Global South, mainly observed through the filter of essential services (drinking water, sanitation, waste management, and energy) in India, Kenya and Tanzania. Rémi de Bercegol has just published « Small Towns and Decentralization in India » (2017, Delhi: Springer). His recent research on India looks at waste management in Delhi. He looks at the effect of waste management policies that promote technical systems presented as « modern », such as the waste-to-energy plants. Rémi de Bercegol is a member of the project ORVA2D (Organisation de la Valorisation des Déchets dans les pays en Développement) managed by the department ESO (University of Maine/CNRS). On this topic, he was involved in an itinerant photo exhibition entitled La mise en image du rebus with the research network Sociétés Urbaines et Déchets (directed by the UMR CITERES/CNRS/University of Tours).

Dr. Olivier BONIN

Olivier Bonin has conducted research in Statistics, geographical information science and quantitative geography at IGN (the French mapping institute) before joining the LVMT (Laboratoire Ville Mobilité Transport – City Mobility Transport, UMR T 9403) in Marne-La-Vallée. Mostly with theoretical and modeling approaches, he works on urban morphogenesis, Transit-Oriented Development as well as on cartography and on epistemological issues in modeling applied to social sciences. He is deputy director of LVMT since 2013.

Dr. Antoine BRES

Antoine Brès is d.p.l.g architect and PhD in Urbanism and Urban Development of the University of Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne where he taught till last year. He is a member of the research laboratory Géographie-Cités (University of Paris 1- Panthéon-Sorbonne) and partner of Brès+Mariolle, architecture and urbanism firm. His work is focused on the scattered urbanization (suburban and rural) and on the territorial dimension of mobilities. He recently published a book entitled *Figures discrètes de l'urbain, à la rencontre des réseaux et des territoires* (MétisPresses, 2015) and co-edited *Territoire frugal, la France des campagnes à l'heure des métropoles* (MétisPresses, à paraître en 2017).

Dr. Minah CHOI

Minah Choi is an architect and urban planner. She got her PhD in Architecture from the University of Paris 8. She is a permanent research fellow at the Korean Land & Housing Corporation and at the Presidential Commission for Architectural Policies (Seoul). She used to teach at Samyook University and to conduct research at the Seoul Development Institute. Her research mainly deals with the development of linear urbanization in South Korea.

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Laure Criqui is an international urban development specialist. She is a research fellow at IDDRI (think-tank for Sustainable Development and International Relations). After a master at the London School of Economics in 2005, she worked at the French embassy in Morocco on urban issues and at Isted for European cooperation of the French Ministry of Sustainable Development. From 2010 to 2014, she did a PhD in urban studies at LATTIS / University Paris-Est on the extension of electricity, water and sanitation networks in the popular settlements of Delhi and Lima. Laure Criqui is a member of the professional associations AdP-Developing cities and N-Aerus of European researchers on urbanisation in the South. She is also the president of réseau Projection (network of young professionals working for urban basic services).

Dr. Adele ESPOSITO

Adele Esposito is a permanent CNRS research fellow at AUSSER (UMR 3329) and a lecturer at SciencesPo Paris. Her research mainly deals with the politics of heritage and collective identities in Southeast Asian cities. She graduated in Architecture and Urban Planning at the Polytechnic School of Turin (Italy) and has also attended extensive training in Khmer and Indonesian languages at INALCO. She is co-editor of the book series Asian Heritages published by Amsterdam University Press and a member of the editorial board of the Research Federation Urban Futures.

Prof. Charles GOLDBLUM

Charles Goldblum is emeritus professor in urban planning at the University of Paris 8 and former director of the French Institute of Planning. He is currently associated researcher at AUSSER/IPRAUS Research Laboratory (CNRS/ENSAPB). He is a specialist in Southeast Asian urban studies, his ongoing research being focusing on heritage policies, attitudes and issues in the changing context of Southeast Asian metropolitan development. He is the author of several papers on urban policies in cities like Bangkok, Phnom Penh or Singapore and a co-editor for several books dealing with urban planning and development in Southeast Asia, namely: *Transitions urbaines en Asie du Sud-Est. De la métropolisation et de ses formes dérivées* (IRD/IRASEC, 2017); *Territoires de l'urbain en Asie du Sud-Est. Métropolisations en mode mineur* (CNRS, 2012); *Vientiane, architecture d'une capitale. Traces, formes, structures, projets* (Recherches, 2010); *Spatial Planning for a Sustainable Singapore* (Springer, 2008). He is also a member of the Editorial Board of the IIAS Publications "Asian Cities Series" – Amsterdam University Press.

Prof. Abdul Samad HADI

Abdul Samad Hadi is Emeritus Professor at the Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), a multidisciplinary institute within the structure of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. He is a specialist of urban and regional development, with backgrounds in economics, land planning, and sustainability issues. He involved in integrated research in balancing trade-offs between environment and development, and participated in teaching and training and policy formulation and building in Kuala Lumpur region and Malaysia, for which LESTARI has been dedicated.

Prof. Shaharuddin IDRUS

Late Dr. Shaharudin Idrus was a senior fellow and Head, Industry and Community Partnerships (HEJIM) at Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). His area of expertise was sustainable urban ecosystem and geographical information system (GIS).

Dr. Joël IDT

Joel Idt is urban planner, sociologist and engineer. He is assistant professor in urban planning at University of Paris East Marne la Vallée, and researcher at Lab'urba. His work focuses on the analysis of urban public policies, and particularly on the relationship between technics and politics in public decision-making. He has studied steering mechanisms of major urban development projects and major infrastructure projects, in France and Europe. He now focuses on more "ordinary" practices of public stakeholders. This orientation leads him to work on diffuse urbanization. He analyzed the negotiations between public and private stakeholders in processes of "spontaneous" densification in urban peripheries.

Dr. Nicolas MAISETTI

Nicolas Maisetti is a doctor in political science (Paris I University, 2012) and post-doctoral fellow at the Laboratoire Techniques, Territoires et Sociétés (LATTTS, CNRS). His research deals with the internationalisation of metropolitan spaces. He published *Opération Culturelle et pouvoirs urbains* (L'Harmattan, 2015) about Marseille European Capital of Culture and *Marseille, ville du monde* (Karthala, 2017) about the role of policy narrative in internationalising cities.

Dr. Anne-Françoise MARIQUE

Anne-Françoise Marique is a research engineer in architecture and urban planning at the University of Liège. She holds a PhD degree in engineering sciences. Her main research areas deals with sustainable architecture and the energy efficiency of built environments, with a particular focus at the neighborhood scale.

Prof. Andrew M. MARTON

Andrew Marton is a Professor in the Department of Pacific and Asian Studies, and Director of the Centre for Asia Pacific Initiatives at the University of Victoria, Canada. He specializes in contemporary Chinese studies. His research revolves around the study of patterns and processes of spatial economic transformation in China's extended metropolitan regions, with a particular focus on the lower Yangzi delta. Prior to his appointment at the University of Victoria in 2012, he held positions at the National University of Singapore and the University of Nottingham, for which he served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, and led the strategic development of Nottingham's Institute for Contemporary Chinese Studies which culminated in the creation of the new School of Contemporary Chinese Studies in 2007, located in Ningbo, China.

Dr. Juliette MAULAT

Juliette Maulat is lecturer in urban planning at the University of Paris 1 and a member of the Géographie-Cités research team. Her research mainly focuses on planning theory and practices, land-use-transport integration and urban development projects around railway stations in France and Canada.

Prof. Terry McGEE

Emeritus Professor Terry McGee is an urban geographer and social scientist. He was the former director of the Institute of Asian Research at the University of British Columbia. He is currently carrying ongoing research for a book on 'The Southeast Asian City Revisited' (tentative title) funded by research grants from the Institute of Asian Research UBC; research on the sustainability of Asian mega-regions with funded by the University of Tokyo; and research on Malaysian urbanization with colleagues at the University Kebangsaan, Malaysia.

Dr. Romain MELOT

Romain Melot is research fellow (sociology) at the National Institute for Research on Agriculture (Institut National de Recherche Agronomique, INRA) - research unit Inra-Sadapt, AgroParisTech, Université Paris Saclay. He is also assistant director of the research unit Inra-Sadapt. He conducts research in the field of legal sociology and explores various issues of land use conflicts and the social uses of law. Relying on statistical inquiries and case studies, the methodology of his works copes with empirical objects like contractual negotiations, legal consciousness, legal expertise, production and interpretation of rules at the local level. His studies particularly focus on the way local actors resort to courts. Within this frame, he investigates land use issues and property rights, in a transverse perspective, dealing both with civil law and public law.

Dr. Shahrudin MOHAMAD ISMAIL

Shahrudin Mohamad Ismail is a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). He began his career in the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia in February 1977 as a Forest Planning Officer after obtaining B.Sc. Forestry (UPM). He received his MSc in forest management from Australian National University in 1983. Since then, he had held several positions in the department, as its State Director Forestry in Negeri Sembilan/Melaka and Selangor, and as the Deputy of Director-General of Forestry in charge of Forestry Operations until his retirement in 2006. In his administrative capacity, he was involved in the implementation of Malaysian Criteria and Indicators (MC&I) for sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. At international level he was an active member of Malaysian delegation at the International Tropical Timber Organizations (ITTO) since 1996 and FAO Committee on forestry. Currently, his research interests focus primarily in the field of forestry such as ecotourism, urban forest and payment for ecosystem services as well as forest sustainability studies. He was also involved in environmental education research through volunteerism. He was instrumental in setting up Eco-volunteers club in UKM.

Prof. Ahmad Fariz MOHAMED

Ahmad Fariz obtained his PhD in Environment Management System majoring in Environmental Management System (EMS) and hazardous waste management from Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia in 2007. He was conferred MSc. in Environmental Science from University of East Anglia, United Kingdom, 1998 and B.Sc. (Hons) in Ecology from Universiti Malaya, Malaysia, 1994. He has a 20 years' experience of teaching and research in waste management, industrial metabolism and Industrial ecosystem for sustainability. He also involved in research on urban livability, transfer of clean technology, Life Cycle Assessment and industrial pollution management and prevention. Currently he hold a position as the Associate Professor/ Senior Fellow at the Institute for The Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Dr. Étienne MONIN

Étienne Monin is a geographer and agronomist, interested in issues of agricultural and rural development in the vicinity of metropolitan regions. His works specialize on contemporary China, with a recent focus on lower Yangzi delta region. In his PhD in geography, completed at Paris 1 University, he analyzed rural-urban transition in the Shanghai countryside during the 2000s decade. He explored the integration of agriculture into food systems, territorial planning and environmental governance. Since 2016, he is a lecturer in geography at Paris 8 University and Aix-Marseille University, France.

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Andrea Palmioli has a Bachelor of Science degree and a Master degree in Architecture from the IUAV University of Architecture in Venice. He is currently completing a Ph.D in Urban Planning and Territorial Management in a joint degree program at the EDVTT University of Paris-Est in France and at the IUAV Postgraduate School of Urbanism, University of Architecture in Venice, Italy. His research investigates global and local intersections of spatial restructuring in extended Chinese metropolitan regions with a particular focus on the rural industrialization in the lower Yangzi River delta.

Dr. Margot PELLEGRINO

Margot Pellegrino is an Assistant Professor at University of Eastern Paris. Her PhD was awarded in the field of architecture and urban planning, and her emphases include the relationships between thermal comfort, energy-related uses and behavior, building characteristics and energy consumption, through the adoption of interdisciplinary approaches. Some of her (already completed) collaborative projects include: "ENERGIHAB - Residential energy consumption" and "EUREQUA: Multidisciplinary evaluation and environmental neighborhood upgrade". Her ongoing collaborative projects feature: "MApUCE: Applied modeling in urban climate and energy": "VITE!: City and energy transition" and "MESH: Morphology: Environment, Sustainability and Human comfort". Margot coordinates along with S. Jaglin the research team entitled "Cities and Energy" with the Labex "Urban Futures" unit.

Dr. Neha SAMI

Neha Sami is Senior consultant at the Indian Institute for Indian Settlements, Bengaluru, where she works on the political economy of land and governance in urban India. She is also interested in issues of brownfield redevelopment and planning for climate change. Neha holds a PhD in urban and regional planning from University of Michigan, USA, after Management Studies in Mumbai University, India, and Yale University, USA. She has worked with the Boston Redevelopment Authority as an analyst with the Economic Development Division. She has also worked as a consultant with the Environment and Sustainable Development Division of the UN-ESCAP (Bangkok).

Prof. Paola VIGANO'

Paola Vigano' is an architect and urban planner, prizewinner of the Grand Prix d'Urbanisme in 2013. She teaches at the architecture school of Venice (IUAV) and in several universities across the world. She authored the book *Les Territoires de l'urbanisme. Le projet comme producteur de connaissance* (Genève, MétisPresses, 2014).