

Program

The Interconnected City
in Germany and China

Sino-German Workshop
on Urbanization and
Urban Development

13–17th August 2018
TU Berlin

Marchstraße 23
10587 Berlin
Room 0.016 | ground floor

Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Venue



Technische Universität Berlin - China Center
Marchstraße 23
10587 Berlin

Main Conference Room:	0.016 ground floor
Panel Rooms:	0.010 ground floor 2.068 2nd floor
Catering:	0.015 ground floor

Project partners

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www.china.tu-berlin.de/urbanixx

About the workshop

The workshop “The Interconnected City in Germany and China” at the China Center (TU Berlin) aims to bring together scholars and practitioners from the fields of urbanization and city development who have relevant experience in both Germany and China. The workshop will discuss a variety of sociological, technological, and economic aspects related to the city by highlighting spatial, temporal and ethical challenges in the urban sphere. In doing so, the workshop will increase understanding of the current challenges of the interconnected city.

Specific topics and approaches may include: challenges in technology, society, urban design, economics, mobility, government, history, energy, or ecology. More specific topics may address, e.g., digitalization (smart cities), local business networks, social intra-urban- and rural-urban networks, the interdependencies of the formal and informal spheres, intermodal passenger transport, reciprocity of improving and declining of neighborhoods, spatial interactions within the natural environment, questions of power distribution and participation, etc.

The workshop is organized by URBANI[XX], the German-Chinese Alumni Network on Urbanization and Urban Development. The intention of URBANI[XX] is to promote and strengthen the network of science, business, and politics within the fields of urbanization and urban development. Thereby the encouragement of sustainable cooperation structures and research networks will strengthen and mutually benefit both countries.

Day 1 | Monday, 13th August

Opening Ceremony and Keynote I

09:00 - 09:30	Registration at China Center Room 0.015
09:30 - 09:45	Welcome addresses: Dr. Sigrun Abels and Evelina Skurski of TU Berlin
09:45 - 10:30	Keynote Speech I Keynote I Room 0.016 <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p>SHI Ming</p> <p>Stadt und Wasser – der nächste Flaschenhals für Chinas Urbanisierung?</p> </div>
10:30 - 11:15	Icebreaker with Philipp Mahltig and Group Picture
11:15 - 11:30	Coffee / Tea Break

Inputs and Excursion

11:30 - 12:30 Panel 1 and 2	
Panel 1 Room 0.016 Chair: Prof. Bettina Gransow <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p>Lisa Melcher</p> <p>The Production of Spatial Plans Sichuanese Towns: Planners' Conflicting Roles and Tasks</p> </div>	Panel 2 Room 0.010 Chair: Shi Ming <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p>LIU Hanxin</p> <p>Urban Furniture and Urban Life in Germany and China</p> </div>
GAO Xiaoxue <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p>Knowledges of Chinese City: Socialhistorical Continuation and Disrupture</p> </div>	BU Yijie <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p>15-minute Community-Life Circle in Pudong, Shanghai</p> </div>

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch Break

13:30 - 15:00 **Panel 3 and 4**

Panel 3 | Room 0.016
 Chair:
 Prof. Li Keping

HE Rui

**The International Experience
of Planning and
Construction of New Town
and its Reference to the
Planning of Xiong'an,
a New District in China**

LE Huiying

**Time and Space Battle: How
to Build a 'Home' for People
in a Creative City?**

ZHANG Chi

**Development and Planning
of the Surrounding Area of
High-Speed Train Stations: A
Practice in Xiongan New Area
based on Empirical Study of
Samples in China**

Panel 4 | Room 0.010
 Chair:
 Dr. Eva Sternfeld

**Dr. Dominika Kalinowska
and LI Jingzhu**

**Urban Logistics in China –
the Case of Beijing**

Dr. BO Lizhi

**Urban Density Challenge
in Big Cities of China:
Shanghai and Hangzhou**

Dr. PAN Tao

**Changsha GHG Emission
Peaking Action Plan:
A City-Led Approach to
Low Carbon Development.**

15:00 - 15:30 **Feedback**

15:30 - 16:00 Coffee / Tea Break

16:00 - 17:30 **Excursion I: TU Campus Tour**
 Meeting Point: ground floor at the China Center, Marchstraße 23

17:30 - 19:00 Free Time

Dinner and Networking

19:00 Welcome Dinner

Petrocelli's Bar
 Address:
 Savignyplatz, 10623 Berlin
 - about 15 min walking distance from the China Center;
 next S-Bahn station: 'Savignyplatz'

Day 2 | Tuesday, 14th August

Keynote II and Inputs

09:30 - 09:45 Welcome Back
09:45 - 10:15 Keynote Speech

Keynote II | Room 0.016

LI Keping

Der Kampf gegen den städtischen Verkehrsstau

10:15 - 11:15 Panel 5

Panel 5 - Room 0.016
Chair:
Dr. Josefine Fokdal

Prof. FENG Gequn

The Transformation of China's Urban Neighborhood in a Spatial Perspective

Kimiko Suda

The Figure of the "Yizu" (蚁族) in China's Cultural Discourse about Gender and Class in Urban Space

11:15 - 11:30 Coffee/Tea Break

11:30 - 13:00 Panel 6, 7 and 8

Panel 6 - Room 0.016
Chair:
Prof. Bettina Gransow

Dr. HUANG Yingming

Informality as a Strategy: Land Institutional Change and Urban Redevelopment in the Pearl River Delta, China

Ryanne Flock

Civilizing Urban Public Space in the New Millennia: An Analysis of Ideology and Governance Strategies

Dr. TAN Xiaohong

"Small Property" Housing in China: Illegal but Informally Tolerated?

Panel 7 - Room 0.010
Chair:
Dr. Eva Sternfeld

Prof. GUO Haixin and Yin Huachen

Urban Vegetable Supply - Options for a More Sustainable Approach

Prof. GUO Haixin and Yin Huachen

China's Real Estate Bubble and Future Options for the Use of Unused Built-Up Space

Roman Mendle

Smart Cities are a Tool. Sustainability is the Goal.

Panel 8 - 2.068
Chair:
Dr. Ágota Révész

LI Pengyun

Urban Transformation in Dortmund - From Secondary to Tertiary

TANG Yiming

A City-Region Polycentricity Study Based on the Firm-Based Network: A Case of Strong Industries in Rhine-Ruhr, Germany

CHEN Siqi

Socio-Spatial Interaction (SSI): Design Strategies on Promoting Wellbeing of "Wartezustand" Elementary Schoolaged Refugees in Berlin

13:00 - 14:00 Lunch Break

Feedback and Input

14:00 - 14:30 Feedback

14:30 - 16:00 Visit Conscious City Lab, Institut of architecture (IfA, TU Berlin)

16:00 - 18:30 Individual Dinner/Free Time

Excursion and Networking

18:30 - 22:00 Excursion II: River Tour through Berlin

Reederei Riedel
boarding at 'Hansabrücke'

Address:
Altonaer Straße/Levetzowstraße
10555 Berlin

Day 3 | Wednesday, 15th August

Exchange and Networking

09:30 - 09:45 **Welcome Back**

09:45 - 10:15 **External Input I**

Input | Room 0.016

Stefan Schirmer

Entwicklung eines energieeffizienten Quartiers in China am Beispiel von Tongli

10:15 - 11:15 **World Cafe: Best Practice Experience, Dr. Tania Becker and Philipp Mahltig**

11:15 - 11:30 **Coffee/Tea Break**

11:30 - 12:30 **World Cafe: Best Practice Experience Dr. Tania Becker and Philipp Mahltig**

12:30 - 14:00 **Lunch at Café am Salzufer**

Café am Salzufer

Address:

Salzufer 13, 10587 Berlin

- about 5 min walking distance from the China Center

Exchange and Networking

14:00 - 14:30 **External Input II**

Input | Room 0.016

Silvan Hagenbrock

**CITYMAKERS:
China - Germany**

14:30 - 16:30 **Research and Development**

Input | Room 0.016

Hannes Langguth, Bastian Kubsch, Tu-Anh Fay

**Research and Development
at TU Berlin and
Chinese Universities**

16:30 - 18:30 **Excursion III: Walktour to Berlin Government District**

18:30 **Individual Dinner/Free time**



Day 4 | Thursday, 16th August

Wrap Up

- 09:30 - 09:45 **Welcome Back**
- 09:45 - 11:15 **Wrap Up Session:**
Dr. Sigrun Abels, Dr. Tania Becker and Philipp Mahltig
- 11:15 - 11:30 **Coffee/Tea Break**
- 11:30 - 12:30 **Wrap Up Session:**
Dr. Sigrun Abels, Dr. Tania Becker and Philipp Mahltig
- 12:30 - 16:30 **Individual Lunch / Free Time**

Excursion

- 16:30 - 19:00 **Excursion IV: Riksha and Bike Tour through Berlin**
- Meeting Point:**
Main Entrance at the Berlin TV-Tower
Address:
Panoramastraße 1A, 10178 Berlin
- Next Subway/S-Bahn Station: Alexanderplatz, Lines: U2, U5, U8, S3, S5, S7, S9, S75



- 19:00 **Joint Farewell Dinner and Handover of Certificates**
- Restaurant Jolly**
Address:
Am Kupfergraben 4/4A, 10117 Berlin
- Next Subway/S-Bahn Station: Friedrichstraße, Lines: U6, S1, S2, S3, S5, S7, S9, S25, S75

Day 5 | Friday, 17th August

Excursion

- 10:00 - 11:00 **Excursion V**
- Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing**
Address:
Am Köllnischen Park 3
10179 Berlin
- Next Subway/S-Bahn Stations: S/U Jannowitzbrücke
Lines: U8, S5, S9, S75, or U Märkisches Museum
Line: U2
- 11:00 - 12:30 **Excursion VI**
- City Museum Berlin**
Address:
Poststraße 13-14, 10178 Berlin
- Next Subway Station: Klosterstraße, Line: U2
- 12:30 - 14:00 **Individual Lunch**
- 14:00 - 16:00 **Excursion VII**
- Urban Gardening Project: 'Prinzessinnengärten'**
Address:
Prinzenstraße 35-38, 10969 Berlin
- Next Subway Station: Moritzplatz, Line: U8
- 16:00 **Individual Departure / Free Time**

Speakers

Keynote Speakers

SHI Ming

Shi Ming, geboren in Beijing 1957, arbeitet seit 1990 als freier Journalist und Berater in Deutschland, beschäftigt sich vor allem mit Chinas Modernisierungsproblematik im Kulturvergleich.



Prof. LI Keping



Professor Dr.-Ing. Keping LI, was born in October 1960, got PhD (1996) in the institute of traffic planning and engineering of Technique University Darmstadt/Germany. Since 2003 he is Professor in the School of Transportation Engineering and Director of Sino- German Center for Transportation Research of Tongji University.

Prof. Li is member of German Forschungsgesellschaft für Straßen- und Verkehrswesen, deputy chairman and secretary general of Shanghai Association for System Simulation, executive member of China Association of Urban Transportation Planning, member of urban road traffic civilization and smooth action plan of Chinese central government.

Moderators / Chairs

Dr. Eva STERNFELD

Dr. Eva Sternfeld is specialized in issues related to China's environmental policies and resource economy. In 1996 she received a PhD degree from the Institute of East-Asian Studies of Freie Universität with a dissertation thesis on "Urban development and water management in Beijing". After her graduation she has been working as a foreign advisor for the Center of Environmental Education and Communication of the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection in Beijing (2000-2008), head of the Center for Cultural Studies on Science and Technology in China of TU Berlin (2008-2014), visiting professor at the Institute of Sinology at Freie Universität (2014-2017). Since April 2018 she is working again in Beijing as science advisor for the Sino-German Agricultural Center.



Prof. Bettina GRANSOW



Professor Dr. Bettina Gransow is Associate Professor of Chinese Studies at Freie Universität Berlin. Her current research foci are on migrants in Chinese megacities and contested urbanization, and on infrastructure as a Chinese development strategy. Recent publications: Guest editor of a special feature on "Contested urban spaces - Whose right to the city?" China Perspectives No.2/2014; „Urbanisation, Rural-to-Urban Migrants and Housing in China“, in The EU-China Relationship. European Perspectives. A Manual for Policy Makers, ed. by Kerry Brown, London, Imperial College Press 2015, pp.452-465; "Labor Rights and Beyond - How Chinese Migrant Worker NGOs Negotiate Urban Spaces in the Pearl River Delta" (co-authored with Zhu Jiangang), in: Population, Space and Place 22(2), 185-198, March 2016.

Dr.-Ing. Josefina FOKDAL

After completing her diploma in architecture and international urbanism from TU Berlin (DE), a Masters from Ball State University (USA), Josefina (*1980) obtained her PhD in 2014 from TU Berlin on the topic: Embodiment of the Urban - Relational Space in the Mega City of Guangzhou. Between 2009 and 2014 she has been teaching and researching at the Habitat Unit, department of International Urbanism at TU Berlin. Her research and writings span the fields of spatial theory, housing, governance and rapid urbanization with a geographical focus on Asia. Some of her recent publications include a co-authored monograph on urban villages in south China Beyond Urbanism (LIT 2014), a co-edited volume From Local Action to Global Networking: Housing the Urban Poor (Ashgate 2015), and reflections on the urban informality discourse (Geographische Zeitschrift 2011 (9)).



Dr. Ágota RÉVÉSZ



Dr. Ágota Révész holds degrees (MA) in English, Sinology and Comparative Literature (Eotvos Lorand University of Budapest), and a separate degree in Theatre Directing (Academy of Theatre and Film Arts Budapest). Obtained her PHD on the topic: a comparative analysis of the actor's preparation process in European and traditional Chinese theatre (Academy of Theatre and Film Arts Budapest). Ágota Révész worked as a freelance stage director, translator and project manager (the latter for Hungary-China or EU-China projects). She taught China-related or theatre-related courses at different universities, worked as a diplomat for Hungary in China between 2010 and 2015 (over four years as cultural attaché in Shanghai, one year as attaché for tourism in Beijing), and currently does research on Chinese cultural diplomacy at Freie Universität Berlin. Ágota belongs to the Senior Academic Staff in Contemporary Chinese Studies at the China Center of TU Berlin.

Further Contributors

Stefan SCHIRMER

Stefan Schirmer works at the department of energy efficient buildings at German Energy Agency (dena). Architect, expert of energy efficient buildings, certified Passive House Planer (PHI), member of the board for sustainable building planning at Berlin Chamber of Architects. 2007 to 2010, Mr. Schirmer worked at dena for German pilot projects of energy efficient retrofits, incl. residential, nonresidential buildings and refurbishments of monuments. Since 2010, he is responsible for quality assurance of dena`s Sino-German pilot projects in the field of highly efficient new buildings using passive house technologies.



Silvan HAGENBROCK



Silvan Hagenbrock (1991, Dortmund) is an urbanist and editor. He studies M.A. social design arts as urban innovation at the University of Applied Arts Vienna. Furthermore, he is also editor of the program Citymakers China - Germany, initiated by CONSTELLATIONS international and funded by Robert Bosch Stiftung. After his two years stay in China, Silvan applied film as a method in urban studies at Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, researching his Bachelor-Thesis: Chinese Urbanism in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and produced a documentary film CHINESE NEW FLOWER. He lives and works between Vienna and Berlin.

Hannes LANGGUTH

Researcher and doctoral candidate at Habitat Unit (TU Berlin) working in the areas of extended urbanisation processes and rural-urban transformation.



Dr. Bastian KUBSCH



Dr. Bastian Kubsch holds a M.Sc. in Biotechnology, and received a PhD in the field of Biophysics. Mr. Kubsch is Co-Founder of Smart Cloud Farming.

Tu-Anh FAY

Tu-Anh Fay studied Mechanical Engineering at TU Berlin. She works on technology assessment of electric city bus systems.



Ludger HEIDE



Ludger Heide studied Computational Engineering at TU Berlin. He works on energy consumption and systems standardization of electric cars and buses in Berlin and Beijing.

Lisa MELCHER

**The Production of Spatial Plans
Sichuanese Towns: Planners'
Conflicting Roles and Tasks**

**CV**

Lisa Melcher is a PhD student of China studies at the Graduate School of East Asian Studies (GEAS) at Freie Universität Berlin. Her research centers on normative orientations and administrative processes of small town planning in Chengdu municipality, China. Apart from China studies, she is enrolled in Anthropology; her academic roots are in Human Geography.

Abstract

In China, spatial planning not only for metropolises but also for rural areas is an important element of construction-driven development – and thereby a tool for policy making. However, and in contrast to Germany, spatial plans are not produced by governments and administrations themselves. Specialized and licensed planning enterprises or planning institutes have to be employed to formulate spatial plans.

In the year 2016, I have ethnographically followed a planning team from a local planning company in Chengdu. My goal was to understand not only the planning system but also the ideals and values that form spatial plans. In the course of the planning process, these spatial planners found themselves caught between conflicting roles: on the one hand, they consulted local government about development strategies and spatial-economic risks and opportunities, while they were also responsible for the technical formulation of spatial plans. Even in this regard, there is a mismatch between the required expertises. In addition, planners were legally liable for a full implementation of technical standards and planning regulation in the formulation of the plan. Thus, vis-à-vis local government, the planning team took on the triple role of policy consultant, technical support, and regulator. All the while, at their company planners were faced with both professional and business requirements.

My presentation looks at the tension between these different roles and objectives which planners face on a regular level. This challenge an ordinary one in the profession of spatial planning: Spatial plans and the planning profession are expected to answer to complex constellations of problems and objectives, which often enough are in conflict with each other. By analyzing the diverse roles and objectives that spatial planners in Sichuan work with, I am able to highlight the mechanisms and tensions inherent in the Chinese administrative and political system for spatial development.

GAO Xiaoxue

**Knowledges of Chinese City:
Socialhistorical Continuation
and Disrupture**

CV

Gao Xiaoxue is a Ph.D. candidate, affiliated in Architectural and Urban sociology, Institute of Sociology, TU Berlin. She holds a bachelor's degree in urban planning from Tianjin University and a master's degree in Human Geography from Peking University. She has also engaged in urban planning and heritage conservational practices in China in-between studies. Her current research interests include Theory and Methods in Spatial Analysis, Urbanization in China, Space Construction in the Artworld. In her dissertation project, she examines methodological issues arise in spatial analysis caused by poly-contextualization, explores the ways in which these issues get adjusted and resolved in analysing hybrid spatial construction in Chinese context.

Abstract

It is noticeable that an administratively defined urban-rural territorial and demographical dualism dominate the discourses of Chinese city in both public policies and scientific studies from inland and abroad, as if, city is city and village is village. On top of such conceptualizations, spatial concepts such as (re)scaling, networking and theoretical lenses such as urban entrepreneurialism derived from neo-classical neo-liberalism context diffuse into studying of relation between social and spatial (re)configuration, new spatial phenomenon in Chinese cities. In addition, the best planning, design or even research practices are referred to in the corresponding practice in China. The controversies entailed within mixing of these knowledges of city manifest as the failure to grasp neither new type of con-joined city regions nor the hybrid spaces within city created by the rural-based lives defined by Hukou system.

By questioning how actually ideas and practices of western cities, divorced from context, adopt and applied by the Chinese actors, in a manner of diffusion or transmutation, this study recognizes the hybrid urbanism that Chinese cities have created is unprecedented in the west. It addresses the lack of systematic descriptions and explanations for the controversies from endogenous social-cultural (not political-economical) perspectives. Following the sociology of knowledge tradition, this study regards discourses of city as exemplification of spatial knowledge, which is contextualized, embodied as, and constantly (re)constructed by social actors' communicative actions. It examines the production, distribution, adaptation and transformations of discourses of city in administrative, scientific and everyday life spheres from late imperial time till now. The conflicting social relationships and competing politics of with regard to knowledges of city would be examined through an empirical case of an art village in Beijing. As will show, the continuation and disruption between social-historical processing of knowledges of city and that of actor groups in contemporary Chinese society.

LIU Hanxin

**The Secret Lead of Urban Space:
Research on the
Environmental Behavioral
Value of Urban Furniture — Case
study from Germany and China**

**CV**

Dr. Hanxin Liu, enrolled in Department of Architecture of Tongji University in 2010, during this period, invited to Singapore National University (NUS) as exchange student. In 2007, enrolled in Department of Architecture of Tongji University for master's degree, achieved Dual master degree of Urban Design between TU-Berlin and Tongji University. From 2010, as a visiting scholar at TU-Berlin for nearly three years, completed doctor thesis: "Urban furniture and public life—research on the value and mechanism of privacy quality in public space". From 2017, as professional teacher at Gold Mantis School of Architecture in Soochow University. Research fields is focusing on urban furniture and microcosmic design of urban space. Meanwhile, as design director of Shanghai Zhuye Architecture design Consultants Ltd.

Abstract

Abstract: Urban Furniture is a substance element of Urban Space, meanwhile a key element for triggering public activities due to its symbolic and functional significance, intimate attribute and ability of re-organizing the space form and scale. From a perspective of "Urban Furniture - Behavior in Space" interaction, in combination with theoretical model of Type and Function Privacy from environmental psychology, through a case comparison study the cases from China and Germany, this essay will discuss about the morphological and behavioral values of Urban Furniture for constructing privacy quality of space, adjusting the balance of openness and privacy in public space, promoting diverse daily public lives, and the last but not the least, for improving the quality of publicity of Urban Space.

BU Yijie

**15-minute Community-Life
Circle in Pudong, Shanghai**

**CV**

Bu Yijie, an urban planner in Shanghai Pudong New Area Planning and Architecture Design Institute since Sep, 2017, active in comprehensive plan, urban design and data visualization.

Abstract

No matter how popular the Internet gets in cities and towns, residents choose everyday public utilities about 15 minutes from home, such as community health stations or kindergartens. Nowadays in Chinese urban development, it is believed that public utilities should get more equally available to residents in urban and rural areas. Shanghai 15-minute Community-life Circle is one of the most advanced concepts to guide community planning from regional perspective, which categorizes four types of communities and focuses on residential community. It also sets the suggested service radius of each type of utilities 5, 10 or 15-minute-walk according to the frequency people use them. In most cases, one 15-minute community-life circle is about 3 to 5 km² with 10 thousands residents.

Pudong New Area is undergoing a general 15-minute community-life circle subject plan with "5+3+X" evaluating system, which means 5 types of basic public utilities, 3 kinds of promoted community utilities and the specific requirements for each community. So far more than 1000 residents in Pudong have been surveyed about their needs for 15-minute community-life circle. In this subject plan, planning of public utilities is transferring from traditional standards to demand-oriented and time-measured. It's the first planning practice of community-life circle in regional scale. It provides solid first-hand planning experience in a new dimension of community planning.

HE Rui

The International Experience of Planning and Construction of New Town and its Reference to the Planning of Xiong'an, a New District in China

**CV**

He Rui, an undergraduate student in the Collage of Architecture and Urban Planning of Tongji University. In September this year, she will continue to pursue her graduate degree, with a research direction of sustainable development of urban and rural living environment.

Abstract

The article first systematically analyzes and compares internationally renowned new towns, sums up the planning and construction experience of the new town, and conclude them into four phases according to the development characteristics of the new town, then analyzes the development trend of the fifth generation of future new towns with the popularity of “smart city” concepts.

Second, this article selects some famous new towns near the capital as the classic cases, such as London, Paris, Tokyo, Seoul and so on, to summarize the construction experience of the new town around capital, from the aspects of the location and distance between the new town and the capital, the difference between planning scheme and actual construction, the operation mechanism of the new town, etc. Combining the strategic importance and own advantages of Xiong'an, the article discusses how to accomplish a better planning of Xiong'an New District, in order to effectively promote the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and create a new benchmark for the construction of new town.

LE Huiying

Time and Space Battle: How to Build a 'Home' for People in a Creative City?

**CV**

Le Huiying holds a B.Eng. in Urban Planning by Shanghai Tongji University. LE Huiying gained experience through a 'Green Building International Design Summer Camp', research on Xiong'an New District and National Towns as well as a Team Leader at her Alma Mater.

Abstract

The rapid progress of a city is not only reflected in the economic prosperity but also in the extent of meeting people's need. For creative ones, they pay attention to different city functions as well as the time whether they are willing to consume. Thus a new task appears for us, urban planners, to think how to build a 'home' for people under the battle of time and space. This paper takes planning for Xiong'an New District, known as Chinese national event of the Millennium, a newly-to-be-built city focused on people, as an occasion to create a 15-minute circle 'home', which includes six functions, i.e. work, live, education, commerce, amusement and health care. After comparing and analyzing 18 technological community from home and abroad by means of artificial intelligence, their function proportion, spatial layouts and density of road network are summed up. These can be used as a guidance for the construction of 'home' standardization and concepts of 'reproducible' and 'propagable'.

ZHANG Chi

Development and Planning of the Surrounding Area of High-Speed Train Stations: A Practice in Xiongan New Area based on Empirical Study of Samples in China

**CV**

Mr. Zhang Chi from Tongji University focuses on intellectual urbanization research and practice supervised by Pro. Wu Zhiqiang, academician of CAE.

Abstract

In the context of massive construction of high-speed railway in China and the quick development of new research tools due to booming artificial intelligence technology and data science, this research focuses on the surrounding urban development of high-speed train station with the help of image recognition technology and POI data analysis and shows how it offers new perspective of urban design practice. First an analysis framework of three dimensions is developed, including constructed area development with each passing year, agglomeration of business and commercial functions and crowd massing level, to estimate the development of the high-speed train station surrounding areas. Then in order to bring about development approaches and principles for the surrounding area of station in Xiongan New Area, 13 samples including those in other 18 state-level new areas and those in first-tier and second-tier cities are analyzed. This research identifies the area directly affected by the station and area of which the development is driven indirectly by the station. Based on that, these samples are classified into embryo type, growing type and stooping type. According to this research, strategic approaches are developed, concerning land use, phased construction and the specific design of the core node for the surrounding area of station in Xiongan New Area.

Dr. Dominika Kalinowska and LI Jingzhu

Urban Logistics in China – the Case of Beijing

**CV**

Li Jingzhu works as Project Manager in the Sino-German Cooperation on Low Carbon Transport. She is focusing on freight and logistics with regard to climate protection. Having worked for the Chinese Research Institute of Highway (RIOH) of Ministry of Transportation and Automotive Supply Industry, Jingzhu's main expertise includes transport and logistics strategy development and supply chain management. Jingzhu holds a master in transport engineering from the Dresden University of Technology.

Dominika Kalinowska works as Project Manager in the Sino-German Cooperation on Low Carbon Transport. She coordinates the communication and activities within the project which are directly affiliated with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. Before joining GIZ, she worked at the German Institute for Economic Research DIW Berlin and the German Energy Agency dena.

She has worked on topics such as travel demand and energy use and is experienced in emission modelling, policy assessment and consultancy as well as strategy development and overall project management. Dominika holds a PhD in Economics from TU Berlin.

Abstract

Chinese e-tailing revenues have grown from about EUR 33 billion in 2009 to more than EUR 500 billion until 2017, while Germany's revenues from online shopping have grown from EUR 21.1 billion to about EUR 44 billion in the same amount of time. Growing online shopping is nowadays the main driver for the skyrocketing demand in Courier, Express and Parcel (CEP) delivery sector. Rising CEP delivery volumes and changing receipt expectations on parts of the consumer make city logistics and urban delivery much more complex. Some of the greatest challenges lie in the CEP transportation and distribution, in particular if last-mile delivery has to meet sustainability requirements imposed by city administrations, e.g. air quality standards or emission reduction targets. Logistics providers are continuously experimenting with different solutions to tackle the challenge of making urban delivery environmentally friendly without losing economic profitability.

One very widely adopted workhorse for last mile delivery in China is the electric 3-wheeler. However, Chinese cities increasingly view it as a nuisance attempting to regulate and ban the tricycles from the streets. Therefore, the development and implementation of innovative solutions for the last mile delivery has become even more vital than ever before.

**Dr. BO Lizhi**

Urban Density Challenge in Big Cities of China: Shanghai and Hangzhou

Even though China's dimension of the urban delivery challenge is outstanding in the international context, almost every big city in the world is facing similar problems seeking for solutions and therefore making path for innovative distribution concepts, implementation of new technologies and development of alternative business models. Focusing on management and technological solutions, the implementation of local depots or micro-hubs in combination with cargo-bike delivery is one example for environmentally sustainable innovations in the last-mile delivery. Shifting delivery hours from day to evening or nighttime in combination with electric trucks is another approach to equalize traffic peaks, reduce congestion and parking bottlenecks without compromising noise control regulations. The implementation of big data and artificial intelligence to process and learn from the information gathered has the potential to revolutionize the sector in an even more sustainable way, making possible the implementation of e.g. autonomous delivery solutions and entirely changing existing supply chain concepts.

CV

I got my Master's degree in Urban Design from TU Berlin University and Doctorate in Urban Planning from Shanghai Tongji University. After working nearly 10 years, Now I assume the position of Chief Engineer of Urban Planning Department at the Architectural Design and Research Institute of Zhejiang University.

Abstract

In the past decades, under the accelerated process of Urbanization in China, the big cities have played significant roles in population aggregation. Meanwhile, High Urban Density has caused a large number of urban problems.

Between High Density Development and Low Density Development, there was violent controversy among different urban plan scholars. Different cities have adopted different Density Control Policies, producing disparate outcomes.

Density Control Policies and Density Zonings are important means to guide and control Urban Development Density. The FAR (floor area ratio) is the core indicator in Regulatory Plan in Chinese urban plan systems, which is the legal basis of construction amounts in different development block.

In similar economic and climatic conditions, Shanghai and Hangzhou can be used as implementation effect survey of Density Control Policies and Density Zonings.

The Density Control Policies are totally different in two cities. In Shanghai, "Two Increase, Two Decrease" Policy (Increase Green Space and Public Space, Decrease the total amount of buildings and high-rise buildings) started in 2003, which attend to restrict High Density Residential Development. In Hangzhou, "One adjust, Two relax and Two strict control" Policy (In conformity with the urban master plan) reasonable adjustments can be approved for unused land, FAR Indicator and Building Height Indicator can be relaxed, Building Density Indicator and Green Rate Indicator should be strictly controlled) started in 2004, which attend to facilitate High Density Residential Development. Through the comparison between two city's urban construction densities after 2004, the relationship between Urban Density Policy and Urban Spatial Structure can be discovered and the shortage of policy can be found.

Meanwhile, Density Zoning is totally different in two cities. There were two versions (2004 and 2011) of Density Zoning in Shanghai. There was no Density Zoning in Hangzhou. Through the comparison between two city's Urban Construction Densities after 2004, the advantage of Density Zoning can be revealed.

Dr. PAN Tao

**Changsha GHG Emission
Peaking Action Plan:
A City-Led Approach to
Low Carbon Development.**

CV

Pan Tao is the founder of the China-based think tank Institute for Sustainable Environment and Energy (ISEE) promoting circular and low carbon economy for cities.

The urban project-based experience of Pan Tao includes Profitable Environmental Management in the SMEs, Decentralized Wastewater Treatment, Energy Efficient Building Retrofit, Low Carbon Industrial Zones Strategy and Implementation, City Carbon Emission Early Peaking Roadmap, etc.

Pan Tao has a PhD in Environmental Planning and Management from Nanjing University. He holds a master degree in Environmental Science from Brandenburg Technical University in Germany and a bachelor degree in Geotechnical Engineering from Tongji University in Shanghai.

Abstract

China has committed to peaking carbon dioxide emissions by 2030. China's cities—which generate more than 70% of the country's emissions—must play a critical role in helping the country achieve its national climate goals. Changsha, through its Climate Action Plan, is showing other cities how one of China's fastest-growing economic centers can effectively peak their emissions well before 2030 while advancing economic goals. Our study aims to provide answers to those two questions, i.e. 1) Is it possible for Changsha to peak GHG emission by 2025 as planned? 2) If it is possible, what are the specific actions needed to get there, and what are the milestones and key indicators for peaking GHG? Two key approaches to developing the plan were using GHG inventory analysis and GREAT-

LEAP modeling. The analysis shows that Changsha was able to better identify emissions reduction opportunities via new insights into the city's consumption, production, and resource extraction across economic sectors. Changsha will be able to decouple economic growth from emissions with strategic investments into low carbon development that will realize a total economic savings of more than ¥22 billion (\$3.4 billion USD) per year, equal to about 10% of yearly fiscal revenue. The annual GHG emissions savings potential of all the projects in the plan is an estimated 6.8 million tons. Full implementation would also reduce air pollution by up to 80%.



Prof. FENG Gequn

**The Transformation of China's
Urban Neighborhood
in a Spatial Perspective**

CV

Prof. Dr. Feng Gequn teaches in the Geography Department at Ningbo University in China. Trained as a Doctor of Human Geographer from Kiel University in Germany, he is currently doing the research on Urban and Regional Development in theories and practices.

Abstract

In this paper I argue that the construction of urban neighborhood is a social product and served as an instrument to implement the social organization and the national will. Since the founding of People's Republic of China in 1949, Danwei system, which assumed the main function of socialist and the reification of institution, was the elementary social cell in the Plan Economic System. Such spatial arrangement defined the individual destiny, ensured the social stability and economic circulation, and was an integrated part of China's political legitimacy and social narrative. After three decades of opening and reforming policy, China has been positioning it as a transformation country. Probably the most striking feature of the spatial landscape is its rapid urbanization involving in the neighborhood transformation, with it the social spatial organization has been greatly reconstructed with the deregulation, and the Danwei space is being disintegrated. With the disappearing of Danwei system and the emerging of residential community, the friction of neighborhood transformation exerts a deep implication for the social development and personal unfolding, and poses a big challenge for the social coherence. Beneath the transformation of physical landscape there exists a deep connotation for the shift of living space, working space, public and leisure space respectively, which further exert influence on personal behaviors, mentalities and psychological attributes etc.. The current urban social segregation is mainly influenced and reshaped by the construction and cultivation of residential community. Based on the method of spatial observation, macro-micro- scale continuum and social representations, the paper firstly clarifies the underlying conceptions of the neighborhood which are often spatially and socially elusive; then it describes the spatial goals and morphology of Chinese urban neighborhood as a politically and socially organized instrument; thirdly it elaborates the neighborhood transition from Danwei in the commanding society to Shequ space in the post Fordist in the heterogeneous and fragmented landscapes in respects of working, living and social narrative; fourthly, the self-empowered governance and its structural overhaul of the urban neighborhood in the community construction are addressed and interpreted from the perspective of social coherence; and finally, some challenges of the social centrifugal forces triggered by market orientation and consumer society are concluded and the prospects of civil society for the neighborhood are discussed.

Kimiko Suda

**The Figure of the “Yizu”(蚁族)
in China’s Cultural Discourse
about Gender and Class
in Urban Space**



CV

Kimiko Suda holds an MA in Chinese Studies/Sociology (Free University of Berlin) and previously worked as project manager for the Heinrich-Böll-Foundation in Beijing (2008-10) and as research associate at the Institute for Chinese Studies, Free University of Berlin (2011-14). Since 2010, she is co-director of the Asian Film Festival Berlin. Currently she is writing her PhD on “Social Mobility and Space Constitution of Migrant Graduates in Guangzhou,” supported by the Hans-Böckler-Foundation. Her main interests are contemporary Urban China, the Asian diaspora in Europe, (transnational) migration, gender and film.

Abstract

When attempting to portray China’s current cultural (media) discourse about social stratification, an analysis at the intersection of gender and class can provide significant insights into the distribution of power and resources and furthermore social mobility in China’s urban space. Taking the depiction of “graduates with high knowledge, low income and living in cramped housing conditions” (Lian 2009/2010), colloquially known as the ‘ant tribe’ (yizu), as an entry, this paper carves out figures and places repeatedly used in the discourse to symbolize someone’s social position in China’s first tier cities. Taking the depiction of the strongly gendered protagonists in the popular TV-series ‘The Struggle of the Ant Tribe’ (Yizu de douzhan)(2012) and in novels written by the ‘Post-80s-generation’, e.g. “Ants’ Chinese Style“(2010) by Niu Che und Shanggu-an Chaoxi, as an example, this paper states the following questions: how are the social identities and social positions of female and male graduates in precarious work and living situations constructed? Which role does class play in these constructions and how do these constructions mirror current developments in China’s social stratification processes? Are there any examples challenging status quo and normativity in this discourse? Referring to Reiner Kellers “sociology of knowledge approach to discourse” (Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse), five layers of analysis are included: (1) discourse production; (2) the constitution of phenomena; (3) dispositives, the effects of power, practices; (4) subject positions and actors and (5) discourse and presentation in everyday life (Keller 2007: 66-70). This paper further refers to Martina Löw’s concept of the constitution of space for the definition and analysis of space and places in the cultural works mentioned above (Löw 2001). The results presented in this paper are based on a subchapter of my dissertation.

Dr. HUANG Yingming

**Informality as a Strategy: Land
Institutional Change and Urban
Redevelopment in the Pearl
River Delta, China**

CV

Dr. Huang Yingmin, Lecturer at the department of urban-rural planning and Architecture, Jiangxi University of science and technology.

Abstract

Urban informality is a one of important agendas in global South, it is also considered as a new urban theory in 21st, after three broads approaches have been founded, that the dualism approach, Neo-Marxism approach and neoliberalism approach. This paper used the critical governance approach, which emphasized on state power and institution. As the reform and opening up policy since 1978 in China, as the process of transformation of socio-economic institution with the characteristic of pragmatism and gradualism. During this process, the Chinese cities growth fast, and informal urban landscape have been taken place in diversity. This paper analyses the urban redevelopment in the Pearl River Delta, to research the prevailing informal phenomenon in cities of China—the informal land use practice, its emergence roots, pattern of manifestation and the relationship with institutional change since 1978 with qualitative methods. Our research findings include that at the period of lack of national land institution, the state and government actively supports and promotes the informal land practice when it produces new strategic knowledge. At the period of national land institution be founded, the local government utilizes and tolerates the informal land practice when it serves development. At the period of institutional innovation driven by local government, the informal land practice was overcome by government and the informal land be formalization when important economic and political interests are prevailing and more legal certainty is needed. The informal land practice and informal land institution is the seeds of formal land institution in PRD, when it produces new strategic knowledge, and serves urban redevelopment, the state and local government would make it formalization, and become institutional innovation. The mode of land institutional change in PRD has been turned form above to below. Some informal practice may be prohibited, and the informal institution would be fade, but we should pay more attention on informal practice and informal institution from below in the future.

Ryanne Flock

**Civilizing Urban Public Space
in the New Millennia: An Analysis
of Ideology and
Governance Strategies**



CV

Ryanne Flock studied sinology, macroeconomics and sociology at Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt Universität zu Berlin. Since 2011, Ryanne Flock is a PhD candidate at Freie Universität Berlin with the topic: “Die Soziale Produktion urbanen öffentlichen Raums in Guangzhou der Reformperiode“.

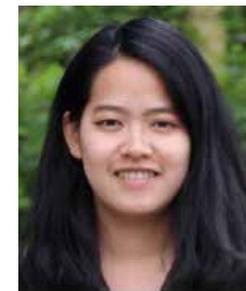
Abstract

China's urban public spaces are getting “smartly” surveilled: A growing number of security cameras, combined with face recognition software is going to be connected with smart phone apps, big data and governmental dossiers. New programs such as the social credit system are now experimentally launched in several cities. They intent to control and guide private and public behavior in digital as well as physical public spaces. While many scholars are skeptical and even predict an Orwellian future, the dominant voices in China emphasize the creation of a better society and a “civilized city”. Taking the perspective of public space, it becomes clear: While the technology may be all new, the rationale which eventually specifies its usage is not.

This paper shows the path dependency and development of governing today's urban public space in China, concentrating on the southern metropolis of Guangzhou as a case study. The data is derived from fieldwork conducted between 2011 and 2014, complemented by the analysis of yearbooks, statistics, local chronics, laws and regulations, news papers and propaganda material. The paper first gives a short historical overview over the discourse of modernization, civilizing urban citizens and urban public space in republican times. Then it proofs the growing governmental interest on everyday public space since the early reforms and in the context of “Constructing a Spiritual Civilization”. This ideological thought work campaign was re-interpreted as a city development campaign aiming at cleaning up Guangzhou's streets and inducing proper behavior. In the new millennia, the campaign culminated in the “National Civilized City” competition, which aims at both economic and political profits. It sheds light on how the civilization discourse is entangled with the communist party's claim of power and how it still plays a major role in the strategies and technologies to control urban public space.

Dr. TAN Xiaohong

**“Small Property” Housing in
China: Illegal but
Informally Tolerated?**



CV

My research interests concentrate on urban regeneration, urban governance, public participation and informality. I worked as a teaching and research associate at the Department of Urban Regeneration and Planning Theory in Kassel University from 2016 to 2017. My doctoral dissertation examines the interplay of institutions, actors' practices and knowledge dynamics in the spatial restructuring and social innovation processes of urban regeneration in Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Abstract

The past decades have witnessed the widespread development of informal housing at an unprecedented scale and speed in peri-urban areas in China. Such informal housing built on rural collectively owned land without legitimacy by planning and land use approval is called “small property” housing in China. The spatial phenomenon of small property housing has recently attracted the attention of policy makers and scholars. However, more attention is needed to be paid to an in-depth study of the rationalities, discourses and practices of various actors like villagers, real estate developers and brokers, government officials, lawyers, market buyers like migrant workers that are directly involved in the production of small property housing. Issues and notions such as risk, legitimacy, value, cost, legality and illegality, feasibility etc. have to be conceptualized to grasp the problem. Informal institutions including ownership proof, rental, property disposal and mortgage systems are constructed from the bottom up to realize the informal yet politically tolerated influx of small property into the market. Thus a dual structure of discursive practices and institutions of housing built on urban state-owned land on the one hand and informal small property built on collectively-owned land on the other has characterized the housing market in China, due to the path-dependency of dual track urbanization in China. Large amounts of tacit knowledge and widespread unsanctioned consensus building are produced in the spatial and social practices regarding small property housing, despite the continuous legal prohibition of small property by the party state. This has led to an increasing complexity of urban regeneration in Shenzhen, which has been carried out widely with the expectation and motivation of the state to deal with the gap between formal and informal housing. Therefore a critical evaluation of existing urban regeneration policy and practice, as well as the governance trying to restructure small property housing is critical.

**Prof. GUO Haixin
and YIN Huachen**

**China's Real Estate Bubble and
Future Options for the Use of
Unused Built-Up Space**



CV

Heinz-Axel (Haixin) Guo, Diplom-Ing. at 1992, Diplom –Wiing at 1996 on Beuth-Hochschule, Doctor Candidate on TU Berlin until now. Many years working experience in Germany, focus on Management, R&D, and Innovation. Over 10 papers in technology, over 20 patents. Since 2014 as associate Professor on CDHAW Tongji University, major in HVACR (Gebäude-technik). Individual research direction of urban development related aging, food supply as well as Real estate bubble. Since 2016 as leader of student working group to analyze the real situation in Shanghai about old people and there working potential in urban agriculture, as well as the technical capability of indoor farming.

Focusing on the main actually problems of urbanization in China, trying to find a Pareto solution to releasing the pressure.

Huachen Yin, Bachelor in building engineering at Tongji University since September 2014. The study is supervised jointly by the Chinese university in Shanghai and the German partner university - the University of Applied Sciences Ostfalia in Wolfenbüttel. 1 paper relating to improve the transportation system, 3 patens relating to building intelligence. Since 2016 in the working group to analyse the real situation in Shanghai about old people and there working potential in urban agriculture, as well as the technical capability of indoor farming. Interested in the combination of architectural intelligence and green architecture with economic and cultural factors.

Abstract 1

Economic development in China during the last decades was characterized by an over-reliance on real estate, resulting in a huge amount of idle buildings. Due to excessive and blind investment in real estate. Housing estates, office buildings and business centers, even industrial estates, have been mindlessly constructed only to remain completely unused. This phenomenon is the outcome of the government's guiding concept of real estate development as an economic pillar. Until now, this problem of empty built-up space does not yet receive the attention it deserves.

This paper wants to present the dimension of the problem and various options under discussion how to deal with it.

**Prof. GUO Haixin
and YIN Huachen**

**Urban Vegetable Supply –
Options for a More
Sustainable Approach**

Abstract 2

During the last years the production and supply of vegetables in large and medium-sized cities in China have been expanded and are rather stable, the quality and safety levels of vegetables have also improved significantly due to the implementation of the “Vegetable Basket” project. However, the project could not keep up with the fast progress of economic development and urbanization, Thus there is a growing need for urban horticulture. But in contrast to many European countries, especially Germany, China's urbanites do not spend much time on “farming” or “gardening”. One of the reasons is the wide-spread traditional contempt for agriculture among urban residents. At the same time urban land property is expensive, prohibiting agricultural land use.

The paper identifies growing fractions of the urban population showing a positive attitude towards urban gardening. It also discusses the transferability of international experiences with this type of land use.

The authors also explore how to improve local fresh vegetable supply by transforming vacant buildings for vertical farming, a special method within the emerging concept of “Urban Agriculture”. This approach is considered as an important step towards a more sustainable future urban development in China.

Roman Mendle

**Smart Cities are a Tool.
Sustainability is the Goal.**

**CV**

Roman Serdar Mendle manages the Smart Cities Program at the ICLEI and heads ICLEI's work on City-Business Collaboration. His mandate at ICLEI includes advocating for cities' interests in the Smart Cities debate and shape the global understanding of Smart Cities as a means to become more sustainable, rather than an end in itself. Additionally, Roman and his team support ICLEI Member cities in finding 'smart' solutions to become more livable, sustainable and to transition to a green economy decoupled from harmful emissions and wasteful resource use. Roman is also responsible for the strategic development of facilitation services for ICLEI Member cities to engage with the private sector, to benefit from city-business collaboration and to promote dialogue and cooperation between cities and businesses driven by sustainability goals and values. A Sustainability Scientist by training, Roman has expert knowledge on sustainability transitions of complex urban systems.

LI Pengyun

**Urban Transformation
in Dortmund -
From Secondary to Tertiary**

CV

Li Pengyun graduated from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning in Tongji University, Shanghai, China, getting the degree of MLA (Master of Landscape Architecture), and a double master degree of Transformation of Urban Landscapes in Ruhr University, Bochum, Germany. Till now, Li Pengyun has finished more than 20 projects in various size including plaza, park, residence zone, scenic spot, tourist area, etc. In academic aspect, I have 2 published papers, 3 accepted papers, 3 research reports, 1 master thesis and 1 patent

Abstract

In the context of urban transformation, Dortmund is a good example from secondary to tertiary. In this article, three-sector theory is used to explain the reasons of urban transformation in Dortmund. The knowledge-based economy in the Dortmund-Project is introduced to analyze the drivers of urban transformation, the multiple structures of participating in urban renewal as urban actor, and the innovative ways of cooperation between heterogeneous actors. Some technology-oriented cases of the Dortmund-Project are illustrated with the concept of cluster to further illustrate how to transform from a location for coal and steel to a competitive and dynamic place for technology and services. This article the questions: What is the role of tertiary in urban renewal? What are the key features of cooperation in Dortmund-Project? What does the knowledge-based economy mean for region development and its cluster concept?

TANG Yiming

A City-Region Polycentricity Study Based on the Firm-Based Network: A Case of Strong Industries in Rhine-Ruhr, Germany

**CV**

TANG Yiming is an urban planner in Guangzhou Urban Planning and Design Survey Research Institute (GZPI) in Guangzhou, China. She received her master degree in Urban Planning from both Tongji University Shanghai, China and Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany in 2017.

Yiming has been with GZPI for one year and has worked on a variety of major urban planning and design projects ranging from a 30km waterfront redevelopment in Guangzhou central city to an 123km² innovation zone in suburb Guangzhou. She also dedicates herself to the Guangzhou-Auckland-Los Angeles Tripartite Design Alliance and has established a good relationship with urban designers from all three cities.

Abstract

Globalization has led to the growing importance of city-regions in the global competition. Study on city-region polycentricity of 8 mega-city-regions in north-western Europe shows that polycentricity is a 'scale-sensitive' phenomenon and it reflects the functional and sectoral specialization (Taylor, Evans and Pain, 2008). Researches also show that the Rhine-Ruhr region of Germany, which is the most polycentric city-region among the 8 regions, has a weaker representation of advanced producer services network than the others because of its surviving strong industrial base (Hall and Pain, 2006).

This paper tests the 'scale-sensitive' and 'function-dependent' phenomenon of polycentricity of the Rhine-Ruhr region by applying the firm-based network. Instead of employing the advanced producer services network, this study employs the network created by five strong industries within the region, all of which are industrial based. Four parts of studies are included in this thesis. First, a theoretical review is undertaken. Second, a firm network database of the Rhine-Ruhr region is constructed using locational information of firms from selected strong industries. A city network of the region is then created. Third, city network connectivity and inter-city linkages are studied from the aspect of geography and industry respectively. Finally, analysis and conclusion will be conducted. The geographical study shows that the 'scale-sensitive' phenomenon still exists even by creating the strong industry network. First, polycentricity of the region stays high in all scale, while it decreases as the scale expands. Second, polycentricity of the region reveals a 'two-scale' phenomenon, indicating the region is more polycentric at regional and national scale than at European and global scale. The industrial study shows that polycentricity is closely linked to specific functions. The 'function-dependent' character is stronger at regional and national scale. At European and global scale, Düsseldorf acts as the 'gateway' of the region in most industries.

CHEN Siqu

Socio-Spatial Interaction (SSI): Design Strategies on Promoting Wellbeing of "Wartezustand" Elementary Schoolaged Refugees in Berlin

**CV**

Chen Siqu has been working on her doctoral thesis at the Department of Architecture, TU Darmstadt, in Urban Health Research Group (UHG) since January 2017. She holds a bachelor's degree in Architecture from the Qingdao University of Technology, China, and a master's degree in Architecture from DIA, HS Anhalt, Germany. After her graduation, she worked as an independent researcher and architect coder in China, where she was responsible for the work of practical investigations, urban planning, and structure construction. Having done her master thesis on "the Banana Case – a proposal on unique space design for the teenage immigration from China to Germany", she built her academic interests include human-computer interaction, space-related design, and user-oriented play. She also extended a further exploration of issues such as integration, socio-perception or urban related behaviour. Her work focuses on the design and evaluation of multi-interaction techniques that could associate with the existing space for minority groups.

Abstract**Social Context**

The fact that over 40% (1) of all refugees in Germany are underage has already made the country the most teenage refugee accepting countries globally. During the Asylum application process of initial reception (Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung) period, most of them are living in tents, or community accommodation with shared rooms, where "privacy" is an attribute of luxury. Meanwhile, the atmosphere, noise and daily conflicts in the accommodation interfered with children's development and formed disadvantageous playing or learning environment. In addition, the ironic aspect is that the design of accommodation (2) should be functional to provide the opportunities for their social participation, appropriate education, and leisure activities. Obviously, the supportive measures to fulfill their unique, child-specific needs are missing in these built environment at present (3).

Project Overview

In this project, the researcher plans to investigate children's utilization and perception of existing shared spaces in initial receptions, such as playing or learning spaces, those spaces are indispensable to the components of "Ideal City" for these young fugitives. The supportive academic focus will be on movement promotion, urban perception and the potentiality of digital technology. Above mentioned also divides the research questions into three areas, which also intends to illuminate the feedback

hypothesis of “Socio-Spatial Interaction (SSI)”: 1. the specific emotional, physical and social requirements of elementary school-aged refugees in their built environment; 2. the qualities and deficiencies of their perceptions to the existing space; 3. the fields of design and action for architects and urban planners. How to actively motivate all participants in a short time and to create/augment spaces with limited sources will become the main challenge of this project as known so far. The aims of this project are not only to optimize the accommodation but also offering safe shelters for them to learn, to play and to with other companions.

(1) The exactly number is 44.5%, according to Aktuelle Zahlen zu Asyl (08.2017)

(2) Facting zur Situation von Kinern und Jugendliche in Erstaufnahmeeinrichtungen und Notunterkünften, Page 12

(3) In erster Linie Kinder: Flüchtlingskinder in Deutschland, Page 5



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