

Nordic Geographers Meeting  
24th-27th May 2011  
Roskilde, Denmark



## Foreword

Debates over power, knowledge and spatiality have expressed a sceptical stand towards objective, scientific map-making for years. Every map and every spatial representation, every 'piece of geography' serves specific interests, codifies knowledge and represents it symbolically as well as ideologically. No 'map' of the world is innocent. At the same time, new ontological and methodological discussions question our ability to understand the world in all its complexity and messiness. So what kinds of maps of the world do we or can we produce?

The theme of the 4th Nordic Geographers Meeting is Geographical knowledge, nature and practice. The theme draws attention to the double issue of production of geographical knowledge and geographies of knowledge production. On the one hand it concerns how knowledge production has moved from being considered a distancing, disembodied activity to be understood as one which, although definitely a specific form of practice, is explicitly socially embedded. On the other hand it draws attention to problems concerning the location of leading universities, patent applications, number of edited scientific journals, etc. as part of an uneven globalisation. Both issues highlight the importance of places of knowledge (on all scales) as well as their possible class-ridden, gendered or ethnocentric character. Based on the large variety of presentations in the program, we expect a vigorous discussion on the production of geographical knowledge. Next, the theme focuses on the notions of nature and practice. This focus indicates discussions of what might be seen as a 'new material turn' within Geography, one that transcends earlier oppositions between subjects and objects without returning to older deterministic approaches. Many approaches attempt to give answers to this challenge. They can range from natural and political ecology to material culture, phenomenology or practice theory, or new ontologies based on objectual practices. On another level, the notions point to the needs for connecting scientific and conceptual analysis and societal practice on different scales, as for instance in relation to current geo-political conflicts or the challenges from climate-change. Many sessions during the conference will undoubtedly address these challenges in different ways.

The Department of Environmental Spatial and Social Change at Roskilde University act as the host organization and are delighted to invite you to Roskilde. The conference programme consists of daily plenary sessions with invited keynote speakers and 60 thematic tracks on a wide range of interesting topics. We hope that it will trigger fruitful and critical discussions on the production of geographical knowledge, nature and practice. In the following pages you will find the programme, presentations of abstracts plus a map on the area.

We look forward to engage in lively discussions and sincerely hope that the stay in Roskilde will be a pleasant experience to the 237 attendants of the meeting.

*The Organizing Committee*

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# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

## TUESDAY 24.5.2011

- 13:00 – 17:00 PRE-CONFERENCE EXCURSION TO TREKRONER,  
*A SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOOD IN ROSKILDE*
- 19:00 – 21:30 WELCOME RECEPTION AT MUSICON,  
A CREATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD IN ROSKILDE
- REGISTRATION OPENS AT MUSICON

## WEDNESDAY 25.5.2011

- 08:00 – 12:00 REGISTRATION  
FOYER 00, RUC
- 09:00 – 09:15 WELCOMING WORDS, AUDITORIUM 00
- 09:15 – 10:15 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
KIRSTEN SIMONSEN (ROSKILDE UNIVERSITY)  
*Practice, Phenomenology and Critical Geography*
- 10:15 – 11:00 COFFEE BREAK, FOYER 00
- 11:00 – 12:00 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
NIGEL THRIFT (UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK)  
*New Lands*
- 12:00 – 13:15 LUNCH BREAK, RUCAFE 01
- 13:15 – 14:15 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
OLE HERTEL (ROSKILDE UNIVERSITY)  
*Geographic data in Air Pollution Assessment*
- 14:30 – 16:00 PARALLEL SESSION A
- 16:00 – 16:30 COFFEE BREAK, FOYER 00
- 16:30 – 18:00 PARALLEL SESSION B
- 18:00 – 19:30 WINE AND TAPAS, FOYER 00

## THURSDAY 26.5.2011

- 08:00 – 09:00 OPEN FOR GROUP MEETINGS
- 09:00 – 10:00 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
GILLIAN ROSE (OPEN UNIVERSITY)  
*Practicing everyday geographies: the domestic, the public and the in-between*
- 10:00 – 10:30 COFFEE BREAK, FOYER 00
- 10:30 – 12:00 PARALLEL SESSION C
- 12:00 – 13:15 LUNCH BREAK, RUCAFE 01
- 13:15 – 14:45 PARALLEL SESSION D
- 14:45 – 15:00 COFFEE BREAK, FOYER 00
- 15:00 – 16:00 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
BRUCE BRAUN (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA)  
*A Green Apparatus? Design, Habit, and the Sustainable Everyday*
- 16:15 – 17:45 PARALLEL SESSION E
- 19:00 – 01:00 CONFERENCE DINNER, HOTEL PRINDSEN  
*Address; Algade 13, 4000 Roskilde*

## FRIDAY 27.5.2011

- 08:00 – 09:00 OPEN FOR GROUP MEETINGS
- 09:00 – 10:00 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
MORTEN PEJRUP (UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN)  
*Geography's potential contribution to Earth System Science*
- 10:15 – 11:45 PARALLEL SESSION F
- 11:45 – 12:00 COFFEE BREAK, FOYER 00
- 12:00 – 13:00 PLENARY LECTURE, AUDITORIUM 00  
LUIZA BIALASIEWICZ (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)  
*Specters of Europe: Europes past, present and future*
- 13:00 – 13:45 SANDWICH

BUS TRANSPORT WILL BE ARRANGED TO COPENHAGEN AIRPORT  
AND CENTRAL STATION

# CONFERENCE SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

	Tuesday (24.5)	Wednesday (25.5)
8:00		Registration
8:15		
8:30		
8:45		
9:00		OPENING
9:15		Plenary lecture Kirsten Simonsen
9:30		
9:45		
10:00		
10:15		Coffee
10:30		
10:45		
11:00		
11:15	Pre-conference excursion to Trekroner	Plenary lecture Nigel Thrift
11:30		
11:45		
12:00		
12:15		Lunch
12:30		
12:45		
13:00		
13:15		Plenary lecture Ole Hertel
13:30		
13:45		
14:00		
14:15		
14:30		Parallel session A Sessions A1-11
14:45		
15:00		
15:15		
15:30		Coffee
15:45		
16:00		
16:15		
16:30		Parallel session B Sessions B1-11
16:45		
17:00		
17:15		
17:30		Wine and tapas
17:45		
18:00		
18:15		
18:30		Welcome Reception at Musicon From 19-21.30 Registration opens
18:45		
19:00		
19:15		
19:30		



# CONFERENCE SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

	Thursday (26.5)	Friday (27.5)
8:00	Open for group meetings	Open for group meetings
8:15		
8:30		
8.45		
9:00	<b>Plenary lecture</b> Gillian Rose	<b>Plenary lecture</b> Morten Pejrup
9:15		
9:30		
9:45		
10:00	Coffee	
10:15		<b>Parallel session F</b> Sessions F1-11
10:30	<b>Parallel session C</b> Sessions C1-11	
10:45		
11:00		
11:15		
11:30		
11:45	Coffee	
12:00	Lunch	<b>Plenary lecture</b> Luiza Bialasiewicz
12:15		
12:30		
12:45		
13:00	<b>Parallel session D</b> Sessions D1-11	Sandwich
13:15		
13:30		
13:45		
14:00		
14:15		
14:30		
14:45		
15:00	<b>Plenary lecture</b> Bruce Braun	
15:15		
15:30		
15:45		
16:00	<b>Parallel session E</b> Sessions E1-9	
16:15		
16:30		
16:45		
17:00		
17:15		
17:30		
17:45		
18:00		
18:15		
18:30		
18:45		
19:00		
19:15	Conference Dinner <i>From 19-01</i>	
19:30		

# SESSIONS SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

## Parallel session A

14:30-16:00 Wednesday May 25th

### A1

#### HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD I

Chair: Paul Harrison

##### Room 1; Building 02

Experimental Partnerships: On becoming differently humanish bodies

*E. Roe & B. Greenhough*

Evolution, geography and sustainability

*E. Clark & T. L. Clark*

Aesthetic Remains

*H. Hawkins, D. Dixon & E. Straughan*

### A2

#### ESPON: ZOOMING IN ON EUROPEAN SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION I

Territorial policies and forecasting

Chair: Niels Boje Groth

##### Room 2; Building 02

Implementation of territorial policies at the Baltic Sea Region level

*J. Zaucha*

Competition or Complementarities? – the Inter-relationship between CEMAT and EU Activities in Spatial Development Policy

*M. Fritsch*

Researching European Territorial Cooperation: Nordic Specificities

*S. Németh*

Addressing cross-border spatial development planning at the EU-Russian border area - First impressions and experiences of ULYSSES project's EUREGIO KARELIA case study

*V. Kaisto*

### A3

#### MOVING BETWEEN PLACES I

Chair: Winfried Ellingsen

##### Room 3; Building 9.2

Dacha perspectives: reasons to have a second home in Finland

*O. Lipkina*

Finnskogen: mobility of landscapes and places – a mobility of values and knowledge's?

*C. Berglund*

Mobile homing - The culture of second home mobility

*W. Ellingsen & K. Hidl*

### A4

#### CONCEPTUALISING POWER AND SPACE IN PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE I

Representations of space: conceptualizations, perceptions and discourse

Chair: Henrik Gutzon Larsen

##### Room 4; Building 11.2

The Spatial Politics in Conceptions of Space and Place in Danish Strategic Spatial Planning

*K. Olesen*

Power & the Cartographic Reality of Space

*J. Strandsberg*

Where is 'the spatial' in Swedish transport planning? Producing space from a non-spatial transport policy

*P. Thornberg*

### A5

#### TRANSNATIONAL LIVING I

Chair: Kristine Juul

##### Room 5; Building 02

Transnational patterns of everyday life: practices of care and neighbouring in Athens.

*D. Vaioiu*

Bio-rytms, royalism and religion; Re-traditionalization of Serbian diaspora communities in Denmark

*K. Juul*

Ethnic minorities and alternative spaces of identification

*L. M. Koefoed*

### A6

#### SPATIAL EXPLORATIONS: CREATIVE PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICS I

Chair: David Pinder

##### Room 6; Building 02

"Refusing the world picture offered us": maps of global implication, violence and hope

*D. Pinder*

The art is in the scale – or: how artists use the GPS as a critical tool

*L. Koefoed Hansen*

Right to the map: Counter-Mapping Racialized Geographies of Malmö

*T. Alhojärvi & A. Sandell*

From the closed world of estrangement to an open world of inhabiting: migrants mapping Milan

*N. Pezzoni*

### A7

#### ANT & TOURISM PRACTICES I

Chair: Gunnar Þór Jóhannesson

##### Room 7; Building 11.1

Territorial tourism – allowing for the Earth in ANT

*E. H. Huijbens*

Fire, Walk With Me: Towards a Geography of the Fourth Topology

*R. Ek*

Pleasures of distraction

*C. Svabo & J. O. Bærenholdt*

### A8

#### GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE I

Chair: Eva Bøgh

##### Room 8; Building 12.1

Examining current incidents of forest clearance in Sweden

*L. Solbär*

Can community involvement and participatory mapping enhance assessment of landscape services? Case study from Zanzibar, Tanzania

*N. Charlotta Fagerholm & N. M. Käyhk*

Scaling climate change across the great divide

*C. Brun & I. Berthling*

A framework and tools for landslide risk assessment in the Faroe Islands

*M. J. Dahl, L. E. Mortensen, N. H. Jensen & A. Veihe*

### A9

#### SIMULATING GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF PAST LANDSCAPES I

Chair: George Indruszewski

##### Room 9; Building 10.1

Reconstruction of historical agricultural land in Sweden

*B. Li*

Explosive Landscapes

*A. Printsmann & H. Palang*

Historical maps and land-use transformations in northern Tanzania

*C. Årlin*

Tracing the shift of waterway landscape by historical maps: Case Study of Ljulong Canal in Taipei, Taiwan

*C. Wu & J. Lay*

# SESSIONS SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

## A10

### PERI-URBAN DEVELOPMENT: PLANNING PRACTICES IN HYBRID LANDSCAPES I

Chair: Mattias Qviststöm

#### Room 10; Building 12.2

Driving forces to land use change and the role of spatial planning in peri-urban areas  
*E. Slätmo*

Periurban Agricultural Buildings, a History  
*S. Catharina & G. A. Bocz*

Negotiation planning in peri-urban areas  
*P. Sundström*

End users of local and regional development policy  
*I. Pyg*

## A11

### A GEOGRAPHICAL TWIST OF DOING GENDER-THEORY I

Constructed spaces – transforming femininities and masculinities

Chair: Gunnel Forsberg

#### Room 11; Building 8.2

Constructing motherhood in the Finnish countryside  
*M. K. Sireni*

'As a guy, standing in line for the pub can be enough'. Parents' and teenagers' constructions of fear, risk, safekeeping and gender in public space.  
*D. van der Burgt*

Smokin' nightlife: engines, power and mobility in the lives of young men  
*T. Joelsson*

"That's just the way it is" - about the reproduction of discourses and production of new gendered spaces  
*S. Stenbacka*

## Parallel session B

16:30-18:00 Wednesday May 25th

## B1

### MATERIAL POLITICS

Chair: Elizabeth Straughan

#### Room 1; Building 02

Stockholm Parklife: Friction Zones and the Regulation of Alcohol Practices  
*J. Bylund & A. Byerley*

Life in Death: Vulnerability of the Flesh in Taxidermy Practice  
*E. Straughan*

State without Metropolis: Spatial reconstruction of Finland in the age of innovation  
*S. Moisio*

## B2

### ESPON: ZOOMING IN ON EUROPEAN SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION II

Trends in city-regions

Chair: Antti Rose

#### Room 2; Building 02

How polycentric is polycentric? Evidence of functional polycentricity in Finnish urban regions  
*A. Vasanen*

Suburban patterns of Riga: fragmentation and the search for common structures  
*M. Usca & A. Puzulis*

Assessment of Suburban Residential Development and the Advent of Sustainable Planning Policies in Estonia  
*M. Gauk*

Addressing cross-border spatial development planning at the EU-Russian border area - First impressions and experiences of ULYSSES project's EUREGIO KARELIA case study  
*V. Kaisto*

## B3

### MOVING BETWEEN PLACES II

Chair: Winfried Ellingsen

#### Room 3; Building 9.2

Routes to Malta – processes of property acquisition  
*U. Åkerlund*

Make sense of the experience of a place – with examples from Santiago Del Compostela  
*M. Nilsson*

Geographical distance between children and absent parents in separated families  
*O. Stjernström & M. Strömberg*

When the music stops: the Impact of the Volcanic Ash Cloud on Air Passengers  
*J. Guiver*

## B4

### CONCEPTUALISING POWER AND SPACE IN PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE II

Strategic use of spatial framings and contested spatial representations

Chair: Anne Jensen

#### Room 4; Building 11.2

Tomorrow is clad in golf shoes, without oil and/or in ruins: Future projections as authority on and off the Scottish North Sea coast  
*E. Jönsson*

Representations of regional identity  
*I. Grundel*

CRISIS IN THE CITY: EMERGENCY URBANISM  
*C. Listerborn & G. Baeten*

Transport modelling and diverse forms of power  
*J. Andersen & T. Richardson*

## B5

### TRANSNATIONAL LIVING II

Chair: Kristine Juul

#### Room 5; Building 02

Transnational migration and connectivity: How skilled labour migrants connect to places and cultures  
*K. Hidle, H. K. Lysegård, S. A. Rye & J. F. Rye*

Promoting the "good life" in Central Sweden  
*M. Eimermann*

The production of attractivity discourses in Norwegian rural communities  
*H. K. Lysegård & J. Cruickshank*

## B6

### SPATIAL EXPLORATIONS: CREATIVE PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICS II

Chair: David Pinder

#### Room 6; Building 02

'Insites: an artist's book': exploring the critical spaces of collaboration  
*H. Hawkins*

Spaces of the 'police', politics and participation: experimental, art-based participation and the formation of political subjectivities  
*E. M. Lilja*

The fascinating 'other' on the stage  
*P. Nordström*

Institutionalized vs. phenomenological milieu creation? Mediations of emotional city- photography  
*K. Semm*

# SESSIONS SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

**B7**

## ANT & TOURISM PRACTICES II

Chair: Edward H. Huijbens

### Room 7; Building 11.1

**Placing the Pyramids: Tourism as a Mobile Performance**

*M. Haldrup & J. Larsen*

**Something in the air: Tourism, risk and earthly agency**

*K. Benediktsson*

**Tracing tourism: ANT and earthly tourism research**

*G. P. Jóhannesson*

**B8**

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY I

Creativity and knowledge

Chair: Brita Hermelin

### Room 8; Building 12.1

**The spatial dynamics of talent and upskilling in high and low tech industries in Denmark 1993-2006**

*R. F. Hansen, T. Hansen & L. Winther*

**Traded and Untraded Relations in Industrial Design: Unpacking the Socio-Spatial Dynamics of Knowledge Creation**

*C. B. Skytt*

**The World of Creativity and its underlying Logics**

*C. Robin*

**B9**

## SIMULATING GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF PAST LANDSCAPES II

Chair: George Indruszewski

### Room 9; Building 10.1

**Redistribution networks and early medieval geography of Arab silver: A case study**

*D. A. Adamczyk*

**Simulating early medieval navigation in the North Atlantic seascape**

*M. C. Barton & G. Indruszewski*

**Ohthere's Voyages seen from a nautical angle**

*A. Englert*

**The Geography of Mazowian Early Medieval Strongholds**

*J. Oscilowski*

**B10**

## PERI-URBAN DEVELOPMENT: PLANNING PRACTICES IN HYBRID LANDSCAPES II

Chair: Mattias Qviststöm

### Room 10; Building 12.2

**Searching for stories of an unfinished landscape: using planning history as a base for peri-urban landscape analysis**

*M. Qviststöm*

**Landscape as means for communicative planning in peri-urban space**

*A. Zarina & P. Skinkis*

Closing discussion

**B11**

## BATTLES OF MOBILITIES – UTOPIAS FOR A DIFFERENT FUTURE I

Chair: Malene Freudental-Pedersen

### Room 11; Building 8.2

**The (invisible?) tyranny of mobility: Exploring new directions in academic thinking**

*A. Ferreira, M. te Brömmelstroet, L. Bertolini & P. Batey*

**Speed of travel and uses of space: effective mobility, virtuous circles, super-coherence, Senian optimality**

*A. Thomas*

**The role of Electric Vehicles for a paradigm shift in transport policy.**

*D. J. Heimann & M. Puhe*

## Parallel session C

10:30-12:00 Thursday May 26th

**C1**

## HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD II

Chair: John Wylie

### Room 1; Building 02

**Beside Myself**

*J. W. Wylie*

**What's lost and who's asking?**

*B. A. Christensen*

**What remains of the intersubjective?: on the presencing of self and other**

*P. Simpson*

**Like strangers on a train: rethinking acoustic communities**

*I. D. Foreman*

**C2**

## ESPON: ZOOMING IN ON EUROPEAN SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION III

Mobility

Chair: Antti Rose

### Room 2; Building 02

**Migration trends and its territorial impacts in BSR**

*D. Rauhut*

**Nordic countries: new emigration destinations for Latvian migrants**

*E. Apsite*

**Second homes in Iceland: Impacts and perceptions in host communities**

*M. Nouza*

**Addressing cross-border spatial development planning at the EU-Russian border area - First impressions and experiences of ULYSSES project's EUREGIO KARELIA case study**

*V. Kaisto*

**C3**

## GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION I

Chair: Lene Madsen

### Room 3; Building 9.2

**How do geography textbooks present solutions to environmental problems**

*P. Sætre*

**Everyday spaces and virtual learning environments – potential and challenge for geography education**

*S. Tani*

**Primary school student teachers' thoughts on teaching geography**

*H. Cantell & L. Suomela*

## C4

### CONCEPTUALISING POWER AND SPACE IN PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE III

Spatialisations reaching into everyday life  
Chair: Tim Richardson

#### Room 4; Building 11.2

**Planning of transport mega-projects on Mallorca: The power of tourism and scale**  
*A. Bauzá van Slingerlandt*

**Local community, individual mobility, and quality of life**  
*K. Isaksson*

**Placing urban qualities**  
*J. Bylund*

**History as space. Composition and the preservation**  
*A. Zielmejniece*

## C5

### UNDERSTANDING MOBILE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH LOCATION-BASED EXPERIENCE DATA AND MAPPING I

Chair Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé & Maarit Kahila

#### Room 5; Building 02

**'Excess' travel – when distance is subordinated**

*K. Haugen, E. Holm, K. Westin & B. Vilhelmson*

**Travel disruption and what it tells us**  
*J. Guiver*

**Urban population mobility, priorities of environment, safety and exercise**  
*S. H. Jørgensen*

## C6

### SPATIAL EXPLORATIONS: CREATIVE PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICS III

Chair: David Pinder

#### Room 6; Building 02

**Baghdad Calling: photojournalism, photographic practice and the war in Iraq**  
*S. Carter*

**Voices in the woods**  
*M. Sawatzky*

**In the Space between the Creative and the Critical. Writing as Spatial Exploration**  
*S. Cele*

**The living end: excerpts from a work in progress**  
*G. Henderson*

## C7

### SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CITY I

Chair: Marco Eimermann & Heidi Bergsli

#### Room 7; Building 11.1

**Identical concepts, different realities**  
*B. Andersen*

**Dividing schools – processes of segregation in the Swedish school system**  
*A. Trumberg & M. Lundmark*

**The “significant others” of the Neighbourhood. The role of peers and their parents for youths’ educational attainment.**  
*I. Brattbakk*

## C8

### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY II

Networks and regional development

Chair: Brita Hermelin

#### Room 8; Building 12.1

**Neoliberalism and the death of the Celtic Tiger: The property collapse and ghost estates in Ireland**

*R. Kitchin, C. O’Callaghan, J. Gleeson & K. Keaveney*

**Nature, man and economy in new alliances: The case of Læsø, Denmark**  
*C. Kjeldsen & H. Tanvig*

## C9

### MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF WATER RESSOURCES I

Climate change and regional perspectives on change

Chair: Paul Thorn

#### Room 9; Building 10.1

**Simulations of the effect of climate and land use change on the water balance and nitrate leaching in relation to soil types on Zealand, Denmark**

*N. H. Jensen*

**Modelling climate change impacts on stream habitat conditions**  
*E. Bøgh, J. Conallin, M. Karthikeyan & M. Olsen*

**Changes in the Regional Groundwater Aquifer and Potential Impacts on Surface Waters in Central Zealand, Denmark**  
*P. Thorn*

**Early medieval settlement and the groundwater connection in the Maskawa Valley, Central Poland**  
*G. Indruszewski*

## C10

### SUSTAINABLE SPACES I

Governance perspectives

Chair: Moritz Albrecht

#### Room 10; Building 12.2

**Rural development in the EU: from production to multifunctional space**  
*N. C. Nielsen & A. A. Thuesen*

**Municipal Climate Governance and Formation of Local Transition Places**  
*B. Søndergård, J. Holm & I. Stauning*

**Perceiving drivers for environmental change in forest management: Governance perspectives from private and company owned forests in North-Karelia, Finland.**  
*M. Albrecht*

## C11

### CRITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE NEOLIBERAL UNIVERSITY

Chair: Lawrence Berg

#### Room 11; Building 8.2

Panelists:

**Luiza Bialasiewicz**, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK

**Bruce Braun**, University of Minnesota, USA

**Edward Huijbens**, University of Akureyri, Iceland

**Anders Lund Hansen**, Lund University, Sweden

**Claudio Minca**, University of Wageningen, The Netherlands

# SESSIONS SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

## Parallel session D

13:15-14:45 Thursday May 26th

### D1

#### HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD III

Chair: Paul Harrison

##### Room 1; Building 02

The human in multiple, hybrid topologies  
*C. Svabo*

Caring for place: the subjectivization of territorial stakeholders  
*J. Metzger*

“Venice & I” - Identity or de-centred subject?  
*M. Lahr*

### D2

#### THE POWER/KNOWLEDGE NEXUS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT I

Space and Place

Chair: Olivier Ejderyan

##### Room 2; Building 02

The different knowledges of coastal fisheries  
*J. Hultman & F. Säwe*

(Wild) boars – transformative man-animal relationships and inverted Swedish landscapes  
*A. Björklund & C. Årlin*

IKEA and urban development in Sweden: Power, knowledge and sustainability transitions  
*R. Hrelja, K. Isaksson & T. Richardson*

The multi-topological spatiality of transnational environmental governance (TEG)  
*J. Kortelainen*

### D3

#### GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION II

Chair: Sirpa Tani & Per Jarle Sætre

##### Room 3; Building 9.2

Teachers’ and teacher student’s reflections on tradition and change in Geography  
*L. Molin & A. Gubbstrom*

Some challenges for geography education - examples from the Swedish teacher education arena  
*G. Bladh & H. O. Gottfridsson*

Teaching future geography teachers – the use of learning objectives and inquiry.  
*L. Möller Madsen & R. Evans*

A new master’s degree of Geography with Teacher Education in Trondheim: Will it give more and better geography teachers and consolidate the geography subject in school?  
*O. Fjær*

### D4

#### TOURISM, MOBILITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT I

The rural perspective

Chair: Jonas Larsen

##### Room 4; Building 11.2

Farm holidays and the potential for innovation in rural tourism in Denmark  
*N. C. Nielsen, K. A. Nissen & F. Just*

Challenging current imaginings of the ‘backward’ rural  
*L. Lundmark*

Localised agrifood systems and gastronomy as a regional development tool  
*M. A. Bonow*

Nature-based tourist centres understood as hybrids of the rural, the urban and the wilderness  
*I. Mettiäinen*

### D5

#### UNDERSTANDING MOBILE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH LOCATION-BASED EXPERIENCE DATA AND MAPPING II

Chair: Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé & Maarit Kahila

##### Room 5; Building 02

The mobility of children mapped by themselves  
*K. Nordin*

SoftGIS as a trading zone  
*M. Kahila*

Employing smart phones as a planning tool: the Vollsmose case  
*A. S. Knudsen & H. Harder*

Capturing spatial variations in subjective and objective quality-of-life conditions  
*J. Martinez*

### D6

#### PERFORMANCE, PRACTICES AND POLITICS OF MAKING PLACE I

Chair: Keld Buciek

##### Room 6; Building 02

‘Urban pioneers’ and their socio-cultural projects: a remedy against social exclusion in urban neighborhoods? - the cases of Berlin and Hamburg  
*G. B. Christmann*

The relation between festival and place  
*L. M. Hagsmo*

Changing place – taking place: how festivals challenge urban planning and politics  
*A. M. Berg*

Performed embodiments of urban life: expressing encounters within multiple spaces  
*T. Pikner*

### D7

#### SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CITY II

Chair: Anders Trumborg & Ingar Brattbakk

##### Room 7; Building 11.1

Everyday urban politics: Popular mobilisation in Dakar and Cape Town  
*M. Millstein & E. Selboe*

Struggling with diversity in ‘the creative cities’ of Oslo and Marseille  
*H. Bergsli*

Capturing Governance – The Clash of Administration and Barbaric Knowledges in the City Centre of Joensuu  
*J. Lukkarinen*

### D8

#### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY III

Knowledge and policy

Chair: Brita Hermelin

##### Room 8; Building 12.1

Imagined and real women entrepreneurs in the EU structural funds  
*M. Hedfeldt*

Linking scientific and practical knowledge in regional innovation policy: The case of NCE Culinology  
*A. Isaksen*

Universities and regional development  
*L. Ekholm Petersen*



## D9

### MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF WATER RESSOURCES II

Climate change and regional perspectives on change

Chair: Paul Thorn

#### Room 9; Building 10.1

**Climate change impacts on flooding and river morphology – case studies in Finland**

*E. Lotsari, N. Veijalainen, J. Aaltonen, P. Alho, J. Käyhkö & B. Vehviläinen*

**Climate change impacts on water barriers and possibilities**

*P. Frederiksen*

**Changes of Latvian river runoff under future climate scenarios**

*I. Pallo, L. Kurpniece & E. Apsite*

## D10

### SUSTAINABLE SPACES II

Self-provisioning and urban perspectives

Chair: Maria Bergman

#### Room 10; Building 12.2

**Actually Existing Sustainability: Plotting Food Self-provisioning in Czechia**

*P. Jehlicka & J. Smith*

**Waterfront redevelopment and sustainable development – a Swedish experience**

*M. Bergman, J. Bylund, M. Gilek & M. Petersson*

**Urban imagineries and material realities. Small cities in the new economy**

*A. B. Lorentzen*

**Conflicts between commercial ports and urban visions - the case of Stockholm and Malmö**

*M. Bergman*

## D11

### A GEOGRAPHICAL TWIST OF DOING GENDER-THEORY II

Contested spaces – processes of adjustments and alterations

Chair: Susanne Stenbacka

#### Room 11; Building 8.2

**Gendered everyday life in rural Laos and paradoxical spaces**

*A. K. Nilsson*

**Going Gender with Economic Geography and Regional Governance**

*L. Smas & G. Forsberg*

**Migration as a going gender practice**

*G. Forsberg*

## Parallel session E

16:15-17:45 Thursday May 26th

## E1

### HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD IV

Chair: Bo Allesøe Christensen

#### Room 1; Building 02

**Biographies of Landscape: Locals' Perceptions on Landscape Heritage**

*H. S. Sepping*

**Heidegger and the fourfold: human beings as participants in Event of unfolding**

*M. Joronen*

**Sense of feeling at home**

*C. Schjøtt Philipsen*

## E2

### THE POWER/KNOWLEDGE NEXUS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT II

Cultures and values

Chair: Matthew Cashmore

#### Room 2; Building 02

**Knowing nature, knowing place: performance, resistance and the inevitability of change. Some insights from Natura 2000 in Ireland.**

*S. Bryan*

**Articulating environmentalism**

*I. M. Kielland*

**The subjugated knowledges of landscape**

*E. R. H. Waage*

## E3

### GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION III

Chair: Lena Molin

#### Room 3; Building 9.2

**Geography of hanging-out - integrating personal geographies to teaching**

*N. Pyyry*

**Cultural Similarities and Differences – Comparative Studies in a Didactic Perspective**

*G. Gustafson*

**Closing discussion**

## E4

### TOURISM, MOBILITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT II

Entrepreneurship

Chair: Jonas Larsen

#### Room 4; Building 11.2

**Culture- and experience spaces roles and opportunities in a collaboration between municipalities**

*A. B. Lorentzen & M. T. Pedersen*

**Cultural Policy and Entrepreneurship in Frederikshavn**

*A. B. Lorentzen & J. K. Fisker*

**Exploring place: branding for tourism, heritage and transformation**

*T. Peil*

**Picturing Experiences – the case of the Storsjöyran Music Festival in Östersund**

*M. Zillinger*

## E5

### UNDERSTANDING MOBILE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH LOCATION-BASED EXPERIENCE DATA AND MAPPING III

Chair: Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé & Maarit Kahila

#### Room 5; Building 02

**Tracing visitor footsteps in a Dutch natural area**

*E. Meijles, M. de Bakker & P. Groote*

**From Children's Maps to Walk-Maps in GIS: Exploring the potential of a method for participatory mapping**

*U. Berglund*

**Triangulating data about/around localized experience: bricolage with geobiographies and softGIS**

*K. Schmidt-Thomé*

## E6

### PERFORMANCE, PRACTICES AND POLITICS OF MAKING PLACE II

Chair: Keld Buciek

#### Room 6; Building 02

**Colonial legacies and postmodern planning**

*K. Buciek*

**Between Tourists and Local Copenhageners – the Guided Tours as a Negotiated Performance**

*J. Meged*

**City planning inspired by cultural planning – the example of Karlstad**

*L. Aronsson*

# SESSIONS SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

**E7**

## **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CITY III**

Chair: Anders Trumberg, Ingar Brattbakk, Marco Eimermann & Heidi Bergsli

### **Room 7; Building 11.1**

**A new image, a new story to tell – a rescue for a place with bad reputation?**

*E. Gustavsson*

**From 'Murder Mile' to Respectable Street? A critical analysis of the ongoing transformation of Clapton Road in the London Borough of Hackney**

*E. Wergeland*

Closing discussion

**E8**

## **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY IV**

Networks and Space  
Chair: Brita Hermelin

### **Room 8; Building 12.1**

**Untangling the relationships between proximity dimensions – an in-depth study of collaboration in the Danish cleantech industry**

*T. Hansen*

**In SO<sub>2</sub> Veritas: Inorganic vitalities and the material geographies of wine markets**

*A. Krzywoszynska*

**Towards a more time sensitive and economic geography? Innovation, Biographies and Paths**

*A. Larsson*

**Transnational and global interacting of knowledge-intensive firms**

*B. Hermelin*

**E9**

## **THE PRODUCTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE – POSTER SESSION**

Long-term changes in low and high discharges of Latvian rivers

### **Room 12; Building 02**

**Regionalization study of a conceptual HBV model in Gauja River Basin**

*L. Kurpniece, K. Cebers & E. Apsite*

**Long-term changes in low and high discharges of Latvian rivers**

*E. Apsite, I. Rudlapa, D. Elferts & I. Pallo*

**Do Swedish farmers clear forests even today?**

*L. Solbär*

**Transport accessibility by car or public transportation: a GIS-based approach utilizing micro data in the Swedish Västra Götaland region**

*E. Eddler*

## **Parallel session F**

**12:30-14:00 Friday May 27th**

**F1**

## **HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD V**

Chair: John Wylie

### **Room 1; Building 02**

**Humboldt's Parrot, or, Death and the Archive**

*J. Dubow*

**'Relationalism' and its limits in geography**

*A. A. Lehtinen*

**The subject, in memoriam**

*P. Harrison*

**F2**

## **THE POWER/KNOWLEDGE NEXUS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT III**

Climate and Energy  
Chair: Tim Richardson

### **Room 2; Building 02**

**Climate change depunctualizing black boxes**

*I. Mettiäinen*

**Contested synergies of renewable energy and poverty alleviation: An ethnography of World Bank's renewable energy projects in Laos**

*H. Kaisti & M. Kähkönen*

**Land-use and climate change. An analysis of local decision-makers' views on building rights for low density areas in Finland**

*M. K. Sireni*

**Energy and environmental policies in Russia and geo-governmentality**

*V. P. T. Tynkkynen*

**F4**

## **TOURISM, MOBILITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT III**

Sustainable development  
Chair: Michael Haldrup

### **Room 4; Building 11.2**

**Carrying capacities for nature parks as engines for sustainable regional development**

*J. Brandt & E. Holmes*

**Can tourism be sustainable? Assessing tourism impact in Vatnajökull National Park, Iceland**

*R. Olafsdottir & M. Runnström*

**Sustainable Tourism Management in Reutilized Agricultural Buildings. A Case Study.**

*G. A. Bocz, A. M. Rodríguez & B. Ness*

**Aeromobility and regional tourism dynamics**

*J. H. Nilsson*

**F5**

## **CHRISTANIA: FORTY YEARS OF SOCIAL CRITIQUE**

Chair: Henrik Gutzon Larsen

### **Room 6; Building 02**

Discussant: Peter Skriver

Panelists:

**Signe Sophie Bøggild**

**Helen Jarvis**

**Anders Lund Hansen**

**F8**

## **GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE II**

Chair: Eva Bøgh

### **Room 8; Building 12.1**

**Changes in soil erosion in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam, as a result of changes in climate and in human economic activities**

*A. T. Waaben & T. T. Nielsen*

**Geohazard inventory for public roads on the Faroe Islands**

*L. Mortensen, M.J. Dahl, H. Eysturoy & B. Petersen*

**Critical pathways of change in fruit export region at desert margin (Chile)**

*P. Frederiksen*

**The stony way to renewable energy – biophysics versus metaphysics in planning for CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral combustion of biomass**

*R. Czeskleba-Dupont*

**F10**

## **SUSTAINABLE SPACES III**

Chair: Tommy Dalgaard & Chris Kjeldsen

### **Room 10; Building 12.2**

**Bioenergy landscapes: possible synergies between the expansion of biogas production and organic farming**

*T. Dalgaard*

**Landscape spatial composition tendency in the multi-storey residential areas in the Baltic Sea region countries**

*U. Ile*

**Agricultural and/or rural futures? A GIS-based scenario study of the future development of rural space in Denmark**

*C. Kjeldsen*

**F11**

## **BATTLES OF MOBILITIES – UTOPIAS FOR A DIFFERENT FUTURE II**

Chair: Lise Drewes

### **Room 11; Building 8.2**

**'Do you wanna go for a ride?': Practicing Automobility and car cruising in Iceland.**

*V. Collin-Lange*

**Challenging the 'King of the Road' - exploring mobility battles between cars and bikes in the USA**

*O. B. Jensen, S. Smith & J. B. Mikkelsen*

Closing discussion



Keynote Lectures > > > > > > > > > >

## Practice, Phenomenology and Critical Geography

Kirsten Simonsen, Professor, Roskilde University, Denmark:

As a child of (at least) twenty years of critical geography debates performed within the framework of the language game of the geography milieus of the Nordic countries – having had its conflicts, rapprochements, changes and ups and downs – I find it appropriate to consider some of the later developments as we now see them in a international connection. So this keynote address will explore how a phenomenological inspired practice theory can add to discussions the politics of ‘new ontologies’ and ‘new materialisms’. This involves a reading of phenomenology as critical theory and the argument for a ‘new humanism’ after anti-humanism. The argument will evolve around three issues.

- The intertwining of matter and meaning
- Orientation and spatiality
- Embodiment and agentic capacities

The approach will be illustrated with a few examples from the project ‘The stranger, the city and the nation’, which I have recently completed together with Lasse Koefoed.

## New Lands

Nigel Thrift, Professor, University of Warwick, UK:

This paper will consider what we should think about as land in the emerging economy of spontaneous synthesis. The first part of the paper acts a prelude. In it, I will examine the main changes that have been taking place in the economy as they relate to innovation. I will argue that these changes might be thought of as an industrial and cultural revolution. Then, in the second part of the paper, I will consider how these changes are producing a different kind of production – which is both industrial and cultural – a production of worlds premised upon preemption as a means of directing populations, akin to Foucault's idea of 'normation'. The industrial revolution is often characterized as the first break in human history with the natural economy. But what if the natural economy was now being recovered – but by other means – as a redefinition of land? In the final part of the paper, I will then turn to modern cities and the imprint that these changes are making upon them as this new land is founded and endowed.

## Geographic data in Air Pollution Assessment

Ole Hertel, Adjunct Professor, Roskilde University, Denmark:

Air pollution has negative impacts on health, environment and climate. Assessment of these negative impacts is therefore a key issue in environmental management world-wide. Obtaining data of the necessary spatial resolution and with the sufficient quality to serve as the basis for quantifying these negative impacts is one of the main obstacles in this regard. An increased spatial resolution in chemical air quality data may change the results dramatically. A German study showed that the number of exceedances of critical loads for eutrophication depends on the resolution of the input data (Spranger et al., 2001). Danish studies show that computed address level exposure data provide stronger relationship to obtained health outcomes compared with studies where exposure assessment is based on fixed site monitoring data (Raaschou-Nielsen et al., 2010). A new extension of research in spatial air pollution concerns allergenic pollen. It has been shown that the local pollen load of the population in some cases depends heavily on local sources even within the urban area (Skjøth et al., 2008). Research and dissemination to the public concerning allergenic pollen does in general not take into account local variations. As an example, pollen warning systems in all European countries, including Denmark, rely on data from fixed measurement sites. As such the monitoring network can not reflect the real exposure of the population. The presentation will provide examples like the above studies, and will furthermore describe how the problems of obtaining sufficient resolution in data are overcome in Danish air quality management. One of the important tools in this context is the use of integrated monitoring and assessment, where data are obtained from a combination of measurements and model calculations (Hertel et al., 2007).

**Practicing everyday geographies: the domestic, the public and the in-between**

Gillian Rose, Professor, The Open University, UK:

This keynote address will explore the making of three somewhat distinct everyday spaces, drawing on two research projects. The first project was a decade-long project exploring family photography in both its analogue and digital forms; the second was a much shorter project, examining how two ordinary urban spaces are experienced by their inhabitants. Although not designed to be complementary, the two projects shared a number of concerns that the keynote will explore. They include the nature of everyday space, the mutual performing of various technologies and subjectivities, and the importance of the familial and domestic. Both also problematise bounded and territorial spatialities in various ways. The keynote will focus on the achievement of everydayness in this complex field.

## **A Green Apparatus? Design, Habit, and the Sustainable Everyday**

Bruce Braun, Associate Professor, University of Minnesota, USA:

Coinciding with pronouncements of the Anthropocene and growing concerns over the resilience of global systems, the city is increasingly seen as the appropriate target and proper scale of environmental governance, perhaps best expressed by Mike Davis's claim that the city "is its own solution". This has been accompanied by a growing emphasis on design – not only urban design, but also the design of technical objects that are part of everyday life, including the design of persuasive technologies whose goal is to achieve behavior change through the cultivation of new habits or the interruption and cessation of old ones. Drawing upon the work of Félix Ravaisson, John Dewey and Catharine Malabou, this paper explores the (re)turn to habit in design and philosophy, and investigates the degree to which environmental governance – in so far as it seeks to instill or modulate habit through the design and use of technical objects – can be seen to increasingly take pre- or non-cognitive processes as its field of operation. In so doing, I also evaluate the purchase of recent arguments put forward by Giorgio Agamben ("What is an Apparatus?"), which claim that the current phase of capitalist development can be defined as "a massive accumulation and proliferation of apparatuses" characterized by processes of desubjectification rather than subjectification, and inquire into what it might mean to 'profane' apparatuses, as Agamben suggests we need to do, so as to restore what has been captured in them to common use.

## Geography's potential contribution to Earth System Science

Morten Pejrup, Professor, Copenhagen University, Denmark:

The Earth can be regarded as a complex system composed of a number of interacting spheres. Traditionally these spheres are defined as:

- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere
- Atmosphere
- Cryosphere

The Earth system is closed so that the fluxes between the different spheres obey the law of conservation of matter. A change in one of the spheres will potentially have an effect on at least one of the other spheres.

Earth System Science traditionally describes the bio-geo-chemical cycles of the Earth System as controlled by natural processes. However, for the first time in the Earth's history we live in an era, the Anthropocene, where the effects of human activity on the Earth System are of a magnitude implying that they have significant global impacts on living conditions of both humans and other species and on the bio-geo-chemical cycles. Therefore, natural and anthropogenic impacts on the Earth System are equally important and should be studied simultaneously. This is a challenge but also a great opportunity to geographers.

Research within each of the spheres of the Earth system is carried out by many researchers from several scientific disciplines such as geophysics, geo- and atmospheric chemistry, ecology and geology. However, it is the focus on the interaction between the spheres that defines Earth System Science and distinguishes it from Earth Science. Geography is in its nature multidisciplinary being concerned with the variation in time and space of a number of physical, biological and socio-economic parameters. However, according to e.g. Pitman (2005), Geography has not played any major role in the development of Earth System Science during the last decade. If this is a valid statement, how do we explain that a true multidisciplinary science like Geography has not significantly impacted Earth System Science? While certain branches of Physical Geography, including those studying bio-geo-chemical cycles, and the carbon cycle in particular, have attained a prominent position along-side ecology in Earth System Science, Human Geography has been far less visible, except in the context of global structures such as the LUCC- and GLP-projects, both integrated in the 'Earth System Science Partnership' of IGBP and IHDP. Despite these high-profile activities, Human Geography must, however, still be said to have a relatively weak position in Earth System Science. There may be several explanations such as the well known problem of lack of academic prestige of multidisciplinary research, yet it may also play a role that the somewhat simplistic description of the 'human component' of Earth System Science, as defined in key papers on the subject, does not attract the interest of many human geographers.

But this “battle” is not lost completely. There are many important societal challenges where geographers could still take a leading role. One example is the question of how different societies could or should adapt to changes in climate. This is not just a matter of building dikes higher and constructing better sewage systems. It is just as much about the non-technical human and societal dimensions of adaptation to climate change.

The expected climatic changes in e.g. the Nordic region are varied, but the call for adaptive strategies, locally, nationally, regionally and internationally is unanimous. Social adaptation to a changed environment is complicated by the fact that the scenarios for the future draw on multiple sources, such as historical precedence, local experiential knowledge, political ideologies, and regional and global scientific climate models of different scales. Given the profound interrelation between environment and society, social life – including patterns of mobility and regional organization – will need rethinking. This may be a great opportunity for Geography and related social sciences to play an important role in this rethinking. Human Geography may contribute to this both by making use of its interdisciplinary heritage of studying ‘socio-natural systems’, by its tradition for linking global and local scales of analysis, and by use of its methodological strengths within Earth Observation and GIS.



## **Specters of Europe: Europe's past, present and future**

Luiza Bialasiewicz, Senior Lecturer, University of London, UK:

This presentation looks to changing understandings of Europe through time, stressing how different understandings of Europe's relation to its past, present and future have been reflected in radically different geopolitical visions for Europe. This becomes particularly important as (EU)rope begins to project itself as a global actor, invoking a distinctly 'European' geopolitical imagination and vision of world order. I will argue that contemporary visions of Europe's role in the world (in particular, the geographical imaginations of its presumed 'spaces of responsibility') are inescapably bound up with certain historical shadows, but also rely in great part on distinct 'spectres' of a future to come.



# Parallel Session A > > > > > > > > >

Session A1-A11

A



# A1

## **HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD I**

Chair: Paul Harrison

Room 1; Building 02

### **Experimental Partnerships: On becoming differently human-ish bodies**

*Emma Roe, University of Southampton*

*Beth Greenhough, Queen Mary University of London*

Poststructuralism has fundamentally jeopardised the consistency of the modern, rational, autonomous human. In its place is gradually being revealed an embodied, transient, borderless human-ish entity that is relationally achieved (Haraway 1991; Whatmore 2002). Equally, agencies and materials once defined as non-human are becoming socialised as new kinds of political/ecological subjects (Bennett 2010). Here we focus on how more-or-less human bodies are materialized by performing relations/assemblages/ partnerships with differently capable agents (for example sentient animals, fossilised mineral, vital matter, technology). These relations, assemblages or partnerships reflect and refract the different capacities and response-abilities of all the experimental partners involved, including humans whose capabilities are differentiated by age, gender, skills, emotional vulnerabilities and prior experiences. The unique and contextualized forms such partnerships take affect how they are governed and how they come to matter legally, scientifically and commercially in diverse and multiple ways.

Therefore we place our analytic focus on what we call the 'experimental partnership'. The experimental partnership is a concept for exploring experimentation not as an exclusively human-located capacity but as a space where experimental partners learn how to respond to and matter to each other. Two empirical examples are offered. The first traces how humans and viruses learn how to accommodate each other, producing new understandings of the common cold in a scientific research unit. The second explores how experimental partnerships take place outside the more formal spaces of the laboratory, through examining the more-or-less successful experimental partnerships formed between cattle and farm workers. Like all relationships experimental partnerships may succeed or fail. Our examples offer a resource for examining how experimental partnerships are sustained, retained and lost, and how participants are transformed and redefined (as more or less human-ish?) through experimental encounters.

### **Evolution, geography and sustainability**

*Eric Clark, Lund University*

*Thomas L. Clark*

The remarkably productive mid-twentieth century modern synthesis of genetics with evolution slanted our understanding of evolution and of ourselves, leaving gaps that social and life sciences have since been filling. Boundary crossings inform our under-

standing of behaviour's role in evolution, supporting a more open, participatory image of humanity. The geographies of thought and emotion suggest social influences on and consequences of biological thought and folk biology, with implications in turn for our prospects of living sustainably. In this paper we attempt to elucidate these connections. We appeal for loosening the cultural collar of genetic determinism by affirming in theory and in the public square a more open image of human "nature", as science reveals it to be - the constructed, context dependent, causally distributed, product of development. Though not panacean, it would help. Achieving the collective self-regulation sustainability requires of us may depend on straightening slanted reasoning about ourselves.

### **Aesthetic Remains**

*Harriet Hawkins, Aberystwyth University*

*Elizabeth Straughan, Aberystwyth University*

*Deborah Dixon*

In negotiating the conceptual and methodological terrain of a 'post-human' world, geographers have largely ignored the aesthetic. To an extent, this neglect can be explained by geography's tendency to understand the aesthetic, following Kant, as a peculiarly human capacity. Despite stringent critiques of this project as enabling the further colonisation of the self, the rendering of the aesthetic (and especially its manifestation in artistic practice) as by and for the human has remained largely unchallenged within geography. And so it is perhaps unsurprising to find that: first, whilst diverse post-humanisms have explored both science and philosophy as a means of articulating the relationalities and commonalities that span species and even kingdoms, the aesthetic has itself been figured as a humanist 'remain'; and second, that as part of this process the aesthetic import of work by key figures in a critical human geography, such as Agamben, Deleuze and Guattari, Derrida, Grosz, and Haraway, for whom the aesthetic is always already more-than-human, has been marginalised as the 'remainder.'

Using empirics taken from a study of Adaptation, an ecology project undertaken by the Australian art/science collective SymbioticA, we draw out these various aesthetic impulses and the tensions between them. Studying the positionalities of the thrombolites of Lake Clifton, recognised as the 'oldest evidence of life on earth,' within Adaptation's long term art projects we explore the aesthetic remaking of affective and inter-subjective communities. In doing so we argue that entwined within and around the genealogy of the aesthetic as key to 'becoming human' is a line of inquiry that firmly places the aesthetic as key to a 'becoming animal'. In thinking through the aesthetic as a means of grasping and articulating the creative capacities of becoming human/animal/molecular bacteria, we explore the question posed within this session: what remains?

## A2

### **ESPON: ZOOMING IN ON EUROPEAN SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION I**

Territorial policies and forecasting

Chair: Niels Boje Groth

Room 2; Building 02

#### **Implementation of territorial policies at the Baltic Sea Region level**

*Invited speaker: Jacek Zaucha, University of Gdansk*

#### **Competition or Complementarities? – the Inter-relationship between CEMAT and EU Activities in Spatial Development Policy**

*Matti Fritsch, University of Eastern Finland*

As European Union territorial governance and spatial development policy slowly but steadily progresses at a variety of fronts, increasing attention should be paid to the question of how to connect such activities, which in the long run potentially influence the territorial development of the European continent as a whole, with initiatives in spatial development outside the European Union, particularly with countries that are not foreseen to become a member of EU family. Interestingly, a platform for interaction between non-members and members of the European Union has long existed before any real initiative was taken at the (internal) EU-level in this field of activity: the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT) organised under the umbrella of the Council of Europe. Indeed, it was in CEMAT where the European dimension of spatial development was firstly recognized and articulated. Since the late 1980s, both CEMAT and European Union activities have proceeded alongside each other, raising today questions regarding synergies, overlap and even competition; particularly as the EU, with the recent enlargements, has extended its territory to cover a significant share of the European continent. This again raises questions about how to organise interaction and co-operation between European Union and the wider EU neighbourhood in terms of spatial development policy. In this context, the Russian Federation's relationship with European (Union) spatial planning is an interesting case in point, particularly as country recently held the CEMAT Presidency.

Against this background, this paper's objectives are twofold. Firstly, the intricate relationship between CEMAT and European Union initiatives and activities in spatial development policy will be examined from a CEMAT point of view. Secondly, the paper zooms in on the specific involvement of Russia, a country that is not foreseen to become a member of the European Union, in CEMAT activities by paying particular attention to the Russia's CEMAT-Presidency from 2007 to 2010. On the basis of the findings, the aim is to provide recommendations for better co-ordination between CEMAT and EU initiatives and thus, more widely, the (EU's) internal and external spheres of territorial development

**Researching European Territorial Cooperation: Nordic Specificities***Sarolta Németh, University of Eastern Finland*

As part of the special session “Zooming in on European spatial perspectives in the Baltic Sea Region”, this presentation will give an insight into the relevant work done in the ESPON applied research project titled “TERCO: European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life” (2010-2012). The paper focuses on those special aspects of the Finnish-Russian border case study region which are important to consider in the design of and the analyses carried out within, this wider international research project. TERCO arrives at its crucial mid-phase in Spring 2011, when empirical research is carried out by the different partners in a number of very dissimilar case study areas, employing surveys and interviews. The Finnish-Russian border is by far not a typical EU border situation as it is located along an external EU-border with a non-candidate country and because it has a northern-peripheral situation and a sparse settlement pattern. Besides, it was spatially delineated according to the coverage of two Interreg III A programmes that involved this border area, and therefore, it is the largest among the TERCO case studies (excluding the transcontinental ones). This results in, among many things, the fact that the same “A” strand Interreg ‘cross-border’ cooperation programmes (one of the types of transnational territorial co-operation TERCO analyses in more detail) can be in fact, regarded as ‘interregional’ ones. This in turn, has a consequence to the approaches, organisation, and domains of the projects included under the ‘cross-border’ funding scheme in the Finnish-Russian case study area as compared to the other case study regions, and hence to the way findings and policy recommendations based on the case studies should be formulated.

**Addressing cross-border spatial development planning at the EU-Russian border area - First impressions and experiences of ULYSSES project’s EUREGIO KARELIA case study***Virpi Kaisto, Lappeenranta University of Technology*

ULYSSES is an ESPON 2013 project that aims at using applied research results from previous ESPON projects as a yardstick for decentralised cross-border spatial development planning. Multi-thematic territorial analyses will be carried out in six European cross-border regions with the aim of identifying territorial drivers and dynamics. ULYSSES represents the new “Targeted Analysis” type of ESPON projects that are implemented in partnership with local stakeholders. ULYSSES project is thematically cross-cutting and it explores following territorial issues and challenges pin-pointed by EU policy orientations and previous ESPON projects: (1) Territorial socio-economic dynamics including patterns of cross-border polycentric development, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity of the regions and effects of demographic change. (2) Territorial performance dynamics picturing the performance of the cross-border areas in relation to the revised Lisbon Strategy and the Gothenburg Strategy.

My case study in ULYSSES project is EUREGIO KARELIA consisting of three Finnish provinces and the Republic of Karelia in Russian Federation. This case study offers an intriguing addition to current European spatial development planning discussion, be-

cause it addresses a region that is not only a sparsely populated rural area and periphery both from national and European perspectives, but a region spanning to EU Eastern Neighbourhood. The study is relevant also for the Nordic-Baltic countries, since besides Finland Russia shares a land border with Norway, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. From practical point of view this case study offers many challenges starting from data collecting and modifying indicators in case of data gaps. In my presentation I will share my impressions and experiences from the first five-month period on the topic. This study will contribute to my doctoral thesis, which is dedicated to cross-border developments at Finnish-Russian border area.



# A3

## MOVING BETWEEN PLACES I

Chair: Winfried Ellingsen

Room 3; Building 9.2

### **Dacha perspectives: reasons to have a second home in Finland**

*Olga Lipkina, University of Eastern Finland*

The main focus of the presentation is made on reasons of Russian dacha owners for having second homes in Finland. Russian visits to Finland have been a growing trend. As a result Finland has become the first country of choice for Russian tourists during the last year. A recent trend in Russian trans-border tourism has become real estate purchases and their number has significantly increased during the past couple of years. The share of Russians is about eighty percent of the total foreign real estate business in Finland nowadays. Although nationwide its proportion is still small, in some municipalities Russian dachas comprise about a third of the local annual real estate business. Explanation of motives to purchase a second home does not necessarily answer the question "why abroad?" In Europe borders play only a symbolic role in moving around. In case of Russians in Finland, on contrary, the state border is a significant factor for choosing another country. According to the conducted interviews (N=25) Russians have chosen Finland due to the fact that it is abroad. Escape from busy life of Russian urban centers to Finland is driven by the idyllic country image as a safe destination with beautiful landscapes. Russians are very attracted by the possibility to rest in a legally purchased cottage by a lake. Surprisingly the distance is a significant factor only as a distance calculated from the border to a cottage.

### **Finnskogen: mobility of landscapes and places – a mobility of values and knowledge's?**

*Camilla Berglund, Department of Geography and Tourism, Karlstad University*

The sparsely populated forest region of Finnskogen ("Finnforest") in Värmland in Sweden could be of a particular interest when discussing the intertwining of spaces and mobilities. Deeply affected by depopulation and the causes and consequences behind it, the region today seems to face the trend of, what I would like to try to describe, as a "second home counter urbanization gentrification" process. Counter urbanization and gentrification seems in an initiate phase and at first sight mainly to be studied in cases of permanent migration and inflows of permanent settlers. In many rural areas of Sweden there are mainly second home settlers coming in, from urban areas in Sweden and in Europe. How does this trend and processes impinge on the physical landscape and the minds and values of people, both living there permanently and occasionally? For me this is to be studied in the context of rural social practices, as in i.e. moose hunting and local graveled associations.

The purpose of the paper is to present some theoretical ideas and considerations and relate these in a methodological way: (how) to explain the "travelling landscape (-s)"

of Finnskogen with theories of counter urbanization and gentrification, and with what methods can this explanation be reached? In the conclusion some aspects of the theorization will be illustrated from pilot studies carried out during the yearly moose hunting week and during a historical walking-tour with a village team.

Keywords: Finnskogen, rural areas, mobility, second homes, counter urbanization, gentrification.

### **Mobile homing - The culture of second home mobility**

*Winfried Ellingsen, NTNU, Trondheim*

*Knut Hidle, University of Bergen*

In this paper we investigate whether second home mobility represents a cultural phenomenon. The increase in the number of second homes and the accompanying increase in second home mobility over the past decades is so extensive and of such a nature that it warrants an in-depth study of the changes in the use of second homes in Norway, and how these can be interpreted as an expression of changes in cultural attitudes towards the home. On this background, we have set out to study two conceptual pairings in more detail: home and mobility, and centre (urbanity) and periphery (rurality). The former pairing is significant because the concept of home or sedentary now has a subordinated role in the interpretation of post-modern society, while mobility is more commonly regarded as the dominating mechanism. The current trend identified for Norwegian second homes represents a reorganisation of spatiality and a new organisation of time. The reorganisation of spatiality relates to how different practices are linked to different homes, but also to the link between centre and periphery. In this paper, we make the argument that mobility between homes represents a journey in diversity and, simultaneously, a stronger link between centre and periphery than that captured by one-sided descriptions of centralisation. The second home allows its owners to get closer to nature and spend more time on family relationships. In our opinion however, family life is not granted sufficient importance when examining the drivers behind the increase in new second homes. The main focus appears to be on the different activities possible in the different areas. We assert that the phenomenon of the second home is an indication of self-understanding and identity for Norwegians. A second home allows for the cultivation of prototypical Norwegian values via activities, family life and localisation.

## A4

**CONCEPTUALISING POWER AND SPACE IN PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE I**

Representations of space: conceptualizations, perceptions and discourse

Chair: Henrik Gutzon Larsen

Room 4; Building 11.2

**The Spatial Politics in Conceptions of Space and Place in Danish Strategic Spatial Planning***Kristian Olesen, Department of Development and Planning, Aalborg University*

In the planning literature there has been an increased interest in relational geography developed in the fields of human geography and sociology of planning (Healey, 2004, 2007; Davoudi & Strange, 2009). Planning theorists have analysed conceptions of space and place in strategic spatial planning processes at national, subnational and regional scales, and found that planning practice yet has to embrace the ideas of relational geography fully (Healey, 2004, 2007; Davoudi & Strange, 2009). Evidence suggests that when planning practice has tried to capture the changing understandings of spatiality in representations of space, it is often done through what Davoudi & Strange (2009) refer to as 'fuzzy maps'. However, so far only little attention has been paid to the spatial politics embedded in these new fuzzy maps. Davoudi & Strange (2009) show how fuzzy maps of devolved nations in the UK and English regions have effectively depoliticised spatial strategy-making processes in order to avoid potential political tensions. This raises important questions about relational geography's important role in building support for spatial strategies, as argued by its proponents in the planning literature (Healey, 2004, 2007).

This paper uses the case of strategic spatial planning in Denmark to explore how conceptions of space and place are changing in a context of changing administrative structures and rescaling of planning powers. Following Jensen & Richardson's (2003) argument that spatial representations should be understood as contested rather than outputs of rational analyses, the paper analyses how the spatial politics of new governance landscapes are transferred into spatial representations of new spaces of planning emerging at subnational scales. The paper seeks to unpack the underlying rationalities of spatial representations in Danish strategic spatial planning, and their important role in foregrounding certain ways of thinking about strategic spatial planning, whilst bracketing others (Jensen & Richardson, 2003). The analysis builds on interviews with planners involved in strategic spatial planning at national and subnational scales together with recent spatial representations prepared at these scales.

The case study illustrates how spatial politics in strategy-making significantly affect conceptions of space and place in spatial representations. Planners involved in strategy-making seek actively to avoid or at least work their way around spatial politics, which are considered a hindrance for spatial strategy-making. Returning to objective measures in order to categorise towns in nested hierarchies, and preparing fuzzy spatial rep-

representations camouflaging lack of consensus represent some of the strategies applied by planners to depoliticise processes of spatial strategy-making and avoid spatial politics. This suggests that fuzzy spatial representations do not necessarily reflect a relational understanding of spatiality, as assumed in the planning literature, but merely reflect conscious strategies for handling spatial politics in strategy-making.

### **Power & the Cartographic Reality of Space**

*Jepppe Strandsberg, DBP, Copenhagen Business School*

In this paper I analyse the nexus between cartography, space, and power. Drawing on critical historical cartography and Latour's science studies, I argue that cartography can be seen as an almost universal practice that seeks to make sense of space and the relationship between space and society. The key to the argument is that different modes of cartography establish different spatial realities. And these different spatial realities condition the way in which the space-power nexus can unfold in different ways. The implication of this argument is that space is (of course) not a given reality. Cartography is prioritised as a practice generating spatial realities because it represents a social practice that reverberates between ideas about space, representational practices, and the physical environment. As such cartographic representations not only unveil ideas or discourses about space but they also let the landscape speak to the analysis. As such, cartography establishes space as something that is real, and yet, constructed. The significance of different spatial realities for the exercise of power is illustrated through a historical exposition of the cartographic transition that took place in Europe during the Renaissance, and which allowed space to be organized in novel ways.

### **Where is 'the spatial' in Swedish transport planning? Producing space from a non-spatial transport policy**

*Patrik Thornberg, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm*

The current national plan for investments in the Swedish transport system represents a new, multimodal approach to transport planning, expected to facilitate cross-sectoral coherence. However, the ways the plan promotes certain spatial structures of Sweden are only vaguely touched upon in the political guidelines for the plan. Thus, interpreting the spatial aspects of national transport policy is a core task for the planning officials in the transport planning agencies. This raises the question of how 'the spatial' is conceptualized by the planners involved.

The aim of this paper is to explore the spatial perspectives embedded in the national transport planning process at different levels. The work of Henri Lefebvre provides an important theoretical framework for the analysis. While the transport policy supposed to guide the actual planning process to a large extent is formulated in non-spatial terms as general objectives, and the preconditions for planning are expressed as representations of space, the projects subjected to prioritization are largely developed from regional planning processes and subjected to what Lefebvre has labelled trial-by-space. The planning process is thus based on different conceptualizations of space.

The study concludes with a discussion about the potential role of a more explicit spatial perspective in Swedish transport policy. It also raises questions of how the coordination between national and regional/urban planning can be strengthened.

To highlight the ways in which spatial perspectives appear in the different stages of national transport planning, the study is based on an analysis of the recently adopted Swedish national plan for infrastructure investments, as well as a case study of a national transport project in a regional context. The empirical material consists primarily of core documents and plans as well as interviews with planners involved in the process of formulating the national plan proposal.

Keywords: National transport planning, spatial perspectives, political, prioritizing investments

## A5

### **TRANSNATIONAL LIVING I**

Chair: Kristine Juul

Room 5; Building 02

#### **Transnational patterns of everyday life: practices of care and neighbouring in Athens.**

*Dina Vaiou, National Technical University of Athens*

The evolving economic crisis, in the context of which Greece has become notorious worldwide, has led to a strict program of austerity measures, which includes severe cuts in salaries and pensions, tax increases and a series of reforms in labour law and pension rights. Such measures lead to a less debated aspect of the crisis, namely cuts in care and welfare, which compromise life chances of many, particularly women, both local and migrant. In our globalised times, a significant part of care work has become a paid job for thousands of migrant women, either in the context of international chains or as part of more spontaneous migration movements from the 'global South'. Such movements (which for Greece originate mainly in the Balkans and the former Eastern Bloc) contribute to reconfigure everyday lives as transnational. At the same time, they shape new geographies care deficits and involve complex negotiations of power among women and men, local and migrant, employers and workers and combinations of these. The paper takes changing patterns of care as an entry point from which to approach intersections of gender, class and ethnicity in the making of the city and its neighbourhoods, based on research in Athens. Starting from 'the everyday' as a theoretical and methodological proposition, the paper aims to discuss the ways in which everyday practices are constituted and evolve in a variety of interlocking geographical scales and the importance of scale, movement and settlement in transnational city lives.

#### **Bio-rytms, royalism and religion; Re-traditionalization of Serbian diaspora communities in Denmark**

*Kristine Juul, Roskilde University*

Migrants' perceptions of issues such as the welfare state, democracy, gender equality, traditions and family values reflect, on the one hand, a wish to adapt to shifting social and political environments in the country of settlement, and on the other, political and social transformations in the homeland that are likely to bring former values and norms under stress.

For those immigrants who came from Yugoslavia (notably Serbia) to Denmark in the 1970's and 1980's a sense of shared values between the Yugoslav ideals of brotherhood and unity and the Scandinavian welfare model made them feel well integrated into the Danish society. Lately this 'process of integration' has been challenged from several holds. In Denmark, an increasingly xenophobic attitude and rising attention given to religion and origin have contributed to changing conditions for immigrants. In Serbia,

the collapse of the Yugoslav state has stimulated a re-traditionalization of Serbian society, transforming popular perceptions of family structure, gender roles, religion, welfare state and community (Ramet 2005, Bijelic 2005). Likewise it has also permitted the celebration of formerly ostracized institutions such as the Serbian Orthodox Church, as well as admiration for the (exiled) royal family and the Serbian 'Nation'. Old socialist institutions such as 'motherhood' and 'family' have been reconsidered, as have views on purity and ethnicity.

The presentation aims to explore the often contradictory ways in which re-traditionalization of Serbian society as well as the changing norms and regulations of the Danish society, have impacted on the cultural and social practices of the Serbian families in Denmark, and how this has acted to shape and reshape their perceptions of notions such as family, religion, democracy and the inclusionary welfare state.

### **Ethnic minorities and alternative spaces of identification**

*Lasse Martin Koefoed, Roskilde University*

Taking its starting point in a case study conducted among people of Pakistani origin in Copenhagen, Denmark, the paper is discussing processes and possibilities of identification in different spatial formations. As Muslims, Danes of Pakistani origin are amongst the more stigmatized groups within the country. The study to be presented is based on a material consisting of in depth interviews and group discussion in a respondent group differentiated by age (generation), gender and class. It takes its starting point in their everyday practices and experiences connected to what Ahmed (2000) calls Strange Encounters - embodied encounters between 'strangers' in everyday life. Through the lenses of 'experienced otherness' (postcoloniality) and (mis)recognition (Axel Honneth) their ambivalent relationship to the nation state are explored. In continuation of that it is explored how practices and identifications in other spatial formations might compensate or replace the contested construction of national identity. Here, the paper evolves around multiscale ties and practices performed in the group and it reveals processes of identification performed in spatial scales reaching from bodily-aesthetic to local, urban and transnational/cosmopolitan ones. In this way it shows the complexity of processes boundary formation and scaling and rescaling of identities.



## A6

### **SPATIAL EXPLORATIONS: CREATIVE PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICS I**

Chair: David Pinder

Room 6; Building 02

#### **'Refusing the world picture offered us': maps of global implication, violence and hope**

*David Pinder, Queen Mary University of London, School of Geography*

How to gain an understanding of one's position within the global networks of contemporary capitalism? How to overcome senses of disorientation that hinder individual and collective abilities to act and struggle through finding new ways to represent an (ultimately unrepresentable) social totality? These were questions famously posed by Fredric Jameson in his calls for an aesthetic of cognitive mapping more than two decades ago, as part of his critical analysis of postmodernism as 'the cultural logic of late capitalism'. At the time they generated much critical debate. Yet his calls for cognitive maps that reject old models for the invention of new forms, and that look towards as yet unimaginable modes of representation, appear to have found resonance in some of the extraordinary proliferation of radical cartographic experimentation by artists, activists and others in recent years. This paper, part of a wider project on these themes, focuses on selected artistic cartographies and their significance for what Jameson termed a 'pedagogical political culture'. It considers their performative modes and the difficulties they vividly confront, as they refuse dominant world pictures and seek to chart global interconnections, lines of everyday violence and resources of hope.

#### **The art is in the scale – or: how artists use the GPS as a critical tool**

*Lone Koefoed Hansen, Department of Aesthetic Studies, Aarhus University*

Discussing mobile and locative media projects, media theorist Mary Flanagan (2007) calls for artists and designers to understand that they "must begin to reflect the contested nature of the lived reality of such spaces" (Flanagan 2007, 9). Dutch media artist Ester Polak does exactly this, when she employs GPS technologies to engage critically with spaces and their (implicit) politics by documenting, performing and representing their use.

Polak's most recent project NomadicMILK (2008-) investigates the movements of humans, commodities and capital by tracking both nomadic herding of cows and transports of processed milk in Nigeria. The project thus maps the paths in the 'shared work-space' of lorry drivers and nomadic herdsmen as well as their different perspectives on this space. However, Polak's strategy is to map the transports' paths of movement in ways that makes it difficult to understand the scale and reach of the actual path travelled: in 'exhibition mode' in art galleries, all paths are represented in the same length regardless of distance. The same lack of scale and context is found in the online exhibi-



tion as well as in the printed artworks. We are able to read the individual stories but if we only look at the represented paths, they all look alike.

This puts focus on the abstract rather than the concrete and in this sense the project perhaps demonstrates that all spaces are generic or have generic features – after Dutch architect Koolhaas’ ‘generic city’ which is partly about all postmodern cities being alike and partly about capitalist patterns making every place accessible to generic goods.

The paper will present Polak’s work and discuss the strategies employed in Nomadic-MILK with respect to the way that the project discusses the poetics of this generic (milk) space through particular acts of movement.

### **Right to the map: Counter-Mapping Racialized Geographies of Malmö**

*Tuomo Alhojärvi, Lund University*

*Aron Sandell, Lund University*

Malmö has, in many ways, become a symbol for the failures of Swedish “integration” policies. During the city-wide shootings perpetrated earlier this year, the Swedish government reproduced a xenophobic image of the city’s immigrant population by pointedly sending the Minister of Integration to the “notorious” neighborhood of Rosengård. Was this not a further scapegoating of the neighborhood’s inhabitants through a reproduction of a particular imagined space of the Other? In this paper, we seek new experimental geographies that go beyond critique and enable people to reclaim these spatial imaginaries. As both authors currently live in Malmö, this project represents a self-reflexive engagement with our city. Utilizing a web-based application, we hope to allow alternative mappings to be seen, muted stories to be heard, and new conceptual spaces to emerge.

Inspired by the field of experimental geography, this paper explores ways of facilitating and participating in the production of alternative spatial narratives. To that end, we consider the potential of web 2.0 based open-source mapping applications in contrast to more conventional public participation GIS (PPGIS). By remaking the prefabricated and predefined PPGIS tools into something user-appropriated and open-ended, we see counter-mapping as a playful source of counter-action against prevalent geographical imaginations. If we understand mappings as ontogenesis rather than ontology, as Kitchen & Dodge (2007) have argued, then maps are to be considered an integral part of the political and poetic production of everyday urban space. The practice of mapping, in other words, does not so much provide information about a city, as it is an integrated and intimate creative act of a city.

**From the closed world of estrangement to an open world of inhabiting: migrants mapping Milan**

*Nausica Pezzoni, Polytechnic of Milan*

"How does a stranger build an image of a city which is new to him?"<sup>1</sup> After having explored the meaning that the image of the city may take for its inhabitants, Kevin Lynch suggests some directions for future research, among them the study of urban landscape representation by foreign people. This paper presents an empirical research on mapping Milan through a sample of hundred migrants, interviewed during the first period of their stay in town. The study puts forward the possibility of creating a cartography which is different and more complex than technical ones, and which is capable to reveal the 'invisible landscapes' inhabited by migrants. The survey starts from the idea suggested by Lynch in *The image of the city* to enquire into a subject which today appears as an emerging issue of the contemporary city, increasingly inhabited by transitory populations: the relationship between urban landscape and its new inhabitants. In particular, the survey suggests a re-reading of the elements (paths, edges, districts, nodes, landmarks) introduced by Lynch to define mental representation' contents, while tuning them to the migrant's specific condition in today's city: a condition where the perception of the place aims at finding a direction in the urban landscape, rather than examining the urban layout legibility. From the mental maps drawn on the basis of these elements, variable geographies arise where the urban objects that first relate to migrants are revealed, as well as those that better lend themselves to the creation of an image of the city for people who are trying to get their bearings. While taking the representation of urban landscape by migrants as a gesture of self-organization within that landscape, this research reveals the 'structural' and creative role of the look of the inhabitants directly involved in the project of a multicultural town. Imaging and representing urban geography is actually an attempt at inhabiting the city 'mentally': this gesture makes explicit the act of taking to oneself a space which, no longer pertaining to an estranging experience, changes into a space open to unpredictable inhabiting conditions.

# A7

## ANT & TOURISM PRACTICES I

Chair: Gunnar Þór Jóhannesson

Room 7; Building 11.1

### **Territorial tourism – allowing for the Earth in ANT**

*Edward H. Huijbens, Icelandic Tourism Research Centre*

Given that tourism is an “earthly business”, a fundamentally geographical endeavour, why is it that the Earth rarely explicitly appears in tourism studies and the way in which tourism has been framed through discussions in Actor-Network Theory (ANT). This paper builds on a recent contribution to a book on ANT and tourism and grapples with the question how the Earth can be made explicit in theorising tourism practices, building on the advances made through ANT. In an attempt to grapple with this apparent paradox, this paper will contribute to a conceptual re-cognition of the Earth by probing some theoretical obstacles and possibilities. Through examples of the development of geotourism in Iceland the paper demonstrates how the Earth has been conceptually erased by a privileging of the mapping of tourism and tourists onto the reference plane of the social in general and ANT in particular. Critiquing this, the paper will provide a geo-philosophically informed theorisation which conceptualises the Earth as a primary plane of reference, and tourism as a particular form of de/re-territorialisation.

### **Fire, Walk With Me: Towards a Geography of the Fourth Topology**

*Richard Ek, Lund University*

The concept of topology has become a cornerstone in the project of closing the gap between the ontic and the ontological through a relational approach in both ANT and human geography. The seminal starting point has for many years been ‘Regions, networks and fluids’ by Annemarie Mol and John Law from 1994, an article that for instance influenced John Urry’s outline of a global complexity. In the article, two familiar topologies, the region and the network is positioned against a third, the not so familiar topology, fluidity. Then, in 2001, Law and Mol introduce a fourth topology, fire, in a reasoning that at least in the first reading, borders to ontological mysticism. The reasoning in the later paper has thus not been cited and used in the same extent as the 1994 paper. This is a bit surprising, since the reasoning lay out a framework with a significant potential to substantially extend the relational thinking – approach as it stresses the importance of the absent (taking the reasoning far away from a simple topographical ontology) in practice, performativity, agency, and materiality of a network. This paper is the first step to outline a geography of this fourth topology. It starts out with a close reading of relevant work by Mol and Law and the articles that have tried to more substantially develop ideas regarding complex topologies. It then continues with giving an idea of how a geography of fire could look like, through an example taken from tourism: the bracelet that is obligatory to wear inside a all-inclusive resort.

A

### **Pleasures of distraction**

*Connie Svabo, Roskilde University*

*Jørgen Ole Bærenholdt, Roskilde University*

Actor-network theory, post-ANT material semiotic approaches, and related philosophical perspectives provide a way of conceptualizing visitor experiences which highlights shifting engagements and where interruption, shift and distraction form the course and content of a visit. Interruption, shift and distraction emerge between multiple coexisting sociomaterial enactments. Each sociomaterial enactment consists of characteristic entanglements of visitors, staff, mediating technologies and the material layout of an exhibition. Multiple enactments coexist, they overlap and sometimes interfere with and disturb each other.

#### **Philosophical link up**

This insight about the museum visit, which is generated during ethnographic fieldwork and is inspired by ANT and post-ANT approaches, relates to Serres' philosophy, which in central ways has been foundational to ANT and post-ANT. Conceptualizing the museum visits in terms of shift and interruption also in interesting ways may be related to Benjamin's concept of distraction - as mentioned by Hetherington in his sketch of two modes of museum engagement.

Understanding the museum visit in terms of shift and distraction provides a novel way of thinking about the museum visit, because it challenges an orientation towards immersion. The notion of immersion links to a topology of depth (as opposed to surface, or superficiality), which is challenged by topologies of fluidity and flicker, where the museum visit is explored in terms of fluid interrelating and flickering forms of engagement.

#### **Empirical stretching**

Notions developed during ethnographic fieldwork at a modern museum of natural history are here stretched; can conceptualizations of the museum visit in terms of shift and interference be extended to other leisure, experience and tourism sites? Are these concepts useful for thinking about visits to a touristic harbor environment, for example?

This contribution seeks to conceptually develop what it is 'to visit' a tourism or experience site, and it does so based on previous qualitative field work carried out by the authors at museums and other tourism sites.

## A8

**GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE I**

Chair: Eva Bøgh

Room 8; Building 12.1

**Examining current incidents of forest clearance in Sweden***Lovisa Solbär, Lund University*

Forest clearance as a means of gaining agricultural land is associated with nostalgic images of pioneering and expanding frontiers throughout human history, activities that indeed lie behind cultivated landscapes in Europe and elsewhere. Today, deforestation in a global perspective is referred to as coinciding with severe losses of habitats and/or livelihoods. In boreal areas, with a predominance of forest land, the picture of current land use changes is one of passive reforestation and/or active forest plantation, often connected to a concern about the futures of (open) cultural landscapes. Nevertheless, the opposite phenomenon, forest clearance, is existent in the boreal landscapes of northern Europe. The paper analyses the occurrence and reasons motivating current forest clearance activities in Sweden. In the presented study, data derived from national statistics on forest felling, farm specific geographical information, and farmer interviews were utilized. A discussion of the spatial dynamics on farm level is offered connected to intentional intensification of land use and the processes manifested therein. Preliminary results indicate that several spatial limits exist connected to the scales of both current and historical agricultural activities and that these interact pushing clearance of new land at the same time as technology, meaning time& energy constraints, in lesser degree acts as delimitating factor. As an important co-actor on farm level, a profitability discourse appears motivating forest clearance activities. The paper stresses the importance and the different nuances connected to scale as a multidimensional phenomenon, thereby offering possibilities to deepen the social and geographical understandings of the notion of scale.

**Keywords:** land use change, farmer decision-making, forest clearance, boreal agriculture.

**Can community involvement and participatory mapping enhance assessment of landscape services? Case study from Zanzibar, Tanzania***Nora Charlotta Fagerholm, Geography Division, Department of Geography and Geology, University of Turku**Niina Maria Käyhk*

We present a study in the context of Zanzibar islands, Tanzania, where local stakeholder knowledge is crucial in solving land management challenges in the tropical forests being extensively used for subsistence purposes. Landscape service concept (derived from ecosystem services) is used as a theoretical framework to capture and include knowledge from the local communities, and involve them, in the process of assessing the development of the multifunctional cultural landscape.

The underlying assumption is that local people possess valuable data on different type of landscape services. This is partly direct use of natural resources such as subsistence use, partly immaterial and value-based knowledge relating e.g. aesthetics and sacred places in the landscape. As addition to traditional ecological or economic evaluation, participatory mapping of landscape services captures the socio-cultural value domain of these services. Mapping of landscape services with a participatory GIS (PGIS) method creates local knowledge, which emerges from environmental experience, into geographical context and enables place-based assessment of landscape services.

The presentation is based on recently collected data on community stakeholder landscape services using a combination of semi-structured interview questions completed with participatory mapping on aerial photograph. The results indicate the geographical patterns, distribution and clustering of the different landscape services and creates the individual stakeholder perception of the landscape into multiple perceptions represented in geographical form. Based on the spatial intensity of each service, a landscape level characterization identifies the focal areas to target resource management.

The landscape level social data can be analyzed together with the land cover and land use change trajectories. Geographical data of stakeholder landscape services together with land cover change analysis data will be the source material for further integrated assessment of forest resources and targeted management. Aim is to identify the key elements, both material and immaterial, that contribute to sustainable forest development and community well-being

### **Scaling climate change across the great divide**

*Cathrine Brun, NTNU Trondheim*

*Ivar Berthling, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

The 'problem of scale' - spatial and temporal - has been the single most challenging dimension in discussing climate change across human and physical geography. Nature as well as society may be understood as "endlessly mobile, restless, given to violence and unpredictability" (Massey 2006: 38). However, the scales at which we often understand the spatio-temporal movements of nature and society are often very different. This paper comes out of a project on the social vulnerability of climate change involving physical and human geographers at NTNU. First, we analyze the increasing body of literature that advocates and discuss working across the divides between human and physical geography. Second, we explore different and similar understandings of spatial and temporal scale in human and physical geography. In the third section, we present the social vulnerability to climate change (VULCLIM) project. In the fourth and final section, we explore ways in which we have dealt the notion of temporal and spatial scale across human and physical geographies in this particular project and reflect on the way forward.

**A framework and tools for landslide risk assessment in the Faroe Islands***Mads-Peter J Dahl, Roskilde University**Lis E Mortensen, Jarðfeingi, Faroe Islands**Niels H Jensen, Roskilde University**Anita Veihe, Roskilde University*

The Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic Ocean are highly susceptible to rainfall-induced landslides. Steep mountains and high precipitation favor the initiation of shallow slope failures in thin colluvial soil covering impermeable parent material. Following several landslide incidents in recent years, a research project has been initiated by the Faroese Earth and Energy Directorate to assess landslide risk in the Faroe Islands. In this presentation the general long term risk assessment framework is outlined, and the development of some risk assessment tools are shown. Landslide risk assessment in the Faroe Islands includes evaluation of landslide susceptibility, hazard, consequence and risk. Susceptibility and hazard describe the spatial and spatial-temporal probability of landslide occurrence, while risk is a product of hazard and societal consequence. When landslide risk, in terms of potential worth of loss within a reference time frame has been quantified, various risk-lowering mitigation measures can be considered. Debris flows and debris avalanches are the flow-type landslides constituting the greatest landslide threat in the Faroe Islands. Both phenomena are mainly initiated as debris slides. As a tool for the risk assessment project, a current study aims at quantifying debris slide magnitude and temporal occurrence as well as identifying preparatory factors responsible for spatial debris slide distribution in the Faroese landscape. In the study a multi-temporal landslide inventory in a 159 km<sup>2</sup> study area is compiled from aerial photo interpretation, fieldwork and anecdotal sources. A magnitude cumulative-frequency relationship of the 219 debris slides shows that frequencies of slope failures above 100 m<sup>2</sup> can be predicted from the power-law function:  $y=788.5x^{-1.25}$ ,  $r^2=0.98$ . Preparatory factors responsible for spatial debris slide distribution are quantified through GIS-supported Discriminant Function Analysis. Nine geological, geomorphological and land use factors are included in the multivariate analysis. Final results of the study will serve as important contributions in the process to quantify debris flow and debris avalanche risk in the Faroe Islands.



## A9

### **SIMULATING GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF PAST LANDSCAPES I**

Chair: George Indruszewski

Room 9; Building 10.1

#### **Reconstruction of historical agricultural land in Sweden**

*Beibei Li, Human geography department, Stockholm University*

Land use and land cover change induced by human activities have emerged as a “global” phenomenon with Earth system consequences. Since the industrial revolution, the pace, magnitude and spatial reach of human alterations of the Earth’s land surface were unprecedented over the last hundreds years. Agriculture land as the greatest increased type of human land use attracts much notice. Global historical cropland and grazing land datasets have been established and were used widely for quantitative analysis of environmental effects of land use change. There are some uncertainties of global data accuracy on regional lever. Regional and local study of land use reconstructions are important supplement to regional environmental change research and global dataset improvement. In this study, historical arable land and meadow of Sweden are reconstructed using statistic data and old maps since 1865. This data is spatial explicitly with resolution on municipality lever. In recent 150 years, the arable land experienced intensive growth, largely as a result of the strong population increase in the same phase. The area of arable land reached peaks during 1930s. There are different growth curves of arable land and meadow in different regions which show the agriculture development diversity influenced by natural conditions.

#### **Explosive Landscapes**

*Anu Printsman, Tallinn University*

*Hannes Palang*

Many researchers (such as Antrop 2005) have demonstrated that there have been periods when the amplitude of landscape changes has been more gradual or abrupt. Cosgrove (1984) showed that each socio-economic formation creates its own landscape with its symbols and meanings. We have showed elsewhere (Palang et al. 2006) that in Eastern Europe there have been three rather major political turnovers resulting in what we have called "layered landscapes". Now we would like to turn our attention to the cause itself with the help of Juri Lotman's semiotics.

One of the Lotman's semiotics focus points is the question of balance between statics and dynamics. The key point in Lotman's model is that after a qualitative change (which he calls explosion) the culture must be able to describe its own change. During the explosion this sort of describing is impossible. If a culture is able to describe the explosion, the pre-explosion becomes part of the culture, if not, the link is lost. Explosion's description creates a new meaning system. So how landscape can change without losing its identity.



**Historical maps and land-use transformations in northern Tanzania***Camilla Årlin, Stockholm University*

Research on land-use/cover change in East Africa commonly suffers from a time-frame bias, caused by limitations in remote sensing data. At the same time, maps of East Africa from the late 19th and early to mid 20th century containing vegetation and land-use data represent an underutilised source of historical knowledge, suffering as they do from a colonial stigmata. We explore the potentials of using these historical maps in understanding and visualising landscape transformations at different temporal and spatial scales. By systematically employing historical and contemporary maps and related sources such as land-use/cover and satellite image data we aim to contribute to current discussions on land use change and policy. Exploring ways to extract and classify land use data, correlating map descriptions with written, pictorial and photographic representations connected to these maps, the project is conducted along two main avenues, one raster based and the other topological. At present we focus on land cover changes present in maps from 1872 to the present on Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro and Lake Man-yara, Tanzania.

**Tracing the shift of waterway landscape by historical maps: Case Study of Ljugong Canal in Taipei, Taiwan***Chia-Jung Wu, Department of Geography, National Taiwan University  
Jinn-Guey Lay*

This paper explores the driving forces to the decline of Liugong Canal built in 1740s, which once served as the artery for transporting irrigation water and the dominate landscape feature in Taipei Basin. During the post-war urbanization, Liugong Canal disappeared with limited documentation by the authority concerned, leading to the difficulty for renovation project nowadays. Thanks to Taiwan Academia Sinica's recent digitalization of historical archives, new possibilities came about to trace the landscape shift of Liugong Canal. By integrating historical maps from 1920s~1980s, it is clear to see the geographical change of canal declining from the lower (northern) to the upper (southern) part in accordance with the road and urban sprawl of Taipei. The area Da-An Aist-ri-ct, where Liugong Canal ran through several university campuses and historical residential areas, were further examined to specify the events undermining the waterway system at local scale. The result shows that the transition of historical waterway not only lies in external factors such as road and building development, but also internal factors in relation to the size and converted function of the original canal.

# A10

## **PERI-URBAN DEVELOPMENT: PLANNING PRACTICES IN HYBRID LANDSCAPES I**

Chair: Mattias Qviststöm

Room 10; Building 12.2

### **Driving forces to land use change and the role of spatial planning in peri-urban areas**

*Elin Slätmo, Dept of Human and Economic Geography, Göteborg University*

Land use change is caused by integrated processes arriving from several time-, space- and institutional levels. Investigating why these changes are happening by departing from the theoretical concept of driving forces is promising as the concept integrates the complexity of the changes. This study aims to create a wider understanding about what is affecting the peri-urban land use changes and which possibilities spatial planning has to regulate the peri-urban landscape.

The complexity of driving forces to land use changes are investigated by focusing on peri-urban agricultural lands, using interviews among stakeholders on several spatial levels and a document study of municipal and regional plans. Two case areas characterized by a fast urbanization and high valued agricultural land in Norway are chosen. The Norwegian case areas are interesting e.g. because of the particular national regulations about protection of agricultural land (no:jordvern).

The results of the study indicate that maintenance of agricultural land in the urban areas is strongly connected to political decisions in spatial planning. Even though regulations about maintaining an active agricultural land use is working as a strong friction in the Norwegian context high prices for the land in the urban areas creates a strong pressure to sell land for development. The selling is in turn strongly regulated by development decisions in the spatial planning. The study concludes that the municipal spatial planning in the urban hinterland is challenged by conflicting national goals and the separated legislation controlling the different land uses. This implies that a holistic place perspective is of great importance for a deeper understanding of land use changes. The result of the study also points to the need of a process analysis in order to investigate the physical planning's institutional relationships, power relations and their importance for the outcome in the physical landscape.

### **Periurban Agricultural Buildings, a History**

*Gyorgy Angelkott Bocz, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  
Catharina Svala*

Agricultural buildings (AB) - serving as places of production, processing and dwelling - have historically been essential parts of both the rural and periurban agricultural landscape.

The main objective of this -literature and observation based- paper is to place periurban AB into context and investigate their history and the main underlying reasons behind their development in Sweden. The defining factors and characteristics of periurban AB are also investigated and location-based influencing factors analyzed, including possible future influences. Furthermore, examples from Sweden and other countries in Scandinavia and north-west Europe are provided.

The findings show that the actual placement of periurban areas on the urban rural continuum is the result of a complex matrix of macro- and micro-influences, also affecting the development of the building stock. Periurbanization as a process has been increasing in pace through history, with the periurban building stock having been significantly affected both in quantity and quality. The size and distribution of the building stock and the buildings themselves, their utilization, function and aesthetic characteristics have undergone radical changes. Increasing numbers of people have been gaining access to periurban areas, through increased income and eradication of class differences. Indirect forces influencing this development include improved agricultural practices, transport and communication technology and large-scale infrastructural developments, acting together with new lifestyles and social behaviour reflecting the requirements of different population groups.

Distance from urban centres proved to be strongly correlated to periurbanizing pressure on buildings and it is postulated that sprawl-preventing spatial planning alone cannot hinder the periurbanization process. On the plus side, periurban AB can work as potential seeds for the development of a distributed economic model, in contrast to the existing highly centralized spatial structure. However the importance of climate change, development of new energy sources and material/technological change (e.g. nanotechnology, GMOs) must be considered in this process.

### **Negotiation planning in peri-urban areas**

*Peter Sundström, Örebro University*

Today, parts of the city development take place in peri-urban areas. One node for the population concentration in this form of outer urbanisation is the locality (urban area). The Swedish peri-urban locality has for a long time experienced population growth, firstly in times of urbanisation, through periods of counterurbanisation and lately in combination with a wave of reurbanisation. From the 1990s and onwards the population development in these peri-urban localities has become more and more skew. In certain aspects the recent differentiation of these peri-urban areas is connected to the size of the neighboring city, but also with respect to processes of transformation within the city regional context in which some localities tend to grow continuously over time (both during periods of counterurbanisation and reurbanisation), while others starts to shrink or suddenly starts to grow very fast. One way to understand the regional differentiation of the population development in peri-urban localities can be achieved through an analyse of the planning of cities and circumstances that changes the way the planning is carried out in different peri-urban settings.

In this presentation I will pay attention to the planning process associated with the development of a recently fast-growing peri-urban locality, located close to one of the most fast-growing cities in Sweden between 1990-2005, the city of Örebro. I will try to analyse and discuss both the motives and acting of the actors involved in the planning process and its socio-economic outcome for the city region as a whole.

### **End users of local and regional development policy**

*Ilkka Pyy, University of Eastern Finland*

In this presentation local and regional development will be discussed in the context of small and remote localities and within the extensive category of competition & welfare and intensive category of knowledge & learning. Empirical analysis comprises study materials collected during field courses in 1999-2010 from the Nordic and Baltic peripheries. In the focus are the research reports produced by international groups of master's degree students. The effort is to re-read the reports in order to discover how the forthcoming experts interpret the development problems and solutions. The framework of analysis will utilize and develop the ideas of competitive industrial structures (Moss Kanter 1995) and the modes of local mobilization (Almås 1985). The findings based on reports argument more on behalf of market-oriented approaches than policy-driven strategies. Despite of that the strongest expectations are set on activities taken place in civil society and at the local level. Such contributions refer beyond everyday practices and towards the realms of tacit knowledge, ties and powers. These realms are both challenging to investigate and underestimated in nature. The important question, however, concerns the possibilities of experts to act as catalysts in the search of tacit/local knowledge. A further question consists of training capabilities of development work expertise. How to overcome various forms of binary thinking in scientific practices (subjective-objective, agency-structure, economy-politics/culture) and spatial change (centre-periphery, local-global, capital-labor, efficiency-equity)? The questions lead us to re-asset the powers, spaces and scales of action – who are the suppliers and customers, where do the innovations come from, how the objectives and achievements are defined and recognized, and in what extent development work will have its realizations especially in remote areas thanks to local and regional development policies.

# A11

## A GEOGRAPHICAL TWIST OF DOING GENDER-THEORY I

Constructed spaces – transforming femininities and masculinities

Chair: Gunnel Forsberg

Room 11; Building 8.2

### Constructing motherhood in the Finnish countryside

*Maarit Kastehelmi Sireni, University of Eastern Finland*

Geographers have mainly investigated rural childcare issues from two perspectives. Firstly, the availability and accessibility of childcare services have been examined, and regional disparities in their provision have been analyzed. The second research tradition has focused on meanings related to femininity, motherhood and childcare in rural areas. These studies, which derive their interpretative frame from cultural geography and gender studies, argue that a rural woman's role, in general, and the salient role of childcare in particular, is related to attitudes towards rural lifestyle, and cultural expectations concerning rural femininity.

This paper utilizes both these research lines in relation to childcare in rural areas in Finland by investigating everyday practices of childcare, and on this basis, the attitudes and meanings related to motherhood and childcare. Firstly, rural families and how they arrange care for their children under school-age and which services they use are analyzed; the key issue is whether children stay at home or whether they are taken to daycare outside home. Secondly, mothers' opinions about childcare are examined and interpreted; which is the best arrangement from a child's point-of-view and for what reason? Also, the argumentation about homecare vis-à-vis daycare in the mothers' discourses is used to identify the expectations which rural women meet as mothers and providers of care. The empirical data is based on a questionnaire survey that was sent to parents of small children in three rural municipalities that represent different types of rural areas.

### 'As a guy, standing in line for the pub can be enough'. Parents' and teenagers' constructions of fear, risk, safekeeping and gender in public space.

*Danielle van der Burgt, Department of Social and Economic Geography, Uppsala University*

What kind of risks do young women and men face in urban environments today and how should young women and men handle these risks?

How do young women and men perceive these risks, how do parents perceive these risks and what kind of strategies do young people and parents have for handling these risks? Young people spend a lot of time in urban environments during both day time and night time. As a consequence, young people also are at high risk for becoming victims of urban violence. This is something not only young people themselves, but also their parents have to handle. Young girls and boys experience and handle urban risks in different

ways, partly because they use urban environments in different ways but also depending on information, warnings and safekeeping advice transmitted through the media, friends and parents. In my paper, I discuss how parents and young people construct fear of violence, risk, safekeeping and gender, and how this is connected to the use of public space and to representations of public space.

Something I discuss is that parents give different safekeeping advice to sons and daughters; both in content and amount, and that this is connected to how they link gender and public space. Parents, and particularly mothers, talk more about the way girls should behave in urban public space than they talk about how boys should behave, despite the fact that parents seem to worry more about sons than daughters when it comes to become a victim of violence.

### **Smokin' nightlife: engines, power and mobility in the lives of young men**

*Tanja Joelsson, Linköping University*

This presentation focuses a group of young outdoor-oriented and motor enthusiast men followed over a four-month field work in a small Swedish community. The field work consisted of (participation) observation of a youth center and a central meeting place in the evenings, the local shop's entrance courtyard, and interviews with youths aged between 14 to 20 years. The aim of the project is to understand and raise awareness of both young men's exercise of and subjection to various forms of violence/violations and insecurity in public space by analyzing the creation and maintenance of social relations and of the two specific locations (the youth center and the store entrance courtyard) in relation to power structures on gender and mobility. One objective is to gain knowledge of how, where and why the young people in the study resides outside the home in their spare time and what it means to have access to a moped, car or other motorized vehicle in this setting. Why does the shop's entrance courtyard or the youth center attract the young people as viable places for socializing? In what ways is the motor interest involved in how the young men position themselves in the social geography of the outdoor night life? How is a moped or car used by the young within this context? How do the young people relate to each other in front of the store and which (motorized) actions are they engaged in?

The young men who take over the recreation yard and the shop's entrance courtyard are using them as venues for the maintenance of social hierarchies within their own group and towards others, present and absent, young. By physically selecting who belongs to the place and who the site belongs to they create an exclusive (outdoor) room where in-group status is negotiated. In particular, the motor interested clique's risky and violent practices – to race, burn, drive fast and/or drunk, or with trimmed engines – is understandable as both subjective enjoyment and pleasure, and as part of the collective negotiation of in-group status and socio-geographical dominance.

**"That's just the way it is" - about the reproduction of discourses and production of new gendered spaces***Susanne Stenbacka, Uppsala University*

An understanding of gender relations on a local level needs a theoretical point of departure that allows for discursive as well as material interpretations and explanations. This paper is about men's and women's understandings of their everyday lives and place-specific gendered practices. The study is highlighting the presence of discourse and the need for a perspective taking the relativity of space into consideration. The results from interview studies in three Swedish regions show that patterns of action is explained in terms of path dependence, local tradition and regional belonging. At the same time – the self is positioned outside these “hegemonic” locally based gender relations. The “practice of one's own is more modern or equal and thus described as deviant from the presumed local gendered practice. In investigating relations among men and women at a local level, a concept is needed that embraces the many forms for arranging relations between men and women, informal and formal, tacit or explicit. Gender contract is a concept that works at three levels: the metaphysical level, including cultural myths and representations; the concrete and institutional level, for example in employment and politics; and, the individual level among men and women in relationships and in homes. The household practices found within this project can be labeled the ambiguous, the post modernistic and the multifaceted contract, each one reflecting the fluid character and the ongoing transformation of gender relations.





# Parallel Session B > > > > > > > > >

Session B1-B11

B

# B1

## MATERIAL POLITICS

Chair: Elizabeth Straughan

Room 1; Building 02

### **Stockholm Parklife: Friction Zones and the Regulation of Alcohol Practices**

*Jonas Bylund, Södertörn University*

*Andrew Byerley*

Stockholm Parklife investigates alcohol consumption in urban parks and how the boundary between 'normal' and 'pathological' behaviour is drawn. The interest is mainly in how norms but also how regulation and policy create different claims on and conflicts around public spaces. Conflict around rowdy drinking behaviour in urban parks often generates proposals on alcohol free zones whose effects are not yet clear. The project centers around the Stockholm inner-city parks Drakensbergsparken, Tantolunden, and Skinnarviksparken.

Since the 1990s many countries in mainly Europe and the West have liberalised regulations on public alcohol consumption. In conjunction with this the development is a generally increased night life in central city areas with a growth in bars, restaurants, etc. having longer opening hours – and increased alcohol consumption in parks. Despite hopes in many countries in that a liberalisation would lead to a more sophisticated alcohol culture, the development is increased alcohol consumption per individual, increase in public consumption, and a displacement of both consumption and 'peak hour' rowdy behaviour to later in the night.

In 1997 the general ban on alcohol consumption in public spaces disappeared in Stockholm. From 1999 and onwards the number of zones with an absolute or a temporary ban has increased gradually. Stockholm City Council stated in 2008 that it tries to keep 'the unique combination of pulse and peace'. How is this ambition on normality handled? Whose pulse and peace? Where and how is the boundary between acceptable and unacceptable, normal and deviant behaviour concerning alcohol consumption in urban public parks drawn? In what ways is it a question of place per se? How does the authorities' various ways of handling alcohol consumption in urban parks actually work?

### **Life in Death: Vulnerability of the Flesh in Taxidermy Practice**

*Elizabeth Straughan, Aberystwyth University*

In recent years attendance to various forms of nonhuman animals in terms of their vitality and agency has led to the emergence of a vital materialist perspective, which is concerned with the 'lively potentials of nonhuman forms and processes' (Lorimer forthcoming). In this biopolitical tradjectory, living matter has become the subject, rather than the object of inquiry. Yet as Braidotti states 'the politics of life itself' places 'emphasis on the shifting boundaries of life and death' (my emphasis 2010:201). It is to this

shifting boundary that I attend through an examination of 'doing' taxidermy. Using empirical data drawn from interviews with taxidermists and film transcripts of both myself and participants 'learning to do taxidermy', I want to draw out the interconnectedness between dead animal body, and the body of the human taxidermist through a focus on the sense of touch. Using Jane Bennets 'Vital materialism' and Luce Irigaray's concept of 'permeability', I draw out the 'liveliness' of dead skin and flesh to highlighting the vulnerability of both dead and living bodies as they encounter each other in taxidermy; a vulnerability that places emphasis on bodies as open to one another. Following Irigaray and Deleuze and Guattari, this places bodies within an open social field, through which radical democratization of experience is possible (Ruddick, 2010).

### **State without Metropolis: Spatial reconstruction of Finland in the age of innovation**

*Sami Moisio, University of Oulu*

This paper examines the ways in which “innovation-based-economy/society” manifests itself in the contemporary state spatial transformation in Finland. The paper first scrutinizes the key ideational elements of transnational spatial development discourse and debates the inherent materiality of this discourse. Secondly, the paper deals with how transnational spatial development discourse and the “national” attempts to increase state competitiveness through specific institutional reforms are being fused in contemporary state restructuring in the Finnish context. More specifically, it elaborates the recent attempt to construct a new spatial scale, metropolis, within the Finnish spatial development practice. By examining the process of establishing a new “innovation university” in the greater Helsinki region, the paper gives some evidence how this new spatial scale is being materialized and loaded with meaning in contemporary political processes which seek to associate a political community/entity (Finland) with “global flows” of footloose capital and talent.

## B2

### **ESPON: ZOOMING IN ON EUROPEAN SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION II**

Trends in city-regions

Chair: Antti Rose

Room 2; Building 02

#### **How polycentric is polycentric? Evidence of functional polycentricity in Finnish urban regions**

*Antti Vasanen, University of Turku*

Numerous studies concerning European urban regions have recognised a shift from monocentric cities to increasingly polycentric city regions. Fewer studies, however, have addressed such development in northern Europe, at least on an intra-urban scale (as distinct from polycentricity understood as a network of cities). In polycentric cities, functional criss-cross relations are assumed to exist between the nodes of the urban system. The functional role of centres in polycentric city regions is an emerging but still rather a neglected field of research and few studies have empirically examined the existence and significance of such criss-cross relations. In the paper, I intend to examine the polycentric development of the three largest urban regions in Finland between 1980 and 2007. Furthermore, the functional role of the centres in the studied urban regions is analysed. For this purpose, a new method of spatial analysis is introduced where the level of functional polycentricity is measured using detailed commuting data. In the paper, the methodology and empirical results are presented. The findings are reflected against the wider European context and the scalar adjustability of the methodology is discussed.

#### **Suburban patterns of Riga: fragmentation and the search for common structures**

*Maija Usca, University of Latvia*

*Armands Puzulis*

The transformations of the last 20 years in Europe have left a new influence on the social as well as spatial structures of cities. Especially significant changes have taken place in Eastern Europe, where alongside political and economic transformations, great changes have affected community spatial structuring which has been expressed in new types of spatial organization forms. Specifically they are expressed in territories with transitional type land-use, where the suburbs have become the reflections of the new development process.

The fragmented construction and social life fragmentation is the result of the suburban spaces' transformation which has taken place up till now. In the research, attention is focussed on the physical space transformations and social relationship development trends in the Pierga territories over the last 20 years. Spatial and social structures have

been analyzed and common traits have been sought in more detail in a municipality next to the City of Riga – at Ķekava. The results of the research, which are based on cartographic analysis, territory surveys and semi-structured in-depth interviews with the suburb's residents, mark and clarify suburban development trends in the Riga's suburb, which are similar to the Baltic's and surrounding territories of other large cities in Eastern Europe. In the research, land policy and urban development policies up till now are being analyzed, as well as the specific nature of the social and physical spatial structure in Ķekava, so that a foundation can be developed for a new approach in the development of urban structures and urban design, which would be based on functionally multifunctional, morphologically connected, residential areas suited for community life and the development of its networks.

Key-words: suburban patterns, fragmentation of space, planning policy, Eastern Europe

### **Assessment of Suburban Residential Development and the Advent of Sustainable Planning Policies in Estonia**

*Martin Gauk, University of Tartu*

Urban sprawl has become the dominant urban development pattern in Estonia over the past two decades having various controversies in the light of the European territorial cohesion policy. The liberal planning practices and the use of ad hoc solutions on the large scale have resulted in chaotic urban structures. Current suburbanization trends, based on the idea of estate development in peri-urban zones, together with extended use of car transport, continue to represent an ideal for the majority of the population. The locations of new residential settlements are chosen according to the availability of land, mainly occupying agricultural land as well as pressurizing green network, resulting in widespread impacts on environmental sustainability. This study examines the extent of suburbanization in the urban fringe of Tartu, the second largest city in Estonia, from the perspective of how urban sprawl contributes to the residential and transportation energy use and related carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. The aim is to provide a better understanding of whether it could be possible to reduce energy use by the implementation of improved urban land use planning. A paradox and irony seem to be that our buildings are gradually more efficient in terms of intensity (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>), but bigger and more apart. Therefore urban density and spatial organization are the key factors that influence energy consumption, especially in the transportation and building sectors. So the energy gains are consumed by the bigger house and the longer individual transport since public transport is not always available. To tackle these and other problems related to suburbanization effectively requires a policy response on a variable geographical scale, integrating local development initiatives and cooperation between different levels of administration.

Key words: land use, energy use, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, suburbanization, physical planning

## B3

### **MOVING BETWEEN PLACES II**

Chair: Winfried Ellingsen

Room 3; Building 9.2

#### **Routes to Malta – processes of property acquisition**

*Ulrika Åkerlund, Department of Social and Economic Geography, Umeå University*

Since the 1960's, Malta has experienced stable growth in "3s"-motivated mass-tourism, and following the increasing popularity, the current marketing as a leisure migration destination and its reputation as a "tax haven", Malta is gaining the interest of foreign real estate speculators.

This study explores the property market in Malta available for the Swedish market segment. Especially it studies ways of property acquisition and how decision-making is influenced by agents, and by similarities and differences in legal, social and political cultures between the sending and the receiving areas. Through an interview study with agents and buyers, the real estate distribution system is mapped, and the procedure of real estate transfer is studied. Expected results pinpoint the mediating functions of the agents; how they promote, facilitate, and function as "gatekeepers" for real estate speculators.

Due to Malta's historical connection to the UK, the island has a long-standing familiarity with foreign presence; however the market segment is now sought to be diversified. International real estate transfer includes high value and risk and it is information-intensive; thus it is probable that mediators play an important role in crucial aspects of the process. Given nation-specific differences in legal, social, and business cultures, the role of mediators is further promoted.

Keywords: leisure migration, real estate mediation, second homes, Malta, Sweden

#### **Make sense of the experience of a place – with examples from Santiago Del Compostela**

*Mats Nilsson, Karlstad University*

Place meeting could well be both an ambiguous term as well as a multidimensional phenomenon. The focus of this presentation is expected to be the meeting between place identity / culture from the city of Santiago Del Compostela and the individual-based experience as pilgrims walker. What is being met? What is it that is visible in the meeting and what will become aware? What did the pilgrims' stories together and what makes them different? And why? All about mobilities between cultures, the individual culture and partly the long-standing place culture that holy places often stand for. Meetings between places and individuals could be temporary and / or transient in nature. Travel that are planned and stretched in time when they generally are carefully planned and of-

ten lasts for a relatively long time period in relation to an "ordinary" tourist trip, sometimes with different periods of time. The interaction between the site and the individual can of course vary, but what is the focus of this study is to show how it relates to on-site meeting situation. First, the culture and reason for the travel that you as an individual carrying around and also the culture as the site itself is portrayed as. Individual Place-Individual meetings could be considered as a situation in which individuals and places interact with multiple cultures and from this mix creates a sense of place and also if it has historically changes during the last centuries. To create awareness of it described above is relatively perspectives which is to stem an epistemological where everyone sees the world from their own perspective. Christian community historically is seen as a place bound western culture shape and identity. But today, global religions, seen as less place-bound and more mobility because they have a global pattern.

### **Geographical distance between children and absent parents in separated families**

*Olof Stjernström, Umeå University, Department of social and economic geography  
Magnus Strömgren*

The study is a cross-sectional study based on individual register data comprising the whole Swedish population. The dataset that has been used consists of all children (0–17 years) in Sweden 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005. The share of children that find themselves living in separated and reconstituted households is highly dependent of the age of the children. In 2005, about 27% of all children in Sweden below 18 years of age lived in one-adult or reconstituted households. For each selected year, there are approximately 2,000,000 cases. The aim of this study is to analyze the geographical distance between children and absent parents, i.e. parents living in another (divorced/separated or reconstituted) household. Using Swedish register data, and applying quantitative methodology, we strive towards gaining an understanding of the development and determinants of the distance between children and absent parents. Furthermore the study aims to discuss the separated families mobility constraints. Shorter distances between children and absent parent have become more common. There might be several reasons behind this. Separated families tend to keep short distances to their children in a separation in order to maintain the contact with the children and avoid long travels for the children between the two parents home. More than three quarter of all absent parents have less than 50 kilometers to their children. This finding also indicates a geographical constraint in the mobility pattern among these families.

### **When the music stops: the Impact of the Volcanic Ash Cloud on Air Passengers**

*Jo Guiver, Insitute of Transport and Tourism, University of Central Lancashire*

In April 2010 European flights were grounded by the ash cloud from the Icelandic volcano Eyjafjallajökull. The ensuing 'chaos' was widely reported in the media along with heroic tales of people struggling to get home. The Institute of Transport and Tourism launched an on-line survey on the fifth day of the crisis, which attracted over 500 re-

sponses. It not only gives a picture of people's priorities and the difficulty of dealing with uncertainties to make alternative travel, or non-travel, decisions, it provides a snapshot of the way aviation is sustaining international business, friendship and kinship networks.

The survey findings and particularly the comments provided by the respondents illustrate the 'glocal' nature of life for many professionals and other travellers, where global and local networks and roles become intertwined. The use of mobile technologies facilitated the involvement of home networks in providing advice, research and material support for stranded passengers as well having to fulfil their duties in their absence. Friends and family were the most willing to help stranded passengers and although airlines were eventually the most able to provide assistance, they were also the most difficult to contact.

The paper discusses the lessons that can be learnt from the experience by individuals, travel providers and governments. It explores whether such a brief suspension of flying can provide insights possible reactions to reduced availability of flying through increasing costs of fuel or legislation to cut climate change emissions. It concludes that humans are infinitely resourceful, but that the dispersed networks currently being established because flying is cheap and easy to access are creating resistance to any reduction in aviation.



## B4

### CONCEPTUALISING POWER AND SPACE IN PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE II

Strategic use of spatial framings and contested spatial representations

Chair: Anne Jensen

Room 4; Building 11.2

#### **Tomorrow is clad in golf shoes, without oil and/or in ruins: Future projections as authority on and off the Scottish North Sea coast**

*Erik Jönsson, Department of Human Geography, Lund University*

This paper studies the future as “the only field of power, for we can act only on the future” (de Jouvenel 1967:5). As a number of scholars have pointed out (cf. Foucault 1991, Pred 2007) questions of knowledge is integral to political power, and this paper is about the production of knowledge of what can paradoxically not strictly speaking be known – a future space. I focus on how an interplay of various ways of belonging in and future projections of Aberdeenshire on various time-scales is integral to which plans are seen as feasible and what can be done with this rural landscape. I base this on the ways that the future has been envisioned in a particularly heated debate over a controversial golf resort development along the coast, illustrating how the struggle over space is also by necessity a struggle over time. It is a struggle over which view of the future will prevail and crystallise into a specific kind of space.

While de Jouvenel's statement is something of a truism I none the less argue that studying how possible futures are framed can offer important insights to understand planning. Politicians, planners, developers and activists have all struggled to get their specific future projections across. Authority is established through these projections, and the golf resort development has thus been discursively linked with anticipated environmental damage in the countryside, the regions future after oil extraction and ideas of Scottish independence. This is tales of future spaces told through political manifestos, scientists' reports and activists pamphlets. Integral to the question of whose future vision is to determine the fate of Aberdeenshire is thus the question of which kinds of statements are given authority.

#### **Representations of regional identity**

*Ida Grundel, Department of Geography and Tourism, Karlstad University*

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss how different kinds of representations of regions form a part of the institutionalization and creation of new and older regions of today. This is also closely related to the aim of my thesis. When we talk about words such as new regionalism, we can see that economy has become an important part of the creation of regions. In Sweden new regions are developed as a result of a political and economic agenda. As a part of this regional politics, regions and places are competing with each other to an increasing extent to attract tourists, capital, labour, new inhabitants and companies. By enhancing its distinctive attributes and features, such as cul-

ture, regions are said to be more competitive in an international and national context. Different representations of the regions are used to create an image of the regions. This connection between regions and regional features could be seen as a result of a political agenda where it is the uniqueness of the region that is enhanced to create an idea of the region as a base for identity construction. By creating this attractiveness within the regions in different contexts, it exist several different representations of the regions in the same time. This altogether creates the identity of the region. There is one image created to the outside that might not coincide with the image of the inhabitants of the region.

By studying different representations of the region, in this case with my main focus on Värmland, a region in the middle of Sweden, I hope to get a vision of how the region is constructed in different contexts and to see what different representations that exist. Do they look similar in different contexts and can they actually represent the inhabitants of the region?

### **Crisis in the City: Emergency Urbanism**

*Carina Listerborn, Department of Urban Studies, Malmö University*  
*Guy Baeten, Lund University*

This paper deals with the question how urban crises – whether political, economic, financial, environmental or social – are defined, constructed, or discursively and materially appropriated by urban elites to serve their agendas of urban reform. Inspired by the work of Klein (2007), Smith (2005) and others, it will be argued that specific ‘emergency’ framings of urban decline, impoverishment, disaster, or moments of (violent) disagreement with existing regimes, become shock doctrines that ‘naturalise’ very peculiar policy solutions while eliminating alternatives. In the process, a unifying urban-wide consensus is sculpted that hides the interest-specific interpretations of crisis and highlights the unavoidable nature of policy measures following from it. The alleged urgency to save ‘the’ city from downfall obliterates deep-rooted social conflict around class, gender, or ethnicity. Based on evidence from several neighbourhoods in Malmö, the paper will try to provide a partial answer to the question how ‘disaster urbanism’, or ‘emergency urbanism’, rewrites urban problems of violence, unemployment, segregation and polarization, disinvestment, financial breakdown, political uproar, etcetera, to push through policy reform that would otherwise meet considerable protest and resistance.

### **Transport modelling and diverse forms of power**

*Jeppé Andersen, Aalborg University*  
*Tim Richardson, Aalborg University*

Traditionally the role of transport models in infrastructure project appraisal has been conceptualized as neutral means of analyses, providing objective decision support as a base for rational decision-making. This view has however been contested by authors arguing that transport models are frequently deliberately manipulated in order to increase likelihood of project approval. This article aims to contribute to the debate on

power and transport modelling. Most of the previous studies which have engaged with power and transport modelling have only investigated one aspect of power, focusing on strategic misrepresentation and lies (e.g. Bent Flyvbjerg, John F. Kain and Don H. Pickrell). When studying the exercise of power it is however important to recognize that power is not a single entity, but rather consists of a diversity of force relations which interact in complex manners. In order to account for the diverse and subtle mechanisms through which power and politics can shape the conduct of transport modelling, this article develops a conceptual framework, based on a pluralistic and productive definition of power. The conceptual framework will be based on Mark Haugaard's typology of seven forms of power creation (Haugaard 2003). This framework attempts to combine aspects from various schools of power in a commensurable manner, drawing from among others Giddens, Lukes, Clegg, Foucault, Banach & Baratz, Barnes, Parson and Arendt. The framework mainly revolves around how power creation is conditioned upon the constitution and acceptance of social order but also incorporates coercive aspects of power. The framework will be tested on one or more transport infrastructure projects, for which the influence of power on the spatial representations and knowledge claims produced by transport models, are scrutinized.

## B5

### TRANSNATIONAL LIVING II

Chair: Kristine Juul

Room 5; Building 02

#### **Transnational migration and connectivity: How skilled labour migrants connect to places and cultures**

*Knut Hidle, University of Bergen*

*Hans Kjetil Lysgård, University of Agder*

*Ståle Angen Rye, University of Agder*

*Johan Fredrik Rye, Norwegian University of Technology and Science*

This paper is a theoretical discussion on how skilled labor migrants connect to places and cultures. The objective of the theoretical discussion is to develop approaches that can explain why some migrants choose to stay in host society while others move on. The theoretical argument in the paper deals with mobility and connectivity as two main concepts. At the heart of the so-called mobility paradigm lays the assumptions that places or cultures are shaped not only by what happens in a place, but also by the mobility to and from a place and between places. Places and cultures are not fixed and separated from the 'outside' world, but are dynamic and mobile 'inside' the world. The paper argues that the mobility approach implies that migrants are not only shaped by the place they are moving to and have to adjust to some kind of fixed culture, but they themselves also play a part in changing the culture of the place. In addition, the mobility paradigm suggests that movement itself also has impact on the transformation of place and culture. In order to understand the changing culture of place and how transnational migrants relate to places, the paper argues that it is important to investigate and understand the actual connections which a migrant makes, not only to people and culture in place, but also regarding the (transnational) connections that he/she makes to other places and the impact these relations have on his/her feeling of inclusion or exclusion regarding the local community. Connectivity as a coping strategy then becomes part of the main theoretical argument in the paper in order to understanding the mobility of transnational skilled migrants.

#### **Promoting the "good life" in Central Sweden**

*Marco Eimermann, Örebro University*

On the one hand, certain rural areas of Central Sweden are facing challenges of economic decline and depopulation in the early 21st century. On the other hand, the number of Dutch migrating to Sweden has increased steadily over the past decade. As a result of these two developments, Dutch migrants have become a target group for the promotional activities of certain Central Swedish municipalities.

Against this empirical background, this paper aims to examine contemporary international place promotion of Nordic rural areas in order to attract counter-urban mov-

ers, exemplified by Central Swedish marketing campaigns towards Dutch (prospective) migrants. Methods applied are observation during emigration fairs in the Netherlands and a study of promotional material disseminated by Central Swedish municipalities through their “Holland-projects”. Moreover, an interview-study is conducted amongst municipal officials and recruiters at two organisations actively engaged in attracting Dutch and other counter-urban migrants to Central Sweden. Empirical questions considering the expectations of the recruiting municipalities are addressed in the paper. Moreover, the paper studies how the municipalities justify recruiting affluent western migrants.

This study is conducted within the theoretical and conceptual contexts of lifestyle migration (Benson & O’Reilly 2009) and place marketing (Ashworth & Voogd 1990). A cultural economy approach (Ray 1998) is employed, to investigate promotional practices in this problematic rural and sparsely populated area (Heldt Cassel 2008).

### **The production of attractivity discourses in Norwegian rural communities**

*Hans Kjetil Lysgård, University of Agder*  
*Jørn Cruickshank*

Norwegian rural policy over the past 15-20 years has undergone a political change from municipalities as clients of the state, to municipalities as proactive competitive political actors. Strongly influenced by rural policies of the rest of Europe, competitiveness and attractivity has thus become core concepts of municipal development strategies, where the municipal tasks are not only about providing basic services to the inhabitants, but also to promote the municipality as an attractive place for residents / immigrants, tourists, jobs and capital. In this paper we investigate the discursive formations of attractivity in some rural communities at the out-skirt of the urban coastal areas of southern Norway. As part of the EU-Interreg programme, LISA-KASK, these communities are involved in development activities where the creation of attractive rural communities is at the top of the agenda. The questions we will raise are about how the discourses of attractivity are produced, by whom, and out of what reason. We also discuss implications of these different discursive formations for making development strategies in the municipalities. The paper concludes that development challenges now revolves less around issues of production; the traditional employment and work-place perspective of Norwegian rural policy, and that that rural development now seems to be about consumption and living conditions. Norwegian rural policy has traditionally been focused on the development challenges for the settlement of the outermost periphery where out-migration and loss of work places have been seen as the main challenges. The communities studied here are different and maybe more representative for the typical rural community of today, where the challenge of local industries is more or less ruled out due to a less place-bound labour market, increased mobility and rearrangement of the rural settlement pattern.

## B6

### **SPATIAL EXPLORATIONS: CREATIVE PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICS II**

Chair: David Pinder

Room 6; Building 02

#### **‘Insites: an artist’s book’: exploring the critical spaces of collaboration**

*Harriet Hawkins, Aberystwyth University*

The practices, politics and spacings of a collaborative project ‘insites: an artists book’ (2009), developed between myself (a geographer) and artist Annie Lovejoy, form the focus of this paper. Three sets of geographies drive my critique of this work; those of the collaborations between art-work and community; the critical spatialities of the book and, the spacings of the collaboration itself.

##### 1) ‘Not so much in or about a place as of it’:

‘Insites’ constituted a gathering point for our investigations into the relations between Lovejoy’s ongoing artists-residency project ‘Caravanserai’ and the Cornish (UK) community in which it was based. Exploring ‘Caravanserai’s’ political and ethical interventions finds it to be not so much ‘in’ or ‘about’ place as ‘of’ it, hesitantly enrolled in a small-scale (re)making of worlds.

##### 2) Encounters with the page:

Encountering the aesthetics of ‘insites’ I explore the book as a mode of critical spatial, examining how it works together materiality, visual and textual form and style to build a particular ontology of space and site, to which art’s own ontogenic potential is central.

##### 3) Spacings of collaboration:

The paper ends with reflections on the spacings and practices of the collaboration itself. Beginning from what was shared, ‘insites’ became an exploration of disciplinary subjectivities and a exercise in valuing alterity, seeking not to sweep away differences and challenges but rather to try to find the courage to delight in the new relationships and the possibilities of new political spaces that such comings together offer.

#### **Spaces of the ‘police’, politics and participation: experimental, art-based participation and the formation of political subjectivities**

*Erika Marianne Lilja, University of Turku*

In human geography and urban studies space has been thought politically and politics spatially deriving from different conceptualizations of space. In my presentation, I contribute to the discussion of space and politics drawing on Jacques Rancière’s theorization on politics and arts. I find that Jacques Rancière’s political thought provides us with a novel attempt to understand the conditions of possibility for politics and the formation of political subject(ivity). Discussion is based on my current research which

aims to outline new ways for understanding participation, belonging, and political subjectivity in the context of urban everyday living and urban planning, and open up the theoretical and methodological bases currently framing these understandings.

The main interest in this presentation, however, is crystallized in question: How can we experiment 'methodologically' the plurality of forms of being a participating citizen in conjunction with citizens, artists and art works? Therefore I will elaborate the citizenship from the viewpoint of practicing and experimenting political equality and emphasize what it means if we accept an understanding of the plurality of forms of being a citizen. This discussion is illustrated connecting with my recent study of experimental, art-based participation conducted in a specific suburban area in Turku, Finland. Discussion is opened up to participation beyond the idea of formal participation, and experimental, art-based participation is seen as a space of politics where the formation of voices might be made actual. I will also briefly discuss these experiences in relation to the ways and articulations which constitute Finnish suburbs with their inhabitants as the objects and the 'proper' subjects of development, and highlight some important notions emerging out of this political event.

### **The fascinating 'other' on the stage**

*Paulina Nordström, University of Turku*

In this presentation I will discuss the question of the politics of doing research and consider the political role of the researcher. The researcher is not any more presumed to be the objective observer behind the curtains but instead to be aware of one's starting points. In this presentation I am interested in the question of the active subject position of the researcher.

The presentation begins with the examination on how a researcher gets involved in the storytelling during a research project in a "multicultural" suburban housing area in the City of Turku. These thoughts of the empirical research project will be intertwined with a political theatre play "Appartment 27". In the making of the documentary play the artists looked for the true immigrant stories and the essence of a suburban area. Instead they ended up facing their own prejudices during the process. As the actors observed themselves so has the researcher meet some naive thoughts during the research project. These findings will be discussed with relation to Alain Badiou's writings on culturalism as becoming enchanted by the differences of the "other". The presentation will be based on an effort to follow Roland Barthes' footsteps in doing research where there is an new method for every new research story.

**Institutionalized vs. phenomenological milieu creation? Mediations of emotional city- photography**

*Kadri Semm, Tallinn University*

Often, ontological but indefinable city atmospheres are not realized in institutionally designed milieu creation. The purpose of the paper is to introduce, through emotional city-photography, the phenomenological meaning of urban landscape's milieu presentation.

In the paper, three different milieu contexts are studied in a partly deprived North-Tallinn city district in Tallinn, Estonia. The first is the institutional city-planning perspective, which expresses the district's milieu through specific historical architecture environment and lifestyle that has connotations with the meaning of landscape as a specific 'way of seeing'. The second is reflected by the architectural photographer Arne Maasik works', and his subjective and emotional atmospheric photographic language. The third, also through photographic expression, involves local children's interpretation of personally meaningful places.

Comparing these perspectives on the district, it is concluded that emotional subjective self-revelations express vitally the district's characteristic way of being. A professional artistic way of interpreting the cityscape was meaningful in the sense of opening different alternative atmospheres and creating, by photographic revelation, new layers of meaning. After enquiring, children started more consciously to express their feelings about their surroundings. The paper argues that the support of residents place-based self-realizations would be crucial also for institutional milieu planning practice. Through supporting locals' place attachment in institutional milieu planning practice, locals would be encouraged to engage in self-revelations and to become more involved in viable neighborhood milieu creation.



## B7

### ANT & TOURISM PRACTICES II

Chair: Edward H. Huijbens

Room 7; Building 11.1

#### **Placing the Pyramids: Tourism as a Mobile Performance**

*Michael Haldrup, Roskilde University*

*Jonas Larsen, Roskilde University*

In recent years notions of performance and performativity have become central in tourist studies. Taking its outset in this 'performance turn', this paper explores how theories of performance and performativity better enable us to grasp the interrelationship between tourism and the everyday. While traditional tourism theory and studies tend to presume the unity of place and (cultural) performance fixed within an immobile cartographic space, we want to focus on how tourist destinations are 'hollowed up' as performances are constituted by mobile connections between people and things. Instead of focussing on the relation between performance and representation, we show how tourism cultures are increasingly 'thingified' as tourist objects spin out of control and take on a life of their own. In doing this, tourist performances are constituted. Tourist objects (souvenirs, photo's, goods, guidebooks, novels, media products and so on) circulate, and in their circulation they move and change through transposition, translation and transformation. Drawing on our recent studies of tourist performances at famous tourist sites in Turkey and Egypt as well as 'at home', we argue that tourist sites and places can be constructively conceived of as assemblages of virtual, material and embodied actor-networks, and that we may reconceive performance by introducing notions of materiality, mobility and creativity.

#### **Something in the air: Tourism, risk and earthly agency**

*Karl Benediktsson, University of Iceland*

Every now and then humans are reminded of the earth's capacity to affect their mobilities. Sometimes this earthly agency presents itself through risks and hazards which may render people immobile, but it may also send out signals that beckon the human to travel, in order to seek meaningful connection with the earth and all its forces. The presentation will discuss this double-edged relation between tourism and earth with examples from the volcanic eruptions that took place in Iceland in 2010.

#### **Tracing tourism: ANT and earthly tourism research**

*Gunnar Þ. Jóhannesson, Anthropological Institute, University of Iceland*

Actor-network theory (ANT) is an emerging approach within tourism studies after having been around in the social sciences since the early 1980s. ANT promises a more nuanced understanding of the complex workings of tourism practices, their emergence, or-

derings and effects and has recently been linked to a plea for 'earthly sciences' (Latour, 2007). The ANT approach has a talent to dissolve what seems solid orders, drawing into light the work actors need to engage in to accomplish orders to live by. This paper deals with some of the challenges and implications of translating and applying ANT in tourism research. It focuses on the practice of research and discusses the study policy of ANT in relation to the concept of the field. ANT stresses the ethnographic following of actors and their practices while the field has been the organizational principle of anthropological research for most part of the discipline's history. With examples of ethnographic research on tourism development in Iceland, it is argued that ANT is able to sensitize fieldworkers to the multiplicity of the field through a focus on relational practices and intersecting modes of ordering relations and thus assist framing ethnographic fieldwork as a modest and inherently earthly endeavor.

## B8

### **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY I**

Creativity and knowledge

Chair: Brita Hermelin

Room 8; Building 12.1

#### **The spatial dynamics of talent and upskilling in high and low tech industries in Denmark 1993-2006**

*Ronnie Fibæk Hansen, University of Copenhagen*

*Teis Hansen, University of Copenhagen*

*Lars Winther, University of Copenhagen*

The current focus on talents, human capital and the creative class continues to exert a major influence on urban policies and strategies. The attraction and retention of talent is regarded as imperative to the development of high-tech sectors which are considered crucial engines of economic growth in the western world. However, the close relationship between talent and high-tech sectors requires empirical testing, especially as it has been widely embraced by academics and policy makers. The current paper provides such an analysis based on employment data within manufacturing industries in Denmark in the period 1993-2006.

The paper shows that a general upskilling of the workforce has taken place. Interestingly, this upskilling is not limited to R&D intensive industries; in fact the upskilling is relatively higher in low-tech industries. The upskilling, however, reveals considerable geographical differences especially between rural and urban regions. There is a clear tendency for the employees in manufacturing in the metropolitan area of Copenhagen to be better educated than in the peripheral regions in the southern and western parts of Denmark. This difference is intensified throughout the period examined. Further, the geographical imbalance is not just a case of the high-tech industries being located in and around Copenhagen, as the low and medium low-tech sectors in the Copenhagen area also show a higher growth in the share of highly educated employees than in the rest of the country.

We do not claim that the findings of the paper call the importance of talent for high-tech sectors into question. However, we do argue that, firstly, talent appears to be equally important for economic development in less research intensive industries and, secondly, that the urban/rural divide plays the primary role in explaining the geography of talent rather than the localisation of high-tech industries.

**Traded and Untraded Relations in Industrial Design: Unpacking the Socio-Spatial Dynamics of Knowledge Creation**

*Christine Benna Skytt, University of Copenhagen*

In economic geography, it has become widely acknowledged that untraded social relations with clients, rivals and related industries are vital for the knowledge creation of economic actors. This has been used to explain economic success in agglomerated economies on the basis of untraded interdependencies. This paper engages in these debates through empirical examination of untraded interdependencies in knowledge creating relations in industrial design in Copenhagen. The paper argues, however, that a weakness in most existing studies of knowledge creation in agglomerated economies is a lack of empirical evidence for how such social relations are constructed and what their spatial implications are. It therefore suggests that analyses of the socio-spatial relations of knowledge creation in specific industries are undertaken through the analytical framework provided by recent studies of typologies of knowledge bases. In addition, it promotes an inter-relational approach based on a social anthropological understanding of knowledge creation to explore how the different roles of untraded interdependencies in knowledge creation vary in different industries.

**The World of Creativity and its underlying Logics.**

*Catherine Robin, Department of Geography, University of Zurich*

Creativity belongs to the spirit of our times. In contrast to the past when creativity was mostly associated with genius and even with madness it is seen today as an asset available to everyone. Creativity was democratised and constitutes an element in a wide range of social areas. In order to solve problems and generate innovations in education, politics, arts, management and industries people are invoked to utilise their creative potential. While I argue that creativity is an omnipresent term in diverse social fields I also claim that there are some fields in which the notion of creativity fulfils a more crucial role in constructing its object as for instance Creative Industries. Previous attempts to define creative industries draw primarily on product properties, vocational and sectoral categories as well as on structural characteristics, such as forms of organisation and labour conditions. Despite these attempts the question of difference and similarity between creative industries and the rest of the economy is not fully answered and, therefore, still an essential one.

In order to contribute to this debate I argue in this paper that a different approach is needed which turns the attention on interactions rather than on customary categories. The creative industries are constituted by a wide range of interrelated activities. Thus, the activities are embedded in complex interaction networks where individuals have to negotiate and come to an agreement. This negotiation is framed by several logics at the same time. An encounter of a graphic designer with a costumer might as well be framed by the logic of the market as by the logic of inspiration. Further-more, the logic

of reputation might also be relevant because creative workers rely strongly on other people's judgements in order to define their own positive worth. It is agreements and conflicts like these, which my Ph.D. project is focusing on. On the basis of the theoretical framework concerning "orders of worth" within such inter-actions, which was first developed by Boltanski and Thévenot, I search for logics inherent to certain interactions and explore how these logics interact with each other. Detecting these logics I aim at a better understanding of the world of creativity.

## B9

### **SIMULATING GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF PAST LANDSCAPES II**

Chair: George Indruszewski

Room 9; Building 10.1

#### **Redistribution networks and early medieval geography of Arab silver: A case-study**

*Dariusz Andrzej Adamczyk, DHI Warschau*

After several decades of research results, one is still puzzled by the complexity related to the Northern European import of Arab silver, in form of minting, as jewelry, or simply as hack-silver. In the period of only two centuries (800-1020 AD) many thousand of coins were transferred to Northern Europe including first and foremost European Russia. In this paper, the attempt is made to correlate the minting place and year of each issue of Arab dirhams to the place of its discovery and present the results in a concise spatial analysis that juxtaposes geographical information from historical sources to the information inherent to each minting issue. The aim of this large-scale correlation is to reveal the intrinsic spatial knowledge of minting issues that may help in the reconstruction of early medieval exchange networks linking the Arab world as the driving center of civilization with 'barbarian' Northern Europe through the vast Russian plains.

#### **Simulating early medieval navigation in the North Atlantic seascape**

*George Indruszewski, Roskilde University*

*Michael C. Barton*

The long debates about early medieval geographic knowledge and sailing routes in North Atlantic are based today almost entirely on historical information coupled with results from experimental archaeology. The authors propose herewith a third method, which combines computer simulation with the aforementioned information sources. Geographic information is used to reconstruct the early seascape in a digital environmental simulation that uses also sailing parameters such as bathymetric models (DBMs) of the seafloor, wind, and current relevant to early medieval seafaring in North Atlantic. Both GIS-based and ABM-based modelling tools are used to simulate sea routing in North Atlantic seascapes that linked the Old and the New World together.

#### **Ohthere's Voyages seen from a nautical angle**

*Anton Englert, The Viking Ship Museum*

Ohthere's late 9th-century travel account provides details of three sailing routes, an exploring voyage round the North Cape, the route from Hålogaland down the Norwegian coast to a place called Sciringes heal (Kaupang), and the third describing a voyage from Sciringes heal to Hedeby. In their sum, these sailing routes cover the entire

distance from the south coast of the Kola Peninsula around the North Cape, along the Atlantic Coast of Norway and through the Danish archipelago to Hedeby (Schleswig), totalling some 2,200 nautical miles. This paper examines the nautical details mentioned by Ohthere, drawing on records of comparable voyages made by historic as well as reconstructed vessels. Following results will be presented:

1. An assessment of the turning point of Ohthere's northern voyage.
2. The second route will be identified as a route description rather than an actual voyage.
3. Ohthere's voyage to Hedeby has most likely been carried out under favourable conditions and without seeking harbour for the night.

### **The Geography of Mazowian Early Medieval Strongholds**

*Jaroslav Oscilowski, IAE PAN - presented by George Indruszewski*

Northern Masovia is the geographic term for the historical region bordered by major rivers to the south (Bug and Vistula) and to the east (Narwa and Biebrza) while its northern and western boundaries were delimited by early medieval ethno-geographic entities such as the Dobrzynska Land and the Old Prussian & Yatvingians Territories. In this region, the early medieval strongholds were erected in quite distinct surroundings, difficult to access and easy defendable on hilltops with abrupt gradients, on isles or peninsulas, or in the midst of swampy areas. As such these man-made objects were networked accordingly to the natural terrain conditions, being located on arable soils. Their geographic classification distinguishes two groups: the first comprised of strongholds situated at the riverfront and the second group made of those strongholds whose location is dependent on the location of the first class of strongholds.

## B10

### **PERI-URBAN DEVELOPMENT: PLANNING PRACTICES IN HYBRID LANDSCAPES II**

Chair: Mattias Qviststöm

Room 10; Building 12.2

#### **Searching for stories of an unfinished landscape: using planning history as a base for peri-urban landscape analysis**

*Mattias Qviström, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*

Modern landscapes are characterized by failures, unfinished projects and unfulfilled dreams. Old plans made by land-owners or municipal and regional planners linger as shadows of a future which never came true. Ruins of factories and railways, derelict farm buildings and fields covered with weeds and bushes, remind us of bankruptcy, conflicts and personal failures. However, ruins are rarely left to decay without further interference of new activities and actors, reusing and reinterpreting the assets, thereby creating hybrid places. This paper argues that planning documents out-of-date as well as rusty remnants can be used in combination when aiming for reinterpretations and renegotiations of peri-urban landscapes beyond the conventional concepts and models for countryside planning. Furthermore, it aims to illustrate the use of such seeds for new interpretations within municipal planning. The first part introduces a relational approach to ruins and landscape, inspired by actor-network theory, as a theoretical framework for the paper. Second, a case study of a peri-urban municipality in southern Sweden is presented in order to illustrate the use of such an analysis in everyday planning. Rather than providing a comprehensive analysis of the entire peri-urban landscape, the study focuses on detecting hotspots for reinterpretations of historical remnants (in planning documents and in the field) in order to facilitate a renegotiation of the peri-urban future.

#### **Landscape as means for communicative planning in peri-urban space**

*Anita Zarina, Faculty of Geography and Earth Sciences, Department of Geography, University of Latvia*

*Peteris Skinkis*

New housing landscapes in Riga's peri-urban space during the last 20 years emerged of its own accord, without coordinated land use policy and disregarding the principles of urban space planning. Most of them were created 'somewhere in ameliorated meadows', ignoring the environmental characteristics and lacking the usual functions of settlement, thus predestining families to spatial and place-knowledge isolation. Only few places have integrated within the old cultural or physical landscape pattern. Considering the spatial planning perspectives, such landscapes are usually left to self-development, with no legal possibilities to intervene it through policy and public interests.



Kekava's municipality, one of the few largest administrative units near Riga, has comparatively many new housing landscapes and lately has shown an interest in a land use policy making in order to create qualitative landscapes for living and recreation. We will discuss the experience and reflections of various practices endeavouring to plan such landscapes focusing on social issues as much as to historic circumstances. Considering the need for more human and meaning-giving ways in landscape creation process, we see our main task in developing the concept of communicative landscape planning.

**Closing discussion**

# B11

## **BATTLES OF MOBILITIES – UTOPIAS FOR A DIFFERENT FUTURE I**

Chair: Malene Freudendal-Pedersen

Room 11; Building 8.2

### **The (invisible?) tyranny of mobility: Exploring new directions in academic thinking**

*Antonio Ferreira, AISSR, University of Amsterdam*

*Marco te Brömmelstroet*

*Luca Bertolini*

*Peter Batey*

Mobility has become a central aspect of many people's lives. This is the natural result of the massive investments made in the transport sector throughout the world. This poses important questions: how is mobility influencing the knowledge we have and the way we think? Through the use of an alternative paper (and presentation) structure we facilitate the exploration of multiple directions of academic scrutiny in the search for a solution for these questions. This paper is also a tool for researchers and policy-makers to become more insightful about how to think about mobility in a holistic and creative way. To critically analyse how mobility influences the way we think is important because mobility can become such a central aspect of daily life that we might eventually fail to see its role in the development of our ideas. Mobility can become an (invisible) tyrant. This paper aims to improve our understanding about these issues, and to bring to the light the power of mobility in the shaping of our minds.

### **Speed of travel and uses of space: effective mobility, virtuous circles, super-coherence, Senian optimality**

*Aaron Thomas, Lund University*

Superior alternatives, like walking and cycling, to the currently dominant, massively lethal, and unjust road-transport paradigm (WHO 2008; WHO 2009) strongly recommend themselves also for greater efficiencies of space, time, energy, carbon sinks, etc. This paper examines the relationships between speed of travel and uses of space, finding firstly that as speed increases, effective mobility decreases. Thus walking and cycling towns can have higher effective mobility than driving towns, due to the structure and pattern of space-use. An inverse relationship of speed and effective mobility is centred on the dynamic that as speeds (plus directions of movement) increase, transport modes (i.e. vehicles and infrastructures) require more space, for safety reasons. Moreover, a range of spatial / transport relationships are revealed when inquiring into non-injurious transport forms. (1) The mobilities of all bodies are inter-related. A body moving faster in more directions means that all other bodies must move less. So as bodies move slower, freedoms of movements are more equally shared. (2) Mobility is relative to what a space contains. With slower movement (e.g. walking city), a space can contain more bodies, and the ability to achieve goals within a space is increased. By limiting speeds,

more people and activities can be contained in a space, and thus the mobility of a person - the ability of that person to move effectively within space - increases. (3) A definitional change therefore becomes necessary: effective (real) mobility is related to capabilities over time not distance over time. (4) Inquiry into non-injurious transport forms points to additional two qualities of mobility choices: (a) super-coherent - where key qualities of parts of a system (e.g. health-promoting) tend to be reproduced throughout the system, and (b) Senian-optimal - positive rates of exchange / sharing of freedoms ("Senian" instead of "Pareto" optimal, the latter focused on exchange of utilities).

### **The role of Electric Vehicles for a paradigm shift in transport policy.**

*David Johannes Heimann, EIFER - European Institute for Energy Research  
Maike Puhe, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie*

Visions or paradigms are a central element of transport planning and play a significant role in shaping urban transport systems. They are a useful instrument for mobilising different actors, e.g. to bring forward new technologies, such as Electric Vehicles (EVs). Visions are not fixed, but will change over time.

It can be observed that, over recent decades, different transport-related visions have influenced the European transport system. Between the mid 1950s and mid 1970s the "car-oriented city" was the dominant vision of transport planning in most European cities. Between the mid and late 1970s environmental concerns were rising. In the 1980s, a strong (and ever increasing) reliance on technology to solve problems was dominant. In the 1990s, the idea to integrate transport services and systems developed. Since then, the vision of the "sustainable city" has been rising. Today, cities worldwide thrive to achieve "sustainable mobility"; tools are being introduced and increasingly also applied to reach this goal. Most recently, the Electric Vehicle entered the debate.

The electrification of drive technologies raises the question if and how political engagement regarding the promotion of EVs will influence existing transport patterns. Will mode shares and trips remain unchanged when simply replacing the tank by a battery? Or will the new technology help to increase intermodality with its social, environmental and economic benefits? Research programs and likewise scientific debate are primarily focused on the technical and economical feasibility of EVs, not taking into account sufficiently the changeability of mobility patterns and options to integrate EVs into existing schemes of sustainable transport. Mobility behaviour is often regarded as a given, unchangeable fact.

The presentation will give an insight into contrasting approaches of transport planning and analyses current political programs to discuss possible implications they might have for the face of (electric) mobility.



# Parallel Session C > > > > > > > > >

Session C1-C11



# C1

## **HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD II**

Chair: John Wylie

Room 1; Building 02

### **Beside Myself**

*John William Wylie, University of Exeter*

I take my title from a remark made by Jean-Luc Nancy in a 2007 interview: ‘the state that we call in French “being beside oneself” [“être hors de soi”]... opens, quite simply, an outside-of according to which we don’t come back to ourselves, we don’t recover ourselves, nor do we find ourselves’. As Nancy goes on to note, the phrase ‘beside myself’ is suggestive in its connotations. One of these is solipsistic: what exists or remains, besides myself? Another is affective: I could be ‘beside myself’ with anger, with anxiety, or even with joy. Here, however, I will focus, as Nancy does, on a third level in which the phrase speaks to the non-coincidence of the self with itself; thus speaking against all ipseity or full presence. Such a focus is inspired by this session’s call for new figurations of the human, and of subjectivity more generally, which do not operate via recovery or recuperation of forgotten origins and essences, but which seek nonetheless to maintain the human as problematic for human geography, for example, if this appellation remains salient.

Nancy’s thought is clearly ‘relational’, insofar as it nominates being-with as intrinsic and inescapable vis-a-vis being per se. But here I will attempt to isolate for inspection the ‘singular’ aspect of his being-singular-plural, a singularity which remains somewhat at a distance, from the world, from others, and from itself. To contextualise these abstract thoughts, and to speak back to geographical work on issues such as subjectivity, creativity, landscape and ‘nature’, I will turn to examine some notable recent UK-based ‘landscape’ poetry – in particular Phillip Gross’s *The Water Table* and Thomas A Clark’s *The Hundred Thousand Places*.

### **What’s lost and who’s asking?**

*Bo Allesøe Christensen, University of Aarhus*

The dismantling of the “human” is based on the following premise: the self-transparent subject is an illusion. From this two phases in the dismantling occurred: in the first phase the mantra “you were never alone” explicated the fact that humans are brought up, they learn and are socialized which was considered “evidence” for the human subject not being master of his own house. In the second phase, focus was based on the mantra “we were never alone” – materiality, stuff, things, nature is used as “evidence” of a much bigger world inhabited by humans, but neither controlled by humans nor serving as the only source of action. Both can probably be seen as unfolding or accentuating two ways of interpreting Heidegger’s “Sein und Zeit” philosophy, the first as taking up the idea

unfolded in Sein und Zeit, where the human as Dasein is characterized as thrown as “being in the world“, the second as a characterization of this thrownness as “being in the world as being with”. This could serve as a background for discussing if the human has ever been away: for whom is it possible to articulate the idea that the material ‘means more’ than the human (by accentuating that we, the humans, have overlooked it) than the human? Being in the world as being with is one of the consequences of putting the question of being anew, and any answer to this question has a distinct human touch – so in a way, the human, as the one who answer and asks questions, have never been away. In the same way the ‘forgetting’ of the material presupposes a being capable of feeling responsible, thinking that it is responsible or simply just being responsible to what have been lost. This calls for a reconsideration of philosophical anthropology and I’ll use the German philosopher Thomas Rentsch’s ‘revival’ of philosophical anthropology as an example of how ethics, semantic criticism, and transcendental anthropological conditions are necessary elements in any thinking on our practical self-understandings and doings.

### **What remains of the intersubjective?: on the presencing of self and other**

*Paul Simpson , University of Plymouth*

Recently work in geography has become increasingly concerned with how we understand the subject. This has often revolved around a critique of the ways in which the subject has been traditionally understood – as a mental entity organizing, and so existing prior to, experience. In its place, a relationally conceived subject has been posited, one which emerges through a combination of embodied experience and (increasingly) haunting absent presences. However, this work has yet to think through the implications of this critique for how we understand intersubjective relations. If a subject is not self-present, how can we be present to and for other subjects? What remains of the intersubjective when any such subject entering into a relation has already been decentred? In response to these questions, the paper draws on the work of Jean-Luc Nancy to develop an understanding of subjectivity and so intersubjectivity as movements of presencing whereby the subject is always in approach to itself and others, but is never actually reached, never self present, always already receding; there is a spacing at the heart of any relation. This is developed and illustrated in light of an event of encounter between a street performer and a member of their audience which is performatively narrated so as to expose and re-present the spacing inherent in such relations.

### **Like strangers on a train: rethinking acoustic communities**

*Iain Douglas Foreman, Universidade de Aveiro*

Like strangers on a train. This is the mundane image Jean-Luc Nancy offers to illustrate our Being as exposure to singularity; exposure to an absence of any substantial identity; a “relation without relation”; community. Our being-in-common, thus, does not refer to a commonality that binds us together, rather to a shared experience of finitude in which there is no unity only alterity. In this paper I explore the claims made in the interdisciplinary field of soundscape studies and acoustic ecology that communities can be defined advantageously along acoustic lines. Through the neologism “soundscape”

Murray Schafer attempted to draw attention to the experiences of particular acoustic environments and to create compositions – either through focused listening and sound-walks or recording and studio processing the sounds found in these environments. By drawing on Nancy’s work – from his ontological writings on being-with, to his ideas on community, landscape and most importantly listening – I rethink the emphasis on an acoustic community as a “bounded system which involves shared acoustic experience among its participants” (Truax) and explore instead, following a lineage of thought that begins with Blanchot and Bataille, the idea of an acoustic community as an “un-working” (*désouevrement*) that follows not a logic of unity and boundedness but one of dispersal, disruption and fragmentation. Soundscapes inscribe being-in-common (as opposed to common being) since listening itself is a limit experience in which we are simultaneously withdrawn from and exposed to the Other. Furthermore, as a form of composition listening/sonority-as-methexis approximates Derrida’s *arche-writing*: sound is difference, a difference that is captured through resonance – having presence but always becoming different from itself thus revealing an unworking, a workless, in-operative activity. This rethinking of the sonic environment and the role soundscapes play in the unworking of community can pose new questions to both landscape studies and geographies of listening.



## C2

### **ESPON: ZOOMING IN ON EUROPEAN SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION III**

Mobility

Chair: Antti Rose

Room 2; Building 02

#### **Migration trends and its territorial impacts in BSR**

*Invited speaker: Daniel Rauhut, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm*

#### **Nordic countries: new emigration destinations for Latvian migrants.**

*Elina Apsite, University of Latvia; Umea University*

The focus of this research is on the migration between Baltic States in general and Latvia in particular and Sweden. There have been two important historical turns in the latest history for the Baltic States – the restoration of independence in early 90th and the accession to the European Union in 2004. Both events contributed to the out migration from the region. Although these events would be considered as positive and also meant ‘open’ borders for Baltic State citizens lately there have been addition factors promoting out migration like economic crisis initiated in 2008 and consequential unemployment that draws attention on emerging patterns and composition of emigrants to several destination but in this case particularly to Sweden. After the EU enlargement Sweden did not receive as many Eastern European migrants as it was expected at the time, but latest trends prove the opposite. Nordic countries as potential destination were lacking pioneer migrants to establish support network to attract newcomers, but the latest is changing and statistics for 2010 show that number of Baltic State immigrants in Sweden has grown significantly since year 2008. With the economic recession and growing unemployment in Latvia year 2009 and following 2010 revealed even higher emigration activity then in 2004 just after accession to the EU. Nordic countries emerge as new and welcoming countries of destination. This research draws discussion on Latvian migrant characteristics in Nordic context – similarities and differences with migration flows to English speaking countries and other migrants in Nordic countries. Empirical evidence will be based on available statistical data and semi-structured interviews carried out with Latvian nationals currently living in Nordic countries.

#### **Second homes in Iceland: Impacts and perceptions in host communities**

*Martin Nouza, Faculty of life- and environmental sciences, University of Iceland*

In Iceland, as well as in all other Nordic countries, second home tourism developed in to great extend. Due to specific demographic and geographic conditions majority second homes in Iceland have been constructed in amenity rich areas close to Reykjavík, creating relatively large clusters with high density of purposely build recreational houses. As literature suggests, almost 50 year of steady development in those areas should have had direct and long-lasting impact on local economy as well as host society. To define

how and in what extend did second home development influence life in host regions in Iceland, 3 municipalities have been chosen for ongoing case study. There, open interviews are being conducted with local stakeholders, regarding their perception and experience in changing environment. Collected qualitative data are being compared to economic results of selected companies to reveal possible differences between perception and economic reality. Preliminary results indicate big variance in perceptions of host community towards second home development in each area, suggesting need for broad debate about future regional planning.

Keywords: second homes, Iceland, host, impact

## C3

### **GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION I**

Chair: Lene Madsen

Room 3; Building 9.2

#### **How do geography textbooks present solutions to environmental problems**

*Per Jarle Sætre, Sogn og Fjordane University College*

In this paper I am going to show how Nordic Geography textbooks for lower secondary schools (age 13-16) mention solutions to environmental problems.

Solutions of environmental problems referred in the textbooks can be present as: technical solutions, how the pupils can act to save the environment, democratic solutions and international solutions.

European culture from 1800 to our time has been very technologically optimistic, but after knowledge about environmental problems emerged the optimism has decreased. Today it is possible to discover a new wave of techno optimism. Geography textbooks also present new technology, mainly connected to energy, but technical solutions are not presented as the only way to deal with environmental problems. Effects of new technology are seldom discussed.

All textbooks indicate that personal behaviour can be important to solve environmental problems. Some textbooks has a message directly to the pupil, other textbooks indicate what the pupils can do to save the environment.

Environmental problems can also be solved by political solutions in a democracy. It is not enough what one individual can do alone.

#### **Everyday spaces and virtual learning environments – potential and challenge for geography education**

*Sirpa Tani, University of Helsinki*

The presentation is based on the project “Liikkeelle!” (On the move!), the basic idea of which is to develop teaching and learning methods for the secondary school level. Special attention is paid to students’ own neighbourhoods and their potential use in teaching. Furthermore, virtual learning environment is developed in order to combine students’ experiential data with other sources of information in the studies which they do during the project. Eight piloting schools in different parts of Finland started the project in 2008, and in total nearly 40 schools have participated in the project so far.

There have been three themes through which everyday environments have been looked at. The first theme pays attention to empirical fieldwork methods in environmental studies; for example, air quality and noise in the proximity of schools are measured and

analysed. The second theme concentrates on students' experiences and the personal meanings they attach to their everyday spaces. The aim of the third theme is to enhance students' participation in the planning processes of their own neighbourhoods. In this presentation, I will concentrate on the outcomes of the second theme, especially on the applications of time-space paths and place-based poems.

### **Primary school student teachers' thoughts on teaching geography**

*Hannele Cantell, University of Helsinki*

*Liisa Suomela, University of Helsinki*

The aim of this presentation is to introduce some opinions that primary school student teachers have concerning geography and geography teaching. The data was collected in 2009 and 2010 with a questionnaire in the beginning of the course of didactics of primary geography. This course is obligatory for all primary student teachers in the University of Helsinki. The data consists answers from 179 respondents, 85 per cent of them are female.

The questions included statements on the importance of geography and its main contents, how to teach geography and how essential it is to teach with maps, to use text books, to make fieldtrips or to use discussions, debates or drama during the lessons. One question was about the understanding of the reasons for seasons. There were also some open-ended questions for example about three most important themes or contents in primary geography.

One third of the respondents thought that it will be quite difficult to teach geography in primary school, but 81 per cent thought that teaching geography is fun and rousing only 10 respondents thought that it is uninspiring and 13 per cent had no opinion. Over ninety per cent sets great store by teaching map skills and with maps. But one third of the primary school teacher students have still problems how to explain the reasons for seasons!

Key words: Geography teaching, primary school

## C4

**CONCEPTUALISING POWER AND SPACE IN PLANNING THEORY AND PRACTICE III**

Spatialisations reaching into everyday life

Chair: Tim Richardson

Room 4; Building 11.2

**Planning of transport mega-projects on Mallorca: The power of tourism and scale***Alicia Bauzà van Slingerlandt, Lund University*

The recent generation of mega-projects is considered a key element in the positioning of places on the global economic map. Among these large-scale projects, transport infrastructures play a double role. The construction of infrastructure of this kind constitutes a 'sink' of investment capital in itself, but at the same time it facilitates further investments and capital flows since the fluid movement of capital requires certain physical infrastructures to be fixed in space (Harvey, 2003).

This paper aims to situate recent transport mega-projects within the context of planning theory and practice where the Plan has been superseded by the Project, leading to significant restructuring in this field (Swyngedouw, Moulaert & Rodríguez, 2002). The focus is the island of Mallorca, one of Europe's first tourism destinations. The development of both the airport and its two ports has played a major role in the production of this tourist space. Through analyzing its most recent enlargement projects I make two arguments. First, the construction of socio-political consent on tourism as key sector has permitted the generalized acceptance of mega-projects for the benefit of the political and business elites. Second, the magnitude of these infrastructures – planned and 'imposed' at national scale – determine planning at regional scale, interfering with certain attempts towards sustainability.

**Local community, individual mobility, and quality of life***Karolina Isaksson, VTI (National road and transport research institute)*

This paper is related to current norms of regional enlargement and individual mobility that are being manifested in regional development policy both at the EU level and in specific national contexts. In the paper, these norms are being contrasted with experiences and stories from residents who live in communities where long-term commuting is supposed to increase. What are the resident's experiences from getting around from home to work, school or leisure activities? How do they perceive their quality of life and sense of belonging in the local community and how is that affected by the 'need' to travel sometimes quite long distances every day? How do they think about local qualities and the future development of their community?

The study illustrates aspects of (in)equality and power in relation spatial development by identifying stories, perspectives and spatial representations that are invisible or

marginalised in the current regional development planning discourse. The study gives concrete examples of how the benefits of regional enlargement are unequally distributed between different groups at different geographical locations. It identifies dreams, desires and mobility ideals that deviate from the “common sense” in current regional development policy discourse, and is in itself a clear example of the need to question the current postpolitical discourse on regional development.

### **Placing urban qualities**

*Jonas Bylund, Södertörn University*

Contemporary conceptions of urban life holds a tension between fixed places and the fluidities of action and becoming. Using the redevelopment of four harbour areas in Sweden, the article propose a relational perspective of placing, rather than the either-or duality of sedentarist and nomadic approaches. Placing is a focus upon how planners treat place and mobility, with at least two aspects: the performativity of place and mobility in the planners' hands; the mobilisation of place. The approach is helpful in enquiries into where and how places are made, rather than trying recover any essential nature of what places are.

### **History as space. Composition and the preservation**

*Aija Ziļmelniece, University of Agriculture, Latvia*

Outline the context - In the rural architectonic landscape space, as well as in the urban environment there is the functional and emotionally esthetic interaction of landscape elements. One of the most vital features of rural landscape space is its abilities to work on the human soul. If at the beginning of the century the profoundness principle dominated which expressed itself in the massiveness, scale and proportion of forms, at present these peculiarities of quality are searched in the relations of synthesis while playing in the expression of time, space and stylistics language.

The aim of the research - artistically esthetic aspect includes architectonically spatial and visual qualities of the cultural historical heritage and populated places.

Methodology - The landscape relating to the cultural history in rural environment is often defined in united harmony with the estate building, its part of the park and the elements of green field. The old road bed of the estate with a tree line or the plantation of lanes may be considered too.

The perception of rural landscape relating to the cultural history in the principal sight lines or sight points is often from the roads. The expression of the visually esthetic quality of the landscape space is influenced by the length of the sight line, the width of the sight angle and the side wings of a specific sight point. The sight lines or the perspectives are visually very susceptible and fragile where this expressiveness may be lost particularly quickly by including unattentively new building scales and proportions in the landscape or by developing new groups of tree and bush plantations.

## C5

**UNDERSTANDING MOBILE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH LOCATION-BASED EXPERIENCE DATA AND MAPPING I**

Chair: Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé &amp; Maarit Kahila

Room 5; Building 02

**‘Excess’ travel – when distance is subordinated***Katarina Haugen, Umeå University**Bertil Vilhelmson, University of Gothenburg**Einar Holm**Kerstin Westin*

In Sweden and elsewhere, a dominating trend of daily mobility has for long been one of steady growth and geographical stretching of everyday activity spaces. This study deals with individuals' choices of activity destinations for their everyday life activities such as, e.g., service, shopping and leisure activities. The point of departure is the empirical observation that people's travel behavior often entails them travelling further away than to the location of the nearest possible option. This apparent willingness to travel beyond the shortest possible distance may be due to, e.g., differences in attractivity and/or selective individual preferences that cannot be accommodated by the alternatives located nearby. This phenomenon – that people travel beyond a minimum level – may be interpreted within the theoretical framework of 'excess travel'. This research attempts to measure and characterize 'excess travel' in the Swedish context through a comparison between individuals' distances to potential nearest destination options, and their actual travel distances to chosen options, i.e., their observed travel behavior. The analysis draws on two complementary data sets. First, official geo-referenced register data are used to identify nearest destination options. Second, data from national travel surveys provide information on travel behavior in terms of the actual distances individuals travel to reach activity destinations. Two cross-sections (for the years 1995 and 2005) of data are analyzed in order to assess the change over time in 'excessive' travel behavior. In addition to the empirical analyses, the study also entails a critical and problematizing discussion of the concept of 'excess travel', with an emphasis on its somewhat normative connotations, and whether or not the travel under scrutiny here can really be denominated as 'excess'(-ive).

**Travel disruption and what it tells us***Jo Guiver, Insitute of Transport and Tourism, University of Central Lancashire*

This paper compares the findings of three projects investigating travel disruption of different kinds:

- the suspension of flights in April 2010 because of the volcanic ash cloud,
- the loss of road connections for five months between both parts of a small town in West Cumbria, UK, when floods in November 2009 damaged and destroyed all the bridges apart from the railway bridge

- the extreme winter weather (snow, ice and cold) experienced in the UK in December 2010.

In each case, surveys were undertaken and people's reactions recorded.

When travel becomes difficult or impossible, journeys disappear. They are cancelled or delayed, closer destinations are chosen, trips are combined and trip frequency is reduced. Adjustments come not only from travellers, but service and travel providers who can redeploy staff, bring services closer to residential areas, close destinations such as schools and places of employment or cancel or postpone events requiring travel. The evidence is that different types of journey can be adjusted in different ways.

Transport, because it is mobile, can be quickly adapted to new circumstances, but exists in a landscape shaped by the transport available. Land use patterns are less flexible than the travel and transport which created them. With the anticipated increase in the price of fuel and the imperative to reduce climate change emissions how will new travel patterns evolve and how dependent will they be on changes in land and time use? The conclusions discuss the lessons which can be learnt from these temporary travel difficulties.

### **Urban population mobility, priorities of environment, safety and exercise**

*Stig Halvard Jørgensen, Dept of Geography, NTNU, Trondheim*

This study explores how living in urban residential areas may frame various preferences for mode of transport, and prioritizing different aspects of their mobility. Urban mobility may in the future face critical sustainable problems (use of private cars and fossil energy) and critical health problems (risk of accidents, sedentary life style and obesity epidemic). The concern here is about mobile individuals judgement of importance of environment, safety issues, and health / exercise related to their movements.

Based on self-reported mobility and weighting of mobility aspects in a national survey, (N=1917) in 2008, sorting respondents into 5 settlement groups by population size. Here focus is on the urban population > 20 000 pop. (N=1001). Surprisingly, no differences emerged in reporting between big cities (> 100 000 pop.) and medium-sized cities (20 000 – 99 999 pop.).

Females tend to report a higher use of bicycles and walking and give a higher priority to environmental considerations, safety issues and exercise aspects. The difference is most marked for the 40-49 and 50-59 year groups. Females report more concern about environment, safety and health, as do respondents aged 40+. Education is a non-influential factor. Individuals who give strong preferences to safety, environment and exercise do generally use private cars less often. It seems as a paradox that younger, educated urban respondents in general are not more concerned about environment, safety and exercise aspects of mobility. It is interesting to note that respondents concerned about these issues also stand out as non-rule violators in traffic and attentive drivers. Substantial unexplained variance occurs in regression analyses, which could be related to actual transport choice possibilities (purposes, short / long trips), awareness and attitudes about safety, health and environment not registered here.



## C6

**SPATIAL EXPLORATIONS: CREATIVE PRACTICE, PERFORMANCE AND POLITICS III**

Chair: David Pinder

Room 6; Building 02

**Baghdad Calling: photojournalism, photographic practice and the war in Iraq***Sean Carter, University of Exeter*

The supplanting of photography by the moving image as the dominant visual mode of war reporting was heralded as long ago as the 1960s, evidenced not least by the labeling of events in Vietnam as the first 'televisual war'. However, the military actions of the US-led coalition during the 'war on terror' have witnessed, if not a revival in the importance of photography as a mode of documentary evidence, at least a display of resilience in the medium. This paper is an attempt to understand the role of photography and photographic practice in the reporting of events during the 'war on terror'.

Whilst analysis of photography in a more general sense has become part of the disciplinary repertoire in the last twenty years or so, journalism, as a specific set of creative and knowledge-producing practices, has perhaps not received the attention that it deserves. 'Photojournalism' hints not at just an archive of images produced over a period of time, but also at the conventions and traditions of a particular kind of documentary practice.

I look to develop these ideas through reflecting upon the work Dutch war photographer Gert van Kesteren, and two very different photographic projects that emerged from his work in Iraq; the first 'Why Mister Why?', a standard photojournalism book, the product of a period of time embedded with US marines, the second, 'Baghdad Calling', a collection of images gathered from the mobile phones of exiled Iraqis across the region. Each book reflects a very different form of photographic practice, and in turn, each exhibits a very different kind of aesthetic. I use these differences as a way to explore the visual geopolitics of contemporary 'war reportage'.

**Voices in the woods***Matthew Sawatzky, University of Eastern Finland*

This paper concerns an area of forest in Eastern Manitoba (Canada) known as Forest Management License 01 and the areas surrounding it, including Whiteshell and Nopiming Provincial Parks. Local forest politics are currently undergoing rapid transformation due to three main events. New provincial legislation, which took effect in April, 2009, effectively bans the long standing tradition of logging in the parks, the paper mill in Pine Falls, operated by Tembec, Inc, was permanently closed in September, 2010 and local First Nations have become increasingly active over the last few years with regards to their traditional territories in the area.

Using interviews, photographs, and filmed commented walks carried out between 2008 and 2010, this paper attempts to highlight the views of some of the stakeholders active in local forest politics. These people include environmentalists, First Nations people, forest company workers, cottagers and even some of the government's own staff. Particular attention will be given to the manner in which participants use various forms of media to position themselves in the political arena of forest management and during the interviews. The methodological choices of the project and the role that they played in shaping the results will also be considered.

### **In the Space between the Creative and the Critical. Writing as Spatial Exploration**

*Sofia Cele, Uppsala University*

This paper focuses on the meaning of different forms of writing in research that aims to understand, explore, document and analyze individual's experiences of their everyday places and spaces. Writing is often viewed as a traditional means of reporting that fails to deal with the sensuous and abstract aspects of experience. In this paper it is argued that if writing practices are recognized as acts of knowledge production closely connected to the subjective and sensuous experiences of the writer it becomes possible to use writing as a powerful tool for understanding a wide variety of aspects that influence and interact with the interplay between humans and their spaces and places. Writing is discussed both in terms of being a primary method on the field as well as in terms of producing academic texts. A main argument of the paper is that experiences are most easily understood through narratives. It is through narratives that temporal worlds are understood and becomes interpretable. There are intense and intertwining links between experience, mind, body, knowledge production and writing that traditional academic writing practices often underestimate or ignore. These links provide academics with the potential of finding a space between methodologies, epistemologies and writing practices where it is possible to create and communicate narratives that combines the creative with the critical. Finally, it is argued that in order to fully recognize the potential of writing within academia it is necessary with a broader acceptance of alternate academic texts as this provides possibilities to examine fields of experiences that traditionally have been closed for investigation.

### **The living end: excerpts from a work in progress**

*George Henderson, University of Minnesota*

How do we respond to the idea that the future is 'dread-full' and its disastrous geographies have already begun? How are life and memory, pulled into the orbit of apocalyptic idioms? I offer samples of a creative work-in-progress that responds to a putative epochal shift scheduled for the possibly-near future, a time of extreme resource shortage, unstoppable climate and landscape change, perpetual geopolitical havoc, and the like. These tropes circulate widely in the cultural industries, and no less in the social and biophysical sciences: how do they interpellate us as subjects? What structures of feeling do they elicit? My presentation moves in and out of three literary genres, creative

nonfiction, memoir, and fiction, in order to explore how the tropes in question reshape memory, inflect the felt texture of present day social-spatial encounters, and prompt speculative geographic reverie. The work is not itself an end-time scenario but it does behave as if the continent mapped by the tropes of crisis has a certain purchase.

Theoretically, the work is interested in the interplay of Louis Althusser's notion of interpellation and Raymond Williams' structures of feeling. If for Althusser, we as subjects are haled into being by dominant social-cultural structures that 'ask' us to recognize ourselves in new ways, for Williams subjects always exceed determinate structures by acting as determined beings themselves. The present creative work acknowledges the productive friction between these ideas, i.e., contemporary interpellating processes are quite real, but the end of becoming is not near.

## C7

### **SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CITY I**

Chair: Marco Eimermann & Heidi Bergsli

Room 7; Building 11.1

#### **Identical concepts, different realities**

*Bengt Andersen, Oslo University College*

In urban studies undertaken in many different countries, some of the key academic concepts are developed mainly in the U.S. This is especially true for analyses of the supposedly disadvantaged urban residents living in supposedly segregated areas. My aim is to question the validity of these concepts in a Norwegian urban context. I will focus on concepts and theories related to segregation. It is also important to acknowledge that concepts and theories developed by academics can be adopted by actors outside of the academic seminars and journals. When being used by others, such concepts can be used to justify certain political strategies. Additionally, the concepts can change meaning and in the public debate be used to stigmatize areas and populations.

Academic concepts should be as precise as possible, I argue. It is better to change the concepts themselves if we run the risk of speaking about very different processes using the same vocabulary. At the same time we should reflect on how certain theoretical concepts, e.g. 'ghetto', can carry with them negative associations which can have negative consequences for the people we categorize or other residents of the city.

I claim then that several concepts in urban scholarly discourse do not fit the empirical realities observed or lived even in the two Oslo City Districts that score the lowest on all official statistics on variables such as income, education, health, quality of housing, as well as highest on number of immigrants and levels of unemployment.

#### **Dividing schools – processes of segregation in the Swedish school system**

*Anders Trumberg, Centre for urban and regional research (CURES), Research School Urban Studies, Örebro university*

*Mats Lundmark, Örebro University*

The educational system in Sweden has changed from being one of the world's most government dominated and unified, to one with a high level of freedom of choice. The overall aim of this paper is to explore the interplay between the choice-of-school policy, and the process of integration and segregation on a school level. Empirically, official geo-referenced register data is used in a GIS-based geographical analysis, where the simulated catchment areas (Voronie-technique) together with the pupils' housing coordinates show the number of pupils who live near a school, and yet choose a school in a different area. By connecting each individual to a set of socioeconomic data, we analyse how the choice-of-school policy affects the schools' ethnic and socioeconomic make-up of pupils, in the town of Örebro in central Sweden.

Assisted by Pierre Bourdieu's theory of capital and Torsten Hägerstrand's time geography, the paper discuss the driving forces behind a pupil's choice of school. The two approaches are combined to find a theoretical basis on which to interpret how individual factors manifest themselves within space, i.e. connecting the social space with the physical time space.

The analysis shows that the ethnic and social differences between the secondary levels of compulsory school in Örebro are increasing. The ethnic segregation did not become clear until towards the end of the 1990s. The free choice of school contributes to the segregation between schools, as the make-up of pupils in schools in disadvantaged and in privileged areas becomes more ethnically and socioeconomically homogenous. Families with resources can then be seen to avoid the local school in favour of others, and it is mostly pupils with a Swedish background who choose other schools. There is therefore reason to view this development as a "White Flight" phenomenon.

**The "significant others" of the Neighbourhood. The role of peers and their parents for youths' educational attainment.**

*Ingar Brattbakk, University of Oslo*

A growing body of studies explore how the neighbourhood may affect it's residents. The crucial question is whether place-related factors have an independent effect on individual life chances. Hardly any studies trying to quantify such area effects have information on actual social contacts and relations (type, strength, frequency, with whom). Instead, they make use of a variety of characteristics of the residents: compositional variables that must be seen as proxies for the social interactions and social processes through which neighbourhood effects are thought to operate. The current paper take as a basis a group of neighbours that has a lot of contact. We might call them "the significant others" of the neighbourhood: children and youths of the same age and their parents. Starting already with organised groups for parents expecting children continuing in the post-natal period, leisure activities, kinder gartens and schools, most of these families have a lot of contact over several years. Through social processes taking place at these arenas weak and strong ties are developed forming networks.

The paper explores the role of "the significant others" of the neighbourhood for children and youths, and especially the role of local arenas for secondary socialization. Do children at the same age and their parents have a stronger impact on adolescents' future educational attainment than other neighbours?

Using longitudinal register-based data containing information about the total urban population in Oslo, the whole urban space is studied. The target group was born in 1983 or 1984, living in defined neighbourhoods for a 6-year period, from 11 throughout 16 years of age. The dependent variable is drop-out from upper secondary school at the age of 16 to 18. Individual control variables include sex, ethnicity and parents' socioeconomic status during childhood and adolescence. The analysis is based on multilevel modeling.



## **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY II**

Networks and regional development

Chair: Brita Hermelin

Room 8; Building 12.1

### **Neoliberalism and the death of the Celtic Tiger: The property collapse and ghost estates in Ireland**

*Rob Kitchin, NUI Maynooth*

*Cian O'Callaghan*

*Justin Gleeson*

*Karen Keaveney*

During the Celtic Tiger boom Ireland experienced a phenomenal growth in property construction and house prices. Construction became a major component and driver of the Irish economy. Both development and its underlying finances were allowed to become massively over-extended, facilitated by weak financial regulation, a laissez-faire planning system, and a politically clientelist culture. Rather than the much hoped for 'soft landing', the property bubble popped in spectacular fashion. In this paper, we examine the reasons for the boom and bust in Ireland, arguing that Ireland's enthusiastic adoption of neoliberal forms of governance, and its particular brand of neoliberalism which blended elements of American neoliberalism (minimal state, privatisation of public services, public-private partnerships, developer/speculator led planning, low corporate and individual taxation, light to no regulation, clientelism) with aspects of European social welfarism (developmental state, social partnership, welfare safety net, high indirect tax, EU directives and obligations), created an economic model that was always vulnerable given it was predicated on constant growth. The global financial crisis not only exposed the deep flaws in the model, but sent the economy into a rapidly downwards spiral. Somewhat disconcertingly, the Irish government's solution to the crisis is a new round of neoliberal reforms through severe austerity measures, bank bailouts and the creation of the National Assets Management Agency, which seek to re-establish the same economic model that has already proven to be so vulnerable. We illustrate our argument by detailing the new spatially uneven geography of property in Ireland, the creation of a new phenomena, 'ghost estates', and the government's reaction.

### **Nature, man and economy in new alliances: The case of Læsø, Denmark**

*Chris Kjeldsen, Aarhus University*

*Hanne Tanvig, Copenhagen University*

The island of Læsø with roughly 2000 inhabitants is sited 1,5 hours off the coast of North Western Denmark. The long term tendency regarding population growth has been negative for the island, reflecting a distinct pressure on sustaining livelihoods for the inhabitants of the island. However, in recent years significant projects in particular

evolving from a local production of salt have been initiated. These projects constitute a promising potential for revitalizing the local economy. Our analysis is based on the assumption that in order to qualify as rural development, rural economic growth should be based on the utilization of rural resources (van der Ploeg et al., 2008) as well as what others have termed “the otherness” and “left-over-qualities” which distinguishes rural areas (Anderson, 2000). As such, the projects on Læsø are excellent examples of successful rural innovation and development. Furthermore, the projects illustrate how rural development is embedded in a complex web of social, economical and spatial relations, which exhibits both patterns of local integration across sectors as well as external linkages to relevant markets and actors. Not least it demonstrates how a certain kind of entrepreneurship has been crucial. The patterns of development identified on Læsø corresponds to many of the characteristics attributed to what has been termed ‘the rural eco-economy’ (Kitchen & Marsden, 2009) and points towards new modes of interaction between nature, man and the economy.



## **MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF WATER RESSOURCES I**

Climate change and regional perspectives on change

Chair: Paul Thorn

Room 9; Building 10.1

### **Simulations of the effect of climate and land use change on the water balance and nitrate leaching in relation to soil types on Zealand, Denmark**

*Niels Henrik Jensen, Roskilde University*

The effect of land use and climate change on the water balance and nitrate leaching is examined for the agriculture on Zealand. It is done by simulations using the dynamic agroecosystems model Daisy set up for a number of representative soil types, recent and future climate data and land management scenarios reflecting the cultivated area on Zealand in the eastern part of Denmark. Future climate data is based on the IPCC A2 climate scenario representing the worst-case scenario. The estimated average global temperature change at 2090-2099 (relative to 1980-1999) for this scenario is 3.4°C with a likely range of 2.0 - 5.4 (IPCC 2001). It is found that evapotranspiration will increase while changes in percolation and drainage depend on soil type and land management. Average weighted nitrate leaching rates are increased by 24% if management practices are kept constant, whereas a status quo is found when management options are changed in form of sowing spring crops one month earlier and replacing some cereal production with maize. Average nitrate leaching per hectare vary between soil types in such a way that the soil with highest nitrate leaching have rates 36% higher than the average and soils with lowest nitrate leaching have rates 33% less than average. This relative difference between soil types is only slightly affected by the climate and land-use change as defined in the scenarios. However, Daisy is sensitive to inputs in the soil organic N pool and a better understanding of how this pool develops in a climate change situation is required if reliable predictions should be obtained together with an assessment of the effect of land management changes.

Keywords: Land use change, climate change, Daisy model, temperate region

### **Modelling climate change impacts on stream habitat conditions**

*Eva Bøgh, Roskilde University*

*John Conallin*

*Matheswaran Karthikeyan*

*Martin Olsen*

Impact from groundwater abstraction on freshwater resources and ecosystems is an issue of sincere concern in Denmark and many other countries worldwide. In addition, climate change projections add complexity to the existing conflict between water demands to satisfy human needs and water demands required to conserve streams as biologically diverse and healthy ecosystems. Solutions to this intensifying conflict require



a holistic approach whereby stream biota is related to their physical environment at catchment scale, as also demanded by the EU Water Framework Directive.

In the present study, climate impacts on stream ecological conditions were quantified by combining a heat and mass stream flow with a habitat suitability modelling approach. Habitat suitability indices were developed for stream velocity, water depth, water temperature and substrate. Generally, water depth was found to be the most critical factor for the stream ecological conditions at Sjælland, and field measurements show that water temperature is rising to damaging levels during low flow summer conditions. Using downstream longitudinal modelling of water flow and water temperature, it is found that shading by riparian forest land use can in some cases restore water temperatures to tolerable levels. The sensitivity to climate change impacts on flow and temperature is evaluated and discussed.

### **Changes in the Regional Groundwater Aquifer and Potential Impacts on Surface Waters in Central Zealand, Denmark**

*Paul Thorn, Roskilde University*

The regional, confined aquifer on the island of Zealand, in eastern Denmark, is the primary aquifer used for large-scale abstraction for the supplies of all larger cities, including Roskilde and the greater Copenhagen metropolitan area. Large-scale groundwater abstraction from this aquifer in the area near Lejre Denmark (approximately 15km to the SW of Roskilde) began in 1937, exporting approximately 18 million m<sup>3</sup> of water per year to supply the city of Copenhagen. After abstraction began, streams in the area were observed to go dry after extended periods without precipitation, where as previously they never did. This study analyzes the changes in the groundwater potential between 1936 and 2006 in two stream catchments in central Zealand (Elverdam and Langvad) to assess how groundwater abstraction has affected the regional aquifers potential for contribution to base-flow in the streams, wetlands and lakes in the area.

The results show that there was a significant impact on the regional groundwater aquifer in the Langvad river catchment, with groundwater as much as 17m lower in 1987 from 1936 (pre-abstraction). However, in the Elverdam river catchment, the levels remained virtually the same with very little impact on the groundwater divide between the two drainages. From 1987 to 2006, there was a recovery up to 8m in the Langvad drainage, with no significant changes elsewhere. The recovery was due to a reduction of approximately 8 million m<sup>3</sup>/year in groundwater abstraction. This is also reflected in the total area for groundwater discharge. In 1936, there was a potential spring discharge area of 19.1 km<sup>2</sup>, or 8.4% of the Langvad catchment. By 1987, this was reduced to 1.6 km<sup>2</sup> (0.7%) in the Langvad catchment, showing the significant impact of groundwater abstraction. By 2006, the potential discharge area recovered slightly to 5.9 km<sup>2</sup>, approximately 1/3 of the total area before abstraction began. As expected, the potential discharge area in the Elverdam catchment has not significantly changed, with a potential discharge area of 9.8 km<sup>2</sup> (16% of the catchment area) in 1936, decreasing slightly to 8.7 km<sup>2</sup> by 1987, and then increasing to 10.1 km<sup>2</sup> by 2006. This study shows that there has, and remains a significant impact on the potential discharge area and the base-

flow in the Langvad catchment, though the recent reductions have helped the recovery. However, groundwater abstraction has not had a significant impact on the regional aquifer in the Elverdam catchment, with the potential discharge area remaining virtually the same from 1936 to 2006.

**Early medieval settlement and the groundwater connection in the Maskawa Valley, Central Poland**

*George Indruszewski, Roskilde University*

A computer simulation in a GIS-based environment is used by the author to present a reconstruction attempt of the early medieval settlement area in the Maskawa Valley, Central Poland. Archaeological and historical data, including data from the early medieval stronghold from Giecz constitute the basis onto which habitat zones will be delineated in relationship to the geomorphology, including the climate conditions, and the hydrological system with its catchment areas within the Valley. The reconstitution of primeval forest and the vegetation extent as well as the biotop matrices will be in a large measure based on the existing research results carried out at various Polish institutions. The conclusion will highlight the relationship between groundwater and surface water as the main factor in the selection of habitat zones, including the location of early medieval strongholds.

## C10

**SUSTAINABLE SPACES I**

Governance perspectives

Chair: Moritz Albrecht

Room 10; Building 12.2

**Rural development in the EU: from production to multifunctional space***Niels Christian Nielsen, SDU / University of Southern Denmark**Annette Aagaard Thuesen*

In the literature on agricultural restructuring and transformation of the rural economy, a shift from productivist to post-productivist agriculture/farming or more generally, and less specifically, an ideological change from productivism to post-productivism is often mentioned, or used as framework for discussion of more specific issues.

In reality such changes are seldom neither clear nor sharp, and a number of socio-economic processes are at work at the same time. This is also, to a wide degree recognized in the European Union's Rural Development Program 2007-13, with three axes supporting respectively agriculture (axis 1), nature and environment (axis 2) and rural communities/quality of life (axis 3). In addition, a fourth axis, namely the LEADER approach, supports "area-based rural development strategies" and innovative approaches to integrating projects from the other three axes. In this partnership based bottom-up approach, means are being distributed by "local action groups".

In a critical literature review, carried out in connection with a comparative study of LEADER practices across EU member states, we argue that the productivist vs. post-productivist dichotomy is rarely useful, and that the concept of multifunctionality, developed within the framework of landscape ecology fits better with the LEADER-approach. We further argue that the multifunctionality concept can be applied from farm to landscape level, and be useful as analytical framework as well as for structuring and guiding development plans.

Key words: productivism, rurality, multifunctionality, rural development, LEADER, Europe

**Municipal Climate Governance and Formation of Local Transition Places***Bent Søndergård, Roskilde University**Jesper Holm, Roskilde University**Inger Stauning, Roskilde University*

The paper examines how municipalities develop new local governance efforts for climate mitigation and analyses how these efforts contributes to the development of local transition places. It is based on studies of climate mitigation policies and planning in Danish municipalities with a focus on their efforts to transform local combined housing and energy systems.

The study departs from four basic understandings

- Whereas national climate mitigation strategies tend to fall into a systemic lock-in, local authorities and policy networks tend to show more willingness for performing experimentation in transition.
- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emission and transformation of social-technical energy systems has a complexity and a dependency of local context (bio resources, companies, energy systems, technologies, build environment etc.) and of specific local actor constellations of transition (NGO's, entrepreneurs, companies), which imply that there can be big potentials in defining and implementing local transition strategies
- Local projects and experiments concerning the low carbon economy and climate mitigation/adaptation serve as transition places. Situated in specific contexts, they become sites of innovation and creativity
- Municipalities are entering a new role as transition agents; they are in a search and learning process to develop governance and planning forms enabling them to transform local socio-technical system (local governance for transition)

Local level climate action has evolved globally and plays an increasing dynamic role in transition to a low carbon society. Municipalities in Denmark (and EU) have adopted climate policies and planning going beyond national and international obligations, and they are experimenting with new governance concepts directed towards the integration of citizens, enterprises and sector actors in long term transition processes.

The paper discusses and characterizes innovative municipality practices and concepts of governance by analyzing governance concepts of frontrunner municipalities in Denmark, and reflects upon whether it reconfigures the local combined housing- and energy system. In particular these configurations are assessed as transition arenas.

On a theoretical level the paper adopts a transition perspective on local/regional processes. More specific the paper argues for the need of studies of local situated transition arenas and how they by integrating specific local conditions become sites of development of innovative practices.

**Perceiving drivers for environmental change in forest management: Governance perspectives from private and company owned forests in North-Karelia, Finland.**

*Moritz Albrecht, University of Eastern Finland*

The integration of improved environmental or sustainable aspects in forest management is often affiliated with the rise of market-driven governance systems like forest certification. In terms of forest resource peripheries as North-Karelia in Finland, these largely originate from environmental business and consumer demands from the green central European markets. While acknowledging these aspects related to the supply chains of wood based products, this study evaluates the actual perceptions on various drivers of environmental forest governance in the resource peripheries themselves. Thus it displays the perceived changes in forestry comparing private and corporate

ownership and their underlying governance networks. Transnational forest governance is hereby treated as a relational space while forest certification systems are seen as possible political technologies to achieve improved, sustainable forest management. Utilizing the regional case of the North-Karelian forestry sector, the varying positionalities of actors and institutions within such a relational space shape the knowledge networks, perceptions and decision making. This local-global positionality of actors and individuals also shapes their understanding of sustainable forest management and its practices; and influence their willingness to participate in or oppose specific certification systems. Since these actors not only entail a variety of partially similar but also different relations they attribute varying roles to the central European markets as influences on forest governance. Generally, the green markets are not perceived as the main driving force and a strong role of governmental influence, particularly related to private ownership aspects is noted in the case of Finnish forestry. Forest certification systems and further political technologies for sustainable forest management are embedded in or strongly restricted by these aspects.

# C11

## **CRITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND THE NEOLIBERAL UNIVERSITY**

Chair: Lawrence Berg

Room 11; Building 8.2

### Panelists:

Luiza Bialasiewicz, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK

Bruce Braun, University of Minnesota, USA

Edward Huijbens, University of Akureyri, Iceland

Anders Lund Hansen, Lund University, Sweden

Claudio Minca, University of Wageningen, The Netherlands

This panel will examine aspects of the complex and often contradictory relationships between critical geography and the rise of the neoliberal university in Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK and the USA. More specifically, the session is designed to tease out the ways that critical geographers have both participated in and contested the corporatization, privatization and neoliberalisation of university life.

Parallel Session D > > > > > > > > >

Session D1-D11

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# D1

## **HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD III**

Chair: Paul Harrison

Room 1; Building 02

### **The human in multiple, hybrid topologies**

*Connie Svabo, Roskilde University*

Based on ethnographic fieldwork at a modern Danish museum of natural history, and inspired by the philosophical work of Michel Serres and STS scholars Bruno Latour, John Law, Annemarie Mol and Mike Michael, this paper explores the shifting and morphing of museum visitors as they engage in multiple hybrid associations with a museum exhibition, fellow visitors and portable, mediating technologies such as exercise pamphlets, mobile phone cameras and animal costumes. Museum visitors couple up with various entities and participate in multiple enactments; they associate and dissociate, and thus constitute shifting fluid and flickering human hybrid topologies.

The ethnography of hybrid, morphing museum visitors is related to literature on the relations between people and places. Multiplicity-oriented and heterogeneous ways of conceptualizing the human subject are considered for their implications for research; how to explore and represent the relations between people and places.

### **Caring for place: the subjectivization of territorial stakeholders**

*Jonathan Metzger, Urban and Regional Studies, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)*

Utilizing the policy practice of strategic spatial planning as an entry point into a discussion upon the phenomenon of 'caring for place', the paper examines how actors that are enrolled in spatial planning processes come to be subjectivized as territorial stakeholders. By drawing upon insights from Actor-Network Theory and the sociology of attachments, the paper thus explores the co-constitution of stakeholderhood and territorially defined entities such as 'regions' or 'places', and further argues that the relationship between stakeholderhood and territory might gainfully be described as a quasi-subject/object-relationship following Latour and Serres.

In the paper it is argued that the relationship between stakeholderhood and territoriality is much deeper and more complex than what is often discussed within the spatial planning literature. Rather than seeing strategic spatial planning processes as merely activating ontologically pre-existing groups of stakeholders, as is often done in the planning literature, we might instead gainfully analyze these processes as contributing to the formation of territorial stakeholder subjectivities, which collectively may (or may not) come to constitute a territorial stakeholder community that 'carries' – and in a way embodies – the specific territorial entity.



From this perspective, stakeholderhood is never an ontologically pre-given property that is to be 'discovered' or 'uncovered' by diligent analysis. Rather, following Marres, we might come to see that stakeholder subjectivization is a process through which actors 'learn to be affected', and where these affections further come to be framed or articulated as territorial attachments and the 'caring for place'.

Keywords: stakeholders, territory, quasi-object/subject relationship, subjectivization, attachment.

### **"Venice & I" - Identity or de-centred subject?**

*Matthias Lahr, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz*

In this paper, drawing on my own empirical studies, I will shed light on the question of identity construction within the present theoretical current that de-centres the subject. Drawing on my research conducted on foreign artists living in Venice, I will combine two theories, that of identity construction and that of social practices. The former was developed by the German social psychologists Keupp et al. (2002); I extended it from a geographer's point of view. The latter was elaborated by the US-American social philosopher Schatzki (1996, 2002), saying that the social consists of practices.

I argue that the assumption of a de-centred subject doesn't necessarily lead to a subject that is merely determined by discursive or symbolic patterns. Rather, social changes increasingly urge the subject to actively and permanently construct his or her own identity, drawing on techniques of the self. Furthermore, personal identities are constructed in relation to place and space. In my paper, I explore these modes of identity creation using my empirical studies on the importance of place of residence in Venice for the identity construction of foreign artists.

## D2

### **THE POWER/KNOWLEDGE NEXUS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT I**

Space and Place

Chair: Olivier Ejderyan

Room 2; Building 02

#### **The different knowledges of coastal fisheries**

*Johan Hultman, Dept of service management, Lund University*

*Filippa Säwe, Lund University*

The world of coastal fisheries is full of tensions and conflicts. On the public arena, professional fishing is often associated with the overtaxing of resources, unsustainable harvest practices and blame-games among actors. But fisheries are also upheld by boundary crossings, situated knowledge and relational work. Through the coexistence of such different patterns of rationality places are made. Through an empirical analysis of this complex situation as it has emerged in Öresund between Denmark and southern Sweden, we show how the tension between an ecological and an instrumental rationality results in the creation of Öresund cod fisheries – as place and contested practice. Through open-ended interviews with active and retired fishermen and representatives from a major legislative agency in combination with document analyses, we contextualize everyday place-making in relation to national and supra-national institutional frameworks. For the fisherman the making of place is a result of observations, listening, talking and doing in many different kinds of situations, while for institutional bodies place-making is abstract and based on quantifications, abstracted knowledge and control. By contrasting these competing and pragmatic logics the paper can be understood as a discussion on how the relationship between nature and society emerges as problematic in discourse and practice. In one way then, the study investigates the obstacles that surround fisheries and sustainable resource use. In another way, however, the discussion opens up for the possibilities to adopt an ecological perspective that prioritizes the co-presence in time and space of different knowledges.

#### **(Wild) boars – transformative man-animal relationships and inverted Swedish landscapes**

*Annika Björklund, Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University*

*Camilla Årlin, Stockholm University*

The aim of this paper is to problematize the hegemonic view of wild boars as a natural rather than invasive species in the Swedish landscape, and the effect of this view. Wild boars were officially declared a part of the Swedish fauna in 1987. Their recognition as such was based on the prior existence of wild boars in Sweden until the 17th century, when they died out, as well as on the establishment of a few hundred wild boars that had escaped from private game parks since the 1970s. In 2005 these few hundred boars had increased their number to 40 000. Today there are at least 150 000 boars spread

throughout the southern half of Sweden. The boar as a species has tremendous impact on land, their rooting up heaves and transforms grassland, forests and fields. The explosive increase of boars in the Swedish landscape thus has significant consequences for all other actors involved here – human as well as non-human. There is also a collision of interests, where landowners and hunters actively encourage and contribute to the growth of the species for hunting, while lease hold farmers face the brunt of their economic effects (in certain boar rich counties the economic loss may be counted in multimillion figures). At present the understanding, management and regulations surrounding these boars is dominated by the understanding and interests of the Swedish Association for Hunting and Wildlife Management, an association which provides 80 per cent of the research funding for wildlife research in Sweden. We query their hegemonic definition of a boar, which since 1988 sees it as a natural part of the Swedish landscape. We argue that this is an essentialist and static view of the boar as a species which needs questioning within a relational ontology for two main reasons; firstly, because during the 300 years when boars have been absent from the Swedish landscape, the landscape as well as human practice has been dramatically transformed, inverted even, in all aspects – i.e. agriculture, forestry and economics. The boars of today must, we thus argue, be seen as fundamentally different from the boars of the 17th century, even though in zoological terms they are the same. Secondly, we argue that failing to recognize this fundamental transformation of the landscape as well as of the boars is a serious threat to any attempts to solving the boar-people conflicts existing today.

### **IKEA and urban development in Sweden: Power, knowledge and sustainability transitions**

*Karolina Isaksson, VTI (National road and transport research institute)*

*Tim Richardson, Aalborg University*

*Robert Hrelja*

In this study, we analyse urban planning processes in two medium-sized/small Swedish municipalities that both have set out clear ambitions to grow and develop in a sustainable way. The issue in focus, more specifically, is to see what happens when a strong developer shows interest in locating major retail development in the city, thus promising a wave of commercial development and a strengthened regional role of the city concerned, but at the same time requiring acceptance of a retail model that is highly car-dependent and also by other means environmentally unsustainable. The company IKEA's current growth strategy, involving a number of new IKEA stores and IKANO retail complexes in small and medium Swedish cities presents a critical case of this sustainable development dilemma. In this paper, we examine how the location of IKANO retail centres becomes decisive issues for urban development in two cities: Västerås and Borlänge. We explore how, through their strategies and actions, the municipalities accept, or seek to mediate, mitigate or transform, the development opportunity offered by IKEA. We identify and discuss key power-mechanisms and the way knowledge was being managed in the planning processes. Through our approach, we are able to reflect both on the current state of strategic planning in medium-sized/small Swedish municipalities, and on the role of IKEA, in their interests and capacities to bring about sustainability transitions.

**The multi-topological spatiality of transnational environmental governance (TEG)**

*Jarmo Kortelainen, University of Eastern Finland*

Environmental governance has become an increasingly transnational and hybrid matter. Spatially, this process has been seen as a shift from regionally bound governmental policies to borderless networks of governance. The paper seeks to go beyond the dual opposition between regional and network imaginations and utilizes concepts developed in the discipline of science, technology and society (STS). In STS, spatiality is associated with a concept of topological space which is not a fixed order of things but emerges in relations and has multiple simultaneous appearances. John Law and Annemarie Mol have identified four such spatial forms; regional, network-, fluid and fire spaces. With help of empirical examples of forest governance in Russia and Finland, the paper aims to show that the multi-topological approach offers important building blocks for understanding the spatiality of TEG. It gives no priority to either regional or network spatialities but treats them in symmetrical terms. Furthermore, it goes beyond dual spatiality and introduces fluid and fire topologies. From a multi-topological perspective, it is necessary for TEG to appear in several topological forms in order to exist. First, TEG networks and practises have to locate somewhere and take account of territorial boundaries in regional space. Second, in order to act in various parts of the globe, TEG has to operate through stable systems and standards which possess the immutable properties of network spatiality. Third, in fluid space, the standards have to transform themselves to variable definitions and interpretations which make them mutable mobiles. Fourth, fire spatiality shows the vulnerability of transnational networks. There TEG is a mutable immobile which stays in place and has a star-like shape supported or endangered by various absent others.

## D3

**GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION II**

Chair: Sirpa Tani &amp; Per Jarle Sætre

Room 3; Building 9.2

**Teachers' and teacher student's reflections on tradition and change in Geography***Lena Molin, Uppsala University**Ann Gubbstrom, Uppsala University*

There is a lack of research on curriculum issues and especially within geography. A new curriculum reform will soon be introduced in Sweden alongside a new program for teacher education. Each subject is supposed to increase the share of curriculum studies within the teacher training program, something that highlights the need for research in this field. The theoretical starting point is the curriculum theoretical didactics with a focus on the contents as well as on the process of selection of the contents.

Our aims are twofold: firstly to build up a scientific base for curriculum studies within geography and, secondly, to develop the practical teaching of geography both as a school subject and as curriculum studies at the university level. The investigations will involve teachers and students in teacher training programs. Using a data base including information from observations by students, interviews and focus groups we want to study how the subject of geography is perceived and how the basic curriculum questions - why, what and how - are understood and expressed. Previous research has identified traditions in geography teaching which have been based on earlier national curricula and textbooks. Such traditions within the subject seem to be consistent over time and adapted by students in teacher training programs independent of their earlier view of the subject. One central argument is that such traditions should be thoroughly analyzed and discussed in order to build up a new base for future curriculum education in geography.

**Some challenges for geography education - examples from the Swedish teacher education arena***Gabriel Bladh, Karlstad university**Hans-Olof Gottfridsson*

Field research done in Swedish schools has shown that selective traditions of the subject dominate in Swedish school geography, especially in primary and secondary school. A strong school subject discourse based on a traditional subject content with roots already in the early 20th century, is understood as The way of doing school geography in schools. The debate initiated in the context of the development of a new national curriculum in geography in Sweden last autumn illustrates the case well. On the other hand, the gap between school geography vis-à-vis geographic perspectives treated in current academic research as well as perspectives related to students' everyday contexts have increasingly expanded in a changing world.

In this presentation we will use some examples from ongoing curriculum development in the new teacher education programme at our university in order to discuss some challenges for geography didactics. Among these challenges, we will focus in particular at the themes of regional geography respectively issues of sustainable development. How can perspectives from new geographical research and changing geographical perspectives in students' everyday life be used in curriculum development? Through examples on ICT-based geography instruction respectively problem-oriented perspectives in geography, we will discuss how such perspectives may help broaden the choices for teaching school geography.

In the conclusion we will, based on our example, highlight some themes for future research regarding geography education.

### **Teaching future geography teachers – the use of learning objectives and inquiry**

*Lene Møller Madsen, Department of Science Education, University of Copenhagen*  
*Robert Evans, University of Copenhagen*

At The University of X we educate future geography teachers for the secondary school system. Currently we have two courses (DidG and DidnatV) in science education that students attend in addition to their studies in geography. In both courses, students come from a wide range of science subjects besides geography (physics, geology, chemistry, computer science and biology) giving the students an opportunity to related their own subject with other science subjects. This paper documents and explores how the use of learning objectives in the most advanced course (DidnatV), influences and guides our teaching practice. It further reflects upon how student learning processes can be framed by using inquiry as an instructional framework. We start by showing how the different elements in the course reflect the learning objectives within a framework of inquiry and then give an example with a look at the planning and implementation of a laboratory activity developed by one of the students. In this example the student chooses the topic 'The Greenland pump', which has as its teaching/learning objective, an understanding of the currents in the Atlantic Ocean. The paper describes the outline of the exercise and discusses the learning potential for students in secondary school according to the inquiry framework. Reflections are made as to how the exercise could be further developed. We also explore how a final exam can be given as an authentic teaching experience where students are directly tested while teaching according to the learning objectives. In this case we use the example of learning about HIV in a biology course where our students working together in an examination situation are evaluated while teaching high school classes. Finally, we discuss future directions of the course.

**A new master's degree of Geography with Teacher Education in Trondheim: Will it give more and better geography teachers and consolidate the geography subject in school?**

*Olav Fjær, Department of Geography, NTNU, Trondheim*

In 2003 a 5-year teacher education in geography was introduced. This encompasses taking a master degree in geography, as well as teacher education. At the same time it was an outspoken goal to nationally strengthen teacher education in language and natural science subjects. While geography fell outside this area, the Department of Geography, NTNU, the university in Trondheim, jumped on the opportunity to establish this course, as the only social sciences faculty in the country. Despite initial skepticism, the course has been a success, and more similar courses have now been started. Sociology and political science have started courses in autumn 2008, and history started in autumn 2009.

The course has an integrated teacher education that includes a side subject as well as geography. The course is otherwise quite similar to a regular master's course in geography, albeit the master thesis is only worth 30 study points, as opposed to the normal 60. The first students have now graduated from the course.

Geography as a school subject, was strengthened during the latest school reform in 2006; the Knowledge Promotion Reform. More and better geography teachers are needed. This paper discusses whether the new teacher education will contribute in such a way. Will geography as a subject emerge stronger with geography teachers who have a more solid background in the subject? Will these students also be attractive in other jobs outside the school system like other master students in geography? At the same time it has been a decrease amount of geographers training to be teachers in Oslo and Bergen. What impact will this have on the geography teacher situation as a whole?

## D4

### TOURISM, MOBILITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT I

The rural perspective

Chair: Jonas Larsen

Room 4; Building 11.2

#### **Farm holidays and the potential for innovation in rural tourism in Denmark**

*Niels Christian Nielsen, University of Southern Denmark*

*Kathrine Aae Nissen*

*Flemming Just*

Danish agriculture is currently undergoing drastic changes, with effects not only for the business but also for rural areas in general, especially in peripheral areas. With the primary sector in general and family owned farms in general under pressure from structural adjustments in European agriculture and changing public views on landscape and environmental issues, farms have to either specialize, typically along with intensification, expansion of farm size or find niches to explore, taking a “post-productionist” path.

Rural tourism is often hailed as a solution or at least a remedy for struggling rural communities, affected by agricultural crisis, and is among the most often mentioned options for “alternative farm enterprises”. In a recent study, carried out through 2010, we looked at the potential for the development of farm based tourism in the framework of the highly specialized and very well organized Danish agro-industrial complex – through innovative approaches to establishment of new accommodation and development of existing businesses.

A number of semi-structured expert interviews and interviews combined with visits to hosts in different regions were carried out, along with a web-based survey and descriptions of five “good practice” cases. The results confirmed our assumptions of the importance of strong associations and networks for establishment and marketing of farm tourism enterprises. However, the answers also revealed that the typical holiday farm does not exist, with high variability of farm types, owners’ background and motivations, and varying degrees of involvement with local communities and local/municipal tourism service and development structures. A number of barriers for farmers or owners of country houses to enter tourism were also identified, including time constraints, insufficient training, planning and hygienic regulations and not least the difficulty of raising capital for refurbishing farm buildings into guest rooms or holiday apartments. It is therefore left to relatively few passionate and engaged entrepreneurs to establish and develop farm-based tourism.

Keywords: rural tourism, farm tourism, Denmark, diversification, Multifunctionality, innovation, entrepreneurship



**Challenging current imaginings of the 'backward' rural***Linda Lundmark, Umeå University*

Despite popular imaginations, the consumption and provision of rural products and services has increased and the demands on these are mainly coming from urban areas. The landscape that formerly was a production landscape has become viewed as a landscape for consumption and recreation in situ. New mobility patterns created as a consequence of changes in society at large create geographical differentiation involving other processes than previously. Therefore, despite major efforts being made to create attractive tourist destinations, the level of success has not always been possible to foresee. Until now, the consequences of the current restructuring processes have been more negative in rural areas and have therefore been considered rural problems in terms of unemployment, lack of entrepreneurship and immobility of rural people. Rural areas are thus being depicted as 'vulnerable', rural people as lacking 'resilience' and rural labour markets are said to be unable to 'cope' with global change as they lack fundamental structures of adaptability such as entrepreneurship. However, sustainable rural development and research cannot only consider what is regarded as isolated rural problems, but must acknowledge that those 'problems' (and opportunities!) are crated in relation to urban areas, through temporary mobility such as commuting and tourism, and migration. If the level of demand for rural resources, products, services and natural amenities, will remain the question is; Who will supply rural resources demanded by largely urban populations if no one lives or works in rural areas? The research presented here offers a theoretical approach on the above concerns for rural research and sustainable rural development with a special focus on the implications of a post-productivism paradigm in rural land use.

**Localised agrifood systems and gastronomy as a regional development tool***Madeleine Axell Bonow, Södertörns högskola*

Rural and agricultural development has for a long time been one of the top priorities in European as well as Swedish development policies. Until now, the trend in the agricultural and the food sector leans towards a centralization and rationalization at farm and industry level caused by modernization and globalization. Consequently, the number of people engaged in agriculture and food production has declined dramatically leading to depopulation of rural areas. Reverting the negative trend in agricultural and rural population, mainly through the survival of small scale rural entrepreneurs, became a political goal, not only to stop the depopulation of rural areas, but also as a potential source of new, post-industrial jobs, improving the quality of life of the population and reducing the risks related to large scale food production. In other parts of Europe farmers reinforced and strengthened rural and agricultural development by linking the territory, culinary traditions and local production. The elaboration and certification of value-added traditional food led to the articulation of strong local agrifood systems. In counties like Spain, France and Austria the development of culinary traditions in relation to territory and local production managed to protect work opportunities and to promote entrepreneurship in rural areas. However, in Sweden local and regional actors have not used these opportunities in the same degree (Gratzner et al 2010).

This paper focuses on the potential of: Local agrifood systems and gastronomy as potential for regional development in the region of Jämtland in northern Sweden. The main question is can: Local agrifood systems in the dairy business in Jämtland secure local employment and keep rural communities alive. To illuminate the problems at stake requires several methods. In this paper the research design is based on data collected through interviews with farmers in Jämtland and representatives from the national centre for small-scale food and craftsmanship eldrimner.

A preliminary conclusion is that: Local agrifood systems might be one way to secure local employment and keep rural communities alive but it needs other factors as well..

Keywords. Localized AgriFood System; gastronomy, Rural Development; Jämtland

### **Nature-based tourist centres understood as hybrids of the rural, the urban and the wilderness**

*Ilona Mettiäinen, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland*

As Bruno Latour pointed out in 2008, the French notion of a national park is “a rural ecosystem complete with post offices, well tended roads, highly subsidized cows and handsome villages”, which abandons the elsewhere common idea of pristine nature. A national park in Finnish Lapland is rather different than one in France and nowadays a national park status has become a quality label for tourist centres located nearby – a guarantee for seeing wilderness-like nature.

Nature-based tourist centres in Finnish Lapland are urban(izing) centres in the middle of sparsely populated periphery – often next to a national park – and understood by the local inhabitants and tourists as hybrids of the rural, the urban and the wilderness. In growing tourist centres there are conflicts in planning and everyday practices regarding the multiple-use of the tourist centre environment that can be understood and analyzed through the division into the rural, the urban and the wilderness.

This presentation introduces a three elements model of nature-based tourist centres that describes the elements that together form the punctualized but, due to the quick growth, constantly changing socio-spatial unit that is called a nature-based tourist centre.

The research is based on data collected within the LANDSCAPE LABORATORIES project (2004-2007) which was coordinated by the Arctic Centre, University of Lapland and partially funded by the EU Life Environment program. The data was collected by focus group interviews and Gouldian maps in 2005-2006. The research area consisted of two nature-based tourist centres located in Finnish Lapland. The tourist centres are used here as examples that illustrate the socio-spatial model and allow us to discuss the model from Actor-Network Theory's viewpoint.

## D5

**UNDERSTANDING MOBILE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH LOCATION-BASED EXPERIENCE DATA AND MAPPING II**

Chair: Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé &amp; Maarit Kahila

Room 5; Building 02

**The mobility of children mapped by themselves***Kerstin Nordin, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*

Children have, in accordance to the UN Convention of the Child, the right to have influence on matters that concerns them. Children are dependent on the outdoor environment, and they have experiences and knowledge's concerning their neighbourhood. How can this knowledge be communicated to professionals within planning and management of outdoor environment? The question was a starting point for developing a method aiming at facilitating for children to communicate their use and perceptions of the outdoor environment in a way that is usable for urban planners by using a GI-system. The idea was that children themselves should do the mapping. We customised a standard GIS-software by testing and developing an application that could be used by children 10-18 years of age. The application can be described as a questionnaire that asks the children to answer questions by drawing points, lines and polygons on a digital map together with text information.

In 2008 an investigation with over 600 children participating was carried out by a municipal as part of a comprehensive planning process. Some of the information has been analysed and presented in the planning document. The full potential of the dataset has not been analyzed yet. The question I will put forward in this presentation is if this information can be useful for our understanding concerning the possibilities for children to move around by themselves in their local environment. I will use the information given by the children about the routes used to and from school compared to routes used in leisure time. I will also discuss significant differences according to gender and age.

**SoftGIS as a trading zone***Maarit Kahila, Aalto University School of Science and Technology*

Ongoing discussion has a focal role in urban planning and development process where actors from professional planners, decision makers to lay persons share their opinions, aims and needs. The conflicting nature of urban planning is often negatively highlighted though the collision of opinions should be valued. Instead of the attempt to achieve a consensus between different stakeholders in planning process the divergent and multiple perspectives should be more openly and legitimately examined. To enable agonistic planning process and outcome, the question concerning the scale of the participants and the quality of the information should be re-examined. This paper discloses the possibility of the Internet-based softGIS service to generate place-based information of the residents' experiences and use of their living environment. In addition to the data

gathering from the residents', softGIS aims to deliver this information in multiple ways and in different phases to urban planning process. In this paper we argue that softGIS can support and complement the planning process by feeding it with the experiential information otherwise too complicated to grasp and too laborious to handle. SoftGIS can therefore function as a trading zone that offers common space for different actors to trade their thoughts of the living environment.

### **Employing smart phones as a planning tool: the Vollsmose case**

*Anne-Marie Sanvig Knudsen, Architecture, design and media technology, Aalborg University*  
*Henrik Harder*

With the influx of smart phones which incorporate GPS technology, mapping human spatial behavior has become both accessible and inexpensive. The ubiquitous nature of this type of computing allows for a dynamic and interactive engagement between data, user and place. From a planning perspective, this location awareness, entrenched in mobile communication technologies, holds a somewhat unexplored potential of engaging citizens and communities in the planning process and the co-production of our cities.

The paper reports on a research project in-progress, exploring methodological challenges and constraints of employing smart phones as a planning tool. The empirical work is carried out in Vollsmose, a multi-ethnic housing estate located in the city of Odense, Denmark, in collaboration with the local council. Vollsmose, like many Danish housing estates planned according to the CIAM principles, suffer from mono-functionality and poor physical, social, economic and mental integration into the surrounding city. In order to address these issues, a new master plan has been initiated for Vollsmose. Smart phones will be employed as planning tool allowing for locally informed perspectives on Vollsmose to be included in the planning process. The paper looks at the methodological set-up of the experiment and will include initial results of the empirical work carried out in the spring 2011.

### **Capturing spatial variations in subjective and objective quality-of-life conditions**

*Javier Martinez, IMBA*

The interest of understanding quality-of-life conditions has generated several methods to capture its variation across the territory. For quality-of-life studies it is relevant to capture both objective as well as subjective (perceived) conditions. This usually requires the combination of different sources of knowledge, some officially generated by local governments but others directly generated by citizens. A combination of new methods and tools such as Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) and crowdsourcing could bring new insights and perspectives to traditional approaches. This paper will look into three different case studies that empirically captured self-expressed needs and subjective quality-of-life conditions with the use of GIS and geocoded data. Although the cases

are located in cities of three different continents (Latin America, Africa and Asia) they raise similar questions and concerns related to the construction, use and validity of the information. The results also show the policy relevance of better capturing unequal conditions for targeting remedy policies. Finally, this paper will briefly identify new geo-tools used in other sectors that could be also incorporated to better capture spatial variations of quality-of-life conditions.

## D6

### **PERFORMANCE, PRACTICES AND POLITICES OF MAKING PLACE I**

Chair: Keld Buciek

Room 6; Building 02

#### **‘Urban pioneers’ and their socio-cultural projects: a remedy against social exclusion in urban neighborhoods? - the cases of Berlin and Hamburg**

*Gabriela Brigitte Christmann, Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning*

In the contribution the author will report from a running research project about urban pioneers in neighbourhoods of the inner suburbs Berlin-Moabit and Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg. It will be asked how far urban pioneers with their socio-cultural projects play a role in cultivating social integration, how they are trying to organize change together with other actors, but partly also against others.

The neighbourhoods Berlin-Moabit and Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg are characterised by manifold social problems. They are considered structurally weak and accommodate high shares of immigrants and socially disadvantaged. In these quarters social exclusion among other things becomes apparent in open conflicts between Germans and immigrants, in gang fights and in ‘no-go-areas’. Most often, these phenomena are negatively evaluated in society and negatively depicted in the local media. Thus, the residents still are confronted with another form of social exclusion: an exclusion by public discourses thematising the suburbs and their residents negatively, stigmatising them, and in this way constructing negative images. Negative images cement and aggravate the social problems insofar as they suppress other ways of thinking about the neighbourhoods and ignore positive developments which nevertheless are emerging in these quarters. If neighbourhoods constantly are labelled as ‘unattractive’ or ‘evil’, this means insofar a social vulnerability, as processes of an identification with the neighbourhood as well as citizens’ involvement are weakened and potentials of a positive suburban development are thwarted.

This does not hide the fact that, nevertheless, there exist potentials of building social resilience and of suburban development. In this context we consider urban pioneers with their socio-cultural projects and their social networks as an important factor. Even if these actors cannot solve the various social problems in the short or in the medium term, they foster, however, with their activities and projects (for example with the foundation of a German-Turkish Club, the organisation of a multicultural street festival, the establishment of a looked after bicycle workshop for juveniles in order to keep them away from hanging around at the street corners, or with the opening of a tea shop) processes of social integration and a socially shared neighbourhood identity. In the best case – supposed that with their activities they find entrance into public discourses – they even can impinge on the negative images, can act contrary to the publicly ascribed stigmatisations and to the processes of social exclusion.

The term “urban pioneer” has not yet been finally defined in our project. However, it is one crucial feature of urban pioneers that by way of their initiatives they introduce something new to the neighbourhood. Typically, in respect of their own perception and that of others they use and imagine space in a new way, they communicate about it, make others communicate about it and thus influence on space-related reality interpretations by others. They promote social, organizational or infrastructural ‘innovations’ in the community, and with doing this simultaneously offer solutions for socio-spatial problems. Frequently, urban pioneers are associated with civil society actors. We would like to expand the notion by including (social) entrepreneurs (e.g. persons who undertake projects that aim at withdrawing juveniles from unemployment), self-employed workers (e.g. owner of a tea shop), freelancer (e.g. journalists of neighbourhood magazines) and representatives of social organisations (e.g. street workers).

### **The relation between festival and place**

*Leena Maria Hagsmo, Karlstad University*

There have been an increasing number of festivals in Europe, and Sweden, the last 20 years and this can be important for the local and regional development. There is a relation between the festival and the local society where they affect each other mutually. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss this relation between the festival and the place which also is a part of my thesis. Which processes are involved in this relation? Which advantages and disadvantages can be identified? To get a festival and a local society to co-exist with each other, a good working relation is necessary.

In this context I am interested in identity, place identity as well as another kind of identity connected to similar interest, attributes and/or values. Does a common identity in a festival organization affect the relation to a place? In my empirical case I have seen a strong feeling of friendship, between these people who work in the festival organization. They have told me about how much this means for them and how they have met new lifetime friends. I have also noticed that this is a really closed group. Interesting is if there is a strong social capital in this group which affect the relation to the society. My intent is also to see if there exist a connection between social capital and the creation of identity. I will also look at the connection and network between the festival and other actors in the society. In this way I will study a more open social capital that is directed outwards.

Another part in my ongoing research is to look at the place, the local society, where a festival belongs. Can the local heritage affect the creation and the existence of a festival? Is this important in this context and does the local culture affect the relation between the festival and the place?

Keywords; identity, place identity, place, social capital, cultural heritage



### **Changing place – taking place: how festivals challenge urban planning and politics**

*Anne Marie Berg, University of Copenhagen*

Cultural events and popular festivals in public space is a creative change of the everyday urban space. Constituent streams of everyday life are changed for a period as the event take place. Furthermore the bare change in social interaction during the festival raises questions to the taken-for-granted perceptions of time, space and other social categories. The festival is a heterotopic space, a space of abnormal normality. Therefore will popular festivals in urban space challenge physical planning; the organisation of planning, cooperation as well as fundamental principles in the planning system. Traditionally the Danish planning system has been focused on functional needs as providing housing, localisation of industry and infrastructure. Recently institutionalised culture has museums and sports arenas are given high priority, but neither in planning theory or planning practice is urban popular festivals an integrated element. Coping with festivals in planning are therefore hypothetic, ad hoc or concerned with practical questions as number of people in the streets, sound level or waste. On the basis of research into management and planning practice related to free popular festivals in public space on four different locations in Denmark and Sweden I discuss how festivals challenge the planning system, constellations of cooperation and especially how festivals contribute to renewal of the planning system.

### **Performed embodiments of urban life: expressing encounters within multiple spaces**

*Tarmo Pikner, Tallinn University*

Life in cities is closely intertwined with embodied movements and mediated experiences. The experiences and possible changes of urban environments can be expressed through various (artistic) genres. Culture events provide platforms for alternative voices and trajectories of future. There is challenge to integrate expressive genres and performed environments for interpreting embodied encounters in cities. The study discusses performed materiality of urban spaces by focusing on affects, articulated culture-nature relations and openness of places. Embodiments are seen as visualized and practiced multisensory associations that suggest (virtual) change and partly frame meaningful experiences of environments. In-becoming embodiments of urban life are studied through expressions articulated by artistic genres of video mediated story-telling and architectural art installations mainly in the context of Tallinn, which is also chosen as one city to host the European Capital of Culture in year 2011. The study evokes questions about cosmopolitanism and participatory entities in micropolitics of urban worlding. There are elaborated approaches to understand event-like spatiality together with rhythms of everyday places and social encounters.



## D7

**SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CITY II**

Chair: Anders Trumberg &amp; Ingar Brattbakk

Room 7; Building 11.1

**Everyday urban politics: Popular mobilisation in Dakar and Cape Town***Marianne Millstein, University of Oslo**Elin Selboe, University of Oslo*

The general theoretical frameworks in urban studies have previously been criticized for not being relevant for understanding dynamics of African cities, characterised by informality, high levels of poverty and extreme sociospatial inequality. In response to these theoretical limitations, issues of urban governance and politics with an explicit focus on African case studies have emerged on the agenda.

This paper examines the local politics of inclusion and exclusion at a community scale in Dakar and Cape Town, respectively. Here, struggles for social justice revolve to a large degree around livelihoods and politics of survival. However, such local mobilisation is also informed by, and informs, broader political processes and practices. The theoretical starting point is to understand urban governance as a deeply political process (Pieterse 2009), which takes into consideration the formal and informal institutions, networks and practices at a community and city scale that inform urban development processes. The case studies explore such networks and practices involved in sociopolitical struggles, where symbolic and material politics are central to claim-making and local mobilisation in response to socioeconomic and political marginalisation. Struggles for social justice in African cities involve political strategies and practices at the neighbourhood scale which emerge partially in response to, but also intersects with, formal political institutions and processes at a neighbourhood, city, national and international scale.

**Struggling with diversity in 'the creative cities' of Oslo and Marseille***Heidi Bergsli, Oslo University College*

"Left to its own devices, the highly innovative creative economy is generating concentrated and uneven development on a world scale. To continue down our current path will likely mean greater regional concentrations of wealth, mounting economic inequality, growing class divides, and potentially worsening political tension and unrest within countries and on a global scale. Never mind implications for social justice. It's huge waste of human creativity and talent, pure and simple" (R. Florida 2007, *The flight of the creative class*, pp xv-xvi).

Though Richard Florida is not the soul promoter of "the creative city", he is certainly among the most efficient theory-providers on what a little culture and creativity can do to the prosperity of cities. The magic formulas tend to be blindly internalised by city planners and politicians who aim to enhance economic growth, or maybe not? Do

cultural strategies naturalise active policies of uneven development, in which social and spatial justice are absent - in political discourses as well as actions?

This paper sets out to critically investigate "the creative city thesis" and the way it is actually articulated, negotiated and resisted in Oslo and Marseille. The paper draws on the findings of my thesis research on the cultural and spatial strategies used in these cities, studied through extensive case studies of the central waterfront projects Fjordbyen and Euroméditerranée.

The main question discussed is how diversity, celebrated as it is in "the creative city thesis", is maintained or suppressed in the actual development of urban landscapes.

Three main lines of arguments are discussed: First, policies of scale have reconfigured the metropolitan region and fostered new aims and forms of centrality based on notions of competitiveness. Second, the renewed focus on the urban centre combined with "creative city formulas" tends to discipline the new landscapes and the practices to take place there. I argue that strategies of the creative city are used in order to legitimize neoliberal policies, and that despite discursive emphasis on access, plurality and distinctiveness, social, material and cultural diversity is rather suppressed in the redevelopment policies in Oslo and Marseille. Thirdly, I move on to discuss whether third parties through other forms of opposition and resistance can negotiate the redevelopment policies, and consequently contribute to more diversity. The answer is that even though various forms of opposition are invited and taking place, they do not really alter the homogenising forces of "modelled" redevelopment policies. In brief, I will finally discuss how notions of social and spatial justice can contribute to a more transparent conceptualisation of urban diversity and of what Iris Marion Young calls "a normative ideal of city life".

### **Capturing Governance – The Clash of Administration and Barbaric Knowledge in the City Centre of Joensuu**

*Jani Lukkarinen, University of Joensuu*

"At times I had an ironic feeling that we managed to spoil the whole good thing, leading it towards traditional form. If it's a bit on the side of the track, it falls back to the track... towards the House of Citizens (Kansalaistalo)."

The brief quotation is captured from an interview with an executive city official of Joensuu. He is looking back to the conflict between the city officials and squatters from the summer of 2009 that led to big demonstrations in town space, police actions and compromise via negotiations.

The case study is based on interviews and action research conducted among squatters and the city administration during 2009. Local movement combined anarchistic actions to an effective production of counter-knowledge when occupying one of the oldest buildings in Joensuu. The place was named Väentalo (the House of Multitude) and it became popular among the citizens because of strategic use of media.

By producing an autonomous space and utopistic community the activists were criticising the conditions of living in the neo-liberal town. More importantly, the actions reached beyond the scope of movement and mimiced the society in general. In other words the squatters were challenging the terms of public governance.

Finally, the compromise forced the activists to abandon their original agenda to receive a compensating space for their actions. By very exceptional negotiations the governance managed to introduce its own goals and norms for the squatter group. The governance captured the counter-democratic group.

In this paper I capture a case where a new social movement applies singular knowledges and contests the status-quo of neo-liberal town, but also a case that reveals the adaptability of social governance.

## D8

### **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY III**

Knowledge and policy

Chair: Brita Hermelin

Room 8; Building 12.1

#### **Imagined and real women entrepreneurs in the EU structural funds**

*Mona Hedfeldt, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Örebro University*

This paper is based on an ongoing study of the EU structural funds partnerships and women's entrepreneurship in Sweden where perspectives from economic geography and political science are combined. The paper specifically deals with how entrepreneurs are written about in the structural fund programs and how entrepreneurs are incorporated in projects co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund. Many strategic efforts are made concerning women's entrepreneurship in general, and entrepreneurship is sometimes used by women to change their lives and can bring about changes in places (see e.g. Hanson 2009). In the structural fund programs, entrepreneurship and regional development is put forth as strongly connected, and focus is in particular directed towards business start-ups. Gender mainstreaming (one of the horizontal objectives) seems to be dealt with in a relatively unproblematic way: women as potential entrepreneurs are made visible in the programs, and projects are designed to encourage and support women in business start-up. However, on project level we seldom find entrepreneurs integrated in for example steering groups and reference groups. Imagined women entrepreneurs (potential entrepreneurs) are visible in the structural funds, real women entrepreneurs (existing entrepreneurs) are not so often found. The women entrepreneurs we do find in projects have often been recruited strategically thru networking and in general have positive experiences from their involvement. How the interests among women entrepreneurs are acknowledged in the structural funds, and thus the role of real existing entrepreneurs in regional development, is investigated empirically. Theoretically, we use for example Anna Jónasdóttir's (1991) interest theory where she discusses interest as being among (from the latin "inter esse", meaning "to be", esse, "among" or "between", inter).

#### **Linking scientific and practical knowledge in regional innovation policy: The case of NCE Culinology**

*Arne Isaksen, University of Agder*

New research indicates that firms combining the science based STI (Science, Technology, Innovation) and the practical, experience based DUI (Doing, Using, Interacting) mode of innovation are more efficient when it comes to improving innovation performance and competitiveness. With regard to innovation policy, the STI mode calls for a supply driven policy, for example with the aim to commercialise research results and diffuse scientific knowledge to firms. The DUI mode suggests a demand driven policy

approach, such as to supporting the development of new products or services in firms meant for a specific customer. This paper analyses the capacity of combining the two types of innovation policy and the two innovation modes on firm level as well as on the regional level. The paper analyses innovation processes and policy formulation in NCE Culinology, which is one of 12 Norwegian Centres of Expertise. NCE Culinology includes more than 100 actors in the food industry in the Stavanger region in Norway, and is run as a kind of a cluster project. The main aim is to strengthen the knowledge and innovation capacity in the field of gastronomy and culinary differentiation. The case should fit well to the paper's research question as the Stavanger region includes a number of R&D institutes in food processing (which gives a potential for STI innovation) while the food industry is categorised as a low tech sector where the DUI mode of innovation is deemed to be important. Based on knowledge about innovation processes in the food industry in Stavanger, the paper discusses the possibilities for designing policies that link the STI and DUI modes of innovation in firms and in the regional industry.

### **Universities and regional development**

*Lene Ekholm Petersen, Roskilde University*

The paper is a study on how the development and innovation in the business life in a region are affected by universities and higher education institutions. There is focus on the interplay between firms in the Region of Zealand and higher education institutions in as well as outside the region. The study is investigating the correlation between the candidate production and the knowledge development in firms on a micro-level. The paper is an empirical investigation of the knowledge dynamics in selected firms, where types of knowledge due to innovation and development are identified. The investigation is focusing on what role the highly trained employees have on the knowledge development in the firms. Part of the knowledge dynamics in the firms is the network and another part is the process of which knowledge is developed. The empirical analysis explores what role the highly trained employees have concerning networking and what role they have in the developing process of new knowledge. The empirical investigation is based on a range of qualitative semi-structured informant interviews together with participating observations in selected firms. The paper also looks at proximity versus distance in relations that lead to knowledge development. How important are short distance relations and how important are long distance relations? How does it affect the anchoring of the knowledge? It is addressing the question about companies' location in the region. What does the local context mean for the knowledge generation and use in the firm? To explore this further the empirical investigation has selected firms that are located in the remote areas of the Region of Zealand. The study especially explores the role of the highly trained candidates in firms' knowledge dynamics, to contribute further to the discussion about the knowledge economy.

## D9

### MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF WATER RESSOURCES II

Climate change and regional perspectives on change

Chair: Paul Thorn

Room 9; Building 10.1

#### Climate change impacts on flooding and river morphology – case studies in Finland

*Eliisa Lotsari, Department of Geography and Geology, University of Turku*

*Noora Veijalainen*

*Juha Aaltonen*

*Petteri Alho*

*Jukka Käyhkö*

*Bertel Vehviläinen*

Different climate scenarios almost unanimously predict that warming will be higher than average in the Nordic region. Climate change on the one hand poses a risk of increased flooding, whereas decreasing trends may be expected in regions where precipitation or snow accumulation decreases. Efforts have been made to assess these changes on a continental scale to produce a general overview, but the reliability of such large scale evaluations on the national scale is unknown.

A general overview of changes in flooding caused by climate change in Finland is provided for the periods 2010-2039 and 2070-2099. Changes in flooding were evaluated at 67 sites in Finland using a conceptual hydrological model and 20 climate scenarios from both global and regional climate models. Floods with a 100-year return period were estimated with frequency analysis using the Gumbel distribution. At four study sites depicting different watershed types and hydrology, the inundation areas of the 100-year floods were simulated with a 2D hydraulic model. The future climate change induced morphodynamic river channel changes were also analyzed in one study site.

The results demonstrate that the impacts of climate change are not uniform within Finland due to regional differences in climatic conditions and watershed properties. In snowmelt-flood dominated areas, annual floods decreased or remained unchanged due to decreasing snow accumulation. On the other hand, increased precipitation resulted in growing floods in major central lakes and their outflow rivers. The changes in flood inundation did not linearly follow the changes in 100-year discharges, due to varying characteristics of river channels and floodplains. The changed future discharges also caused noticeable changes in river morphology. The results highlight the importance of comprehensive climatological and hydrological knowledge and the use of several climate scenarios in estimation of climate change impacts on flooding and river morphology.

### **Climate change impacts on water barriers and possibilities**

*Peter Frederiksen, Roskilde University*

The purpose is to elucidate climate change impacts on water related to precipitation, catchment hydrology, water management and land development in fruit export regions at the desert margin in Chile. The case is a region exposed to intense globalization and severe climate change. A timeline (past, present, future) was applied to four valleys for comparative purposes. Data collection included field observations, semi-structured interviews, archives and library investigations. Precipitation decreased during the last century and varied as a function of El Niño Southern Oscillation impacts on precipitation. The change and variability is most serious in the northernmost valleys that receive less than 200 mm/yr. This is strengthened by the northwards decrease in the importance of mountains. Precipitation in the mountains, glaciers and snowfields are the main source of irrigation water – not the lowland precipitation. As a result annual discharge is up to 50 times lower compared to the southernmost valleys. This did not impede the expansion of fruit plantations explained by the expansion of irrigation canals, and the adoption of drip irrigation. More serious are land tenure barriers, the lack of water rights, conflicts between water managers, the absence of risk-aversion strategies in times of drought, the lack of a unified irrigation systems, and the lack of control and regulation of irrigation water explained by the absence of dams. Climate change is expected to result in a 40 % decrease in precipitation in 2100 and regional warming. Peak run-off will be displaced from spring to winter, run-off may be reduced by more than 40 % because of warming and rivers in the driest valleys may become intermittent streams with no water for irrigation except if minor reservoirs are constructed. In conclusion two-century climate change impacts on water barriers and possibilities only explain a part of their complexity in space and time.

### **Changes of Latvian river runoff under future climate scenarios**

*Inese Pallo, University of Latvia*

*Elga Apsite, University of Latvia*

*Liga Kurpniece*

In last decades several studies have showed that global temperature rise has a serious impact on the global hydrological cycle. Therefore various projects and programmes are developed in many countries aimed to carry out a simulation of hydrological processes and to forecast climate change impact on river runoff in the future using several hydrological models.

The aim of this study is to apply a conceptual rainfall-runoff model IHMS-HBV for the simulation of hydrological process and explore to Latvia rivers runoff character. The simulations were based on scenarios from global climate model HadAM3H and two emission scenarios A2 and B2 for greenhouse gases from the regional climate model Rossby Centre Atmosphere Ocean.

As input data for the model daily mean-values of temperature (oC), precipitation (mm) and long-term monthly average evapotranspiration values at twelve meteorological sta-

tion and daily river discharge ( $\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$ ) at six hydrological stations, were applied. The calibration period was selected from 1961 - 1990 and validation period from 1991 - 2000. A2 and B2 represent the period of future scenarios (2071 - 2100).

The study results allow to assess potential annual and seasonal changes in river runoff and meteorological parameters in the future to comparing between study periods 2071 - 2100 and 1961 - 1990 for the 6 studied river basins: Berze, Imula, Iecava, Vienziemite, Dursupe and Salaca. Our study results allows concluding that comparing to the control period, both scenarios A2 and B2 show the increase in the long-term mean annual air temperature and precipitation, while the mean annual river flow is forecasted to decrease in the studied river basins. Major differences in the future hydrometeorological parameters were observed according to the A2 scenario in both analyses - annual and seasonal. We can conclude that we have identified similar patterns of hydrometeorological parameters in the projections of future climate changes compared with different earlier studies in Baltic countries and Baltic Sea basin as well. It is clearly, that climate changes impact river runoff patterns in future.



## D10

**SUSTAINABLE SPACES II**

Self-provisioning and urban perspectives

Chair: Maria Bergman

Room 10; Building 12.2

**Actually Existing Sustainability: Plotting Food Self-provisioning in Czechia***Petr Jehlicka, Open University**Joe Smith*

The current popularity, in the West, of household food production is explained by health-, dietary- and sustainability-related benefits it brings to individuals and society. What is rarely mentioned is that only a small proportion of population is involved in this wholesome modern 'hobby'. As the findings of Alber and Kohler's (2008) Europe-wide research demonstrate, the proportion of the population in Western Europe growing their own food does not exceed 10%. In contrast, the phenomenon of wide-spread food self-provisioning (35-60%) in postsocialist countries is perceived in line with the usual depreciation of Eastern Europe which is supposed to provide counterpoint to the modernising and innovative West. Accordingly, East European food self-provisioning is conceptualised as evidence of de-modernisation, a survival strategy or an overhanging remnant of a pre-industrial era.

The paper will, first, challenge this narrative and seek to reverse the dominant perspective drawing on our recent research in Czechia. It will show that Czech food self-provisioning is a form of 'actually existing sustainability'. While not being primarily motivated by environmental reasons, the emphasis placed on fresh and chemical-free produce makes the practice compatible with environmental sustainability. These practices support extensive networks in which most food growers share their produce, nurture community and family bonds and contribute to social cohesion and cooperation. Second, on the basis of three national surveys and a series of in-depth interviews conducted with food growers in Czechia, the paper seeks to identify factors explaining the large scale popularity of food self-provisioning including people's motivations, infrastructural and organisational aspects of the phenomenon and know-how and considers the potential for the transfer of the phenomenon to new social contexts. The aim is to place food self-provisioning in the centre of academic and practitioner debates on the possibility of more exuberant, more appealing and socially more inclusive forms of sustainability.

### **Waterfront redevelopment and sustainable development – a Swedish experience**

*Maria Bergman, Södertörn University*

*Jonas Bylund, Södertörn University*

*Michael Gilek*

*Mona Petersson*

Since 2000 former port areas in Swedish cities are increasingly being transformed into mainly residential areas with some elements of office, public and other service functions. These were among the first large-scale projects which were supposed to follow the national strategies for sustainable development, although there were very few concrete guidelines of how this should be done on a local level. In this multidisciplinary research project we have studied planning practices connected with urban sustainability. Previous research has highlighted that there is a need to understand how the city is planned in practice rather than simply focussing on analysing outcomes in relation to aims. So instead of asking the question what is urban sustainability, we asked how the ideas of urban sustainability are expressed in four different regeneration projects in Sweden. Our analysis includes general comparisons of aims and practices as well as detailed studies of recurring challenges: The role of contaminated land in spatial planning, Urban waterscapes in redevelopment areas - challenges and possibilities, Conflicts between commercial ports and urban visions, Mobilising place in urban planning. Our results indicate that planning practices connected with sustainable urban development in Sweden has several common features. These features concentrate partly on changing the identity of the cities to become better places to live in and partly on the ecologically and socially claimed benefits of the compact city. The main arguments are that regeneration preserves land through recycling of abandoned port and industrial areas, and that the compact city will lead to reduced climate impact and a better quality of life. This is also expected to create a milieu which supports economic growth. Further it also shows that economic growth is very much seen by the planners as a prerequisite for ecological building, and in spite of legal frameworks for managing environmental standards, the practice differs from place to place.

Key words: waterfront redevelopment, sustainable urban development, urban regeneration, brown field regeneration, compact city

### **Urban imagineries and material realities. Small cities in the new economy**

*Anne Birte Lorentzen, Aalborg University*

The aim of the paper is to discuss and further develop insights related to the role and fate of small cities in the new economy (the knowledge and cultural economy). Economic and urban geographic theory has for decades focused increasingly on the urban dynamics related to big cities and metropolises as nodes in the cultural and knowledge economy (e.g. Scott, various years). The structural approach to city size can be seen as a matter of centrality or city functions, position in urban hierarchies and networks at regional national and global scale. Innovation and creativity as core drivers in the new economy find particular support in big cities due to location and urbanization econo-

mies. The smaller the city, the more limited the options for development in the new economy will be.

The structural position can be seen as only one aspect of the opportunity structure of small cities, however. Other opportunities rest with hidden or forgotten potentials related to located competences and culture, to small city characteristics, or to new horizontal urban alliances, just to mention a few.

Taking a theoretical point of departure in the ongoing debate on small cities (Jayne et al 2010, Lorentzen & van Heur, forthcoming, Scott, 2010, among others), the paper will discuss the extent to which local culture and experience based policies of small cities are able to challenge unfavorable situations of peripherality by developing new urban imaginaries and mobilizing unseen resources for urban development.

The paper will provide empirical illustrations from the Danish periphery (Lorentzen & Krogh, 2009, Lorentzen, various years) and will draw on sources on Canadian and Australian small cities, too.

The paper is part of a research program on small cities in the culture and experience economy at Aalborg University which is developed in partnership with a number of Danish municipalities.

### **Conflicts between commercial ports and urban visions - the case of Stockholm and Malmö**

*Maria Bergman, Södertörn University*

To redevelop old port areas to housing and other service functions must be considered as an irreversible process from a port perspective. It is most unlikely that housing areas will be demolished for new port constructions in inner city locations. The physical separation of the port and the city is based on the assumption that port and shipping activities evolves towards an increasing scale and industrial character. Hence, in most cities in Sweden the redevelopment of port areas has not been a controversial question from a planning perspective. The general view stated is that the port is a large scale industrial activity which should be located outside urban areas. In Stockholm and Malmö the case has been somewhat different. In these cities the port still has a rather central location with extensive shipping. This study is part of a multidisciplinary research project which has studied planning practices connected with urban sustainability in waterfront redevelopment areas in Sweden. This analysis examines what kind of arguments has been considered when commercial port activities have been prioritized and what aspects have been conflicting with the urban visions. The aim is to discuss how the concept sustainable development is seen in relation to the global shipping industry, national strategies and local priorities.

Key word: ports, shipping, sustainable urban development, urban regeneration

# D11

## A GEOGRAPHICAL TWIST OF DOING GENDER-THEORY II

Contested spaces – processes of adjustments and alterations

Chair: Susanne Stenbacka

Room 11; Building 8.2

### Gendered everyday life in rural Laos and paradoxical spaces

*Anna-Klara Nilsson, Uppsala University*

Overlooking the historical development of capitalism, labor and family has been separated as institutions very different from each other. Labor is defined according to the economy and production, while the family is defined according to relationships, sex and sexuality, hence reproduction (Tyrkkö: 1999:78). Tyrkkö (1999) thinks spaces of production and reproduction are intimately interconnected and thereby influences everyday life. When the starting point for the analysis is in the everyday, the border of the dichotomy production/reproduction must be crossed, since the human being lives in a world where the separation does not exist. Therefore the everyday can only be studied in a condition of in-betweenness where both production and reproduction are present (Ibid). Rose (1993) uses the concept of paradoxical spaces to overcome the dualistic relationship that exists between the categories of man and woman. The movement between them, therefore, is not that of dialectic, of integration, of a combinatory, or of difference, but is the tension of contradiction, multiplicity and heteronomy (de Laurentis: 1987: 26 in Rose: 1993: 140). These thoughts have come to be central for the empirical analysis of my thesis, a thesis that examines the gendered everyday life in relation to the cultivation of rubber in the village of Baan HatNyao, Laos. The empirical analysis demonstrates that gendered everyday life cannot be separated into spheres of production or reproduction. The villagers are also more than representations of their sex; they also belong to different generations and clans, as well as to the ethnic group of Hmong. Hmong, gender relations, age, clan and spaces of the everyday, are therefore categories constructing gendered practices in the rubber village. Gendered everyday life can therefore be considered as paradoxical spaces.

### Going Gender with Economic Geography and Regional Governance

*Lukas Smas, Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University*

*Gunnel Forsberg, Stockholm University*

Gender theory and analysis are still rare in economic geography. This is especially interesting considering recent focus on evolutionary economic geography both within research and policy circles. Evolutionary economical geography emphasis change and context, and seeks to understand how "the real economy evolves through real time" (Boschma & Martin 2007: 537), it does however neglect gender. In this article we argue that gender analysis and feminist theories can contribute significantly to economic geography, and also to regional policy and rural governance, by diversifying the economical language and including new economical subjects, practices and sectors, i.e. woman,

and sectors such as healthcare. Drawing on a study on regional development policy and planning in western Sweden, Värmland, this article also shows the importance of gender and how gender relations structures regional development, and vice versa.

### **Migration as a going gender practice**

*Gunnel Forsberg, Stockholm University*

The theoretical point of departure for this article is that the doing gender theory can be developed by a spatial analysis about the way people enter into a specific place. We call it a going gender analysis. Each time you enter a place you have to read the gender code, or understand the hidden gender contract that dominates this place. Furthermore, you have to adjust to it. This means that you practice various gender performances in different geographical spaces and places.

This article elaborates on two aspects of this. The first is the way LGBT people make translocal migrations as a way to change their gender coding. A traditional understanding of this is that homosexuals tend to move to metropolitan areas from small towns and countryside in order to be able to practice their homosexuality. One aspect of this is the way LGBT people go gender when moving (or staying) in specific places. The second example analyses transnational migration and the going gender work people are forced to do when they move from one country to another. People, living in Sweden, with a background in a foreign country, have to change gender performance when they move between these countries. That is a going gender practice, which includes various bodily performances of spatial usage, clothing, talking, etc.



# Parallel Session E > > > > > > > > >

Session E1-E9



# E1

## **HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD IV**

Chair: Bo Allesøe Christensen

Room 1; Building 02

### **Biographies of Landscape: Locals' Perceptions on Landscape Heritage**

*Helen Soovali Sepping, Tallinn University*

The need for studying heritage rises from different understandings of common memory. Locals' perceptions to cultural heritage, to landscape heritage, are of particular importance. Increasing number of studies has addressed the heritage sites as nodes where the competing histories - or dissonant heritages - of different social groups collide (Atkinson 2005). This paper takes as starting point the need of studying different aspects of landscape heritage in its complexity. This broad set of questions takes us to the discussion on rurality and periphery and the role of heritage in this. How do the local people, who dwell heritage, are expected to 'practice' heritage, perceive their farms, lands and environment in the context of state protection rules? What is heritage to them?

The starting point for the study is to elucidate the need for exploring issues of heritage from local community's perspective. The emphasis for understanding the locals' perceptions to cultural heritage, to landscape heritage, lies in that they are the ones who are responsible for sustainably maintaining and protecting heritage. For that, we look at community's understanding to landscape heritage through landscape biography approach.

This presentation is part of a wider project on place and identity -ongoing microscale study how people in the countryside perceive their relation to their personal histories, farmhouse, land and environment.

The study area Rebala Heritage Reserve is situated 27 km from Tallinn, and by that this region, which struggles hard to maintain its agricultural activity in the area, is the hinterland of the capital of Estonia. Within 25 sq. km there are ca 3,000 archaeological remains, making the area one of the densest archaeological sites in Estonia. The idea of the reserve is to preserve the present environment as genuinely as possible, to protect the numerous historical remains from tampering and destruction, but also to provide information for the visitors.

The study is based on two sources: 1. 21 in-depth interviews conducted during 2008-2009; 2. the process of theme plan for Rebala Heritage Reserve.

Keywords: landscape heritage protection, locals, perception, Estonia



## **Heidegger and the fourfold: human beings as participants in Event of unfolding**

*Mikko Joronen, Department of Geography, University of Turku*

For one of the most challenging post-humanist thinkers, Martin Heidegger, the role of agency seems altogether as an opprobrium question. Towards the so-called mid and late phases of his thinking, the subjectivist remnants of the central notion of his earlier thinking, Dasein, were step by step eliminated in order to pinpoint the grounding role of the 'Event of being' (Ereignis) and its 'fourfold' constitution (between 'earth', 'sky', 'mortals' and 'gods'). Such notion of Ereignis, which Heidegger later held as being the guiding word of his thinking ever since 1936, emphasizes human beings, not as constructing the reality, but as peculiar beings participating in the happening and opening of the site of unfolding. Accordingly, worldly determinations do not grow from the multiplicity of human constructions and social relations, but from the radical finitude constitutive for the finite happenings of being/unfolding. This presentation shows how Heidegger's notion of the Event turns the attention from the centre of human beings to the gatherings set around the thing, to the relational sites through which being unfolds places for human action, dwelling and participation. It thus aims to bring forth a domain of unfolding, where human action is neither separated from the material aspect of 'earth' or climatic patterns of 'sky', nor from the historical paradigms of thought, from the 'divinities' or the 'gods' of Heidegger, but seen as something already related to them.

## **Sense of feeling at home**

*Carsten Schjøtt Philipsen, Roskilde University*

This paper explores 'the sense of feeling at home' in the late modern society with a specific focus on the subject of dwelling. The aim of the paper is to present a theoretical conception of the 'feeling' as a phenomenon, and how this feeling is being established in a generative process.

Often heavy metaphors are being used in order to describe or encircle the phenomenon, however such metaphors are most often more seductive than clarifying and they seem to obscure the examination of the phenomenon in vague and/or semi-magical meaningfulness.

The main challenge for the paper is therefore to describe this fuzzy feeling from a research perspective with clear use of concepts, but at the same time not to discard the lived meaning of precisely those metaphors.

The exploration will be carried out from a more or less phenomenological point of view with theoretical inspiration from especially Husserl's philosophy on morphologically vague phenomena and Carl Friedrich Graumann's work on modes of appropriation of space.

## E2

### **THE POWER/KNOWLEDGE NEXUS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT II**

Cultures and values

Chair: Matthew Cashmore

Room 2; Building 02

#### **Knowing nature, knowing place: performance, resistance and the inevitability of change. Some insights from Natura 2000 in Ireland.**

*Sharon Bryan, University of Exeter*

Natura 2000 is a network of protected ecological sites across the EU considered important for biodiversity. Breaking with the traditional notion of “nature reserves”, designated sites include public, private and commonly held land. In Ireland, as in many other EU Member States, implementation of the network has been fraught with conflict. This paper considers the power/knowledge nexus that bedevils the scheme in terms of two competing performances: nature conservation and place conservation.

Nature conservation, as performed in Natura 2000 policy and management networks, relies on a ‘scientised’, disembodied nature which is taken out-of-time and out-of-place. As nature-society boundaries are drawn, contested and re-drawn at various scales, places are narrowly translated into habitats and their hybridity and relationality is ‘lost in translation’.

Local resistance to Natura 2000, on the other hand, relies on the performance of place conservation - an alternative discourse coalition employed to resist ‘colonial’ nature conservation agendas and the ‘scientisation’ of place from afar. Local opponents of the scheme, thus resist ‘place as habitat’ through a reliance on locally legitimate ways of knowing and relating to nature and the habitual practices of dwelling-in-place.

Against the background of extensive socio-ecological change, conservationists focus on protecting nature while local people focus on protecting their place. Through strikingly similar rhetorics of ‘loss and catastrophe’, both groups articulate anxieties regarding the changing nature of these places.

This paper draws on empirical analysis of research conducted with those supporting/ implementing and opposing/resisting the scheme in rural Ireland. It finds that within both ‘groups’ there are a myriad of concealed conflicts strategically expunged from the dominant performance. To compete with other each effectively and have legitimacy in their respective knowledge-building contexts, each performance depends on the suppression of dissenting voices ‘from within’. Moreover, in the battle to conserve particular articulations of nature and place, they both struggle with the inevitability of social-ecological change. Underpinned by power struggles to define and capture the ‘authenticity’ and ‘integrity’ of nature-in-place, these precarious performances shape the trajectory of Natura 2000’s implementation and the contours of Ireland’s ever-changing hybrid landscape.

**Articulating environmentalism***Ingrid Marie Kielland, University of Tromsø*

This paper will explore different articulations of "environmental values" in connection to the local debate around a proposed Olympic bid from Tromsø, Northern Norway. Both proponents and opponents of the Olympic project used narratives of environmentalism as an argument to support their views. In the paper I will discuss how stories about the natural landscape around Tromsø as beautiful, unique and a source of pride were used by different actors in the debate. While many actors emphasized their love of the natural environment and outdoor activities, they differed in the way they describe the natural landscape as a potential resource for place marketing or income generation, as opposed to a non-economic value (sometimes described as holy) that should remain outside the realm of profit. Actors also differed in how they articulated the problems and moral responsibilities connected to climate change and the possibility for local interventions.

**The subjugated knowledges of landscape***Edda R.H. Waage, University of Iceland*

In Iceland, the concept of landscape is growing in prominence with respect to environmental planning and conservation. This is reflected in strategic initiatives and amendments made to existing legislation. Although the route towards a legal definition of landscape has been somewhat arbitrary, experts in planning and conservation have increasingly come to rely on scientific reasoning and international frames of reference. But as Foucault was keen to point out, such 'will to truth' pushes away whatever it cannot assimilate; in this case the cultural meaning that is embedded in the Icelandic landscape concept, *landslag*. The presentation will introduce the results of a mapping of the conceptual understanding of *landslag* among lay people in Iceland, and discuss the possible implications of ruling out popular knowledge in conservation.

## E3

### **GEOGRAPHY AND EDUCATION III**

Chair: Lena Molin

Room 3; Building 9.2

#### **Geography of hanging-out - integrating personal geographies to teaching**

*Noora Pyyry, University of Helsinki*

This presentation is based on my dissertation work, which sheds light to teenage girls' hanging-out practices in urban public space and the effects of the regulation and commercialization of youth leisure environments. I will conduct my field studies in Helsinki and San Francisco. My aim is to introduce new ways to integrate personal urban geographies with education and to encourage young people to critically reflect on their citizenship and position in society. Young people are affected by the surrounding world more than ever before, but neither have the reference points for collective identification been so unstable. It is thus crucial to develop our teaching practice to include more exploration to urban environments. Young people can then become skilled and competent subjects in their home cities. My methodology draws from participatory research epistemology. Young people are treated as active producers of knowledge and research is conducted with them, rather than on them. As a part of their geography studies, the participants will map their hangout places (with GIS). They will then collaboratively produce a participatory diagram of their views about their hanging-out, after which the diagram will be "interviewed". The girls will be also asked to take photographs of urban spaces that are of special importance for them and collect these as photo-diaries of one week. The photos are later used to stimulate interview talk (photo-elicitation). We will evaluate the methods and outcomes of the project together. This will be followed by presenting their work at school and possibly by collecting the photo-diaries together as an art exhibition.

#### **Cultural Similarities and Differences – Comparative Studies in a Didactic Perspective**

*Gerhard Gustafson, Karlstad University*

In this presentation there is a try to link experiences from field work in India and Sweden to education, primarily at upper school levels as well as the university level. Experiences are primarily taken from research done in rural areas in India and in Sweden by an international research team, but also from Swedish student's work in Banaras, an urban area in India. The approach is comparative and didactic in the sense that it is focused around cultural comparison and the didactic questions what, why and how.

The didactic question "why" is in focus and means that cultural communication and understanding bring knowledge in geography into an important didactic perspective. To look at both similarities and differences gives interesting results: that different cultures perhaps have more in common than what differs between them. This is important

for bringing people all over the world together and to promote peace and international aid. To communicate different cultural expressions gives also possibilities to evaluate your own culture in the light of other cultures. The question “what” can be answered or discussed by the help of some examples from field work done by the research team and from different areas like marriage, child work and corruption. The question of development laws and different paradigms/discourses are also discussed in a new perspective, where different sectors of the society are evaluated.

The didactic question “how” could be linked to the examples above and other issues. Here it would be possible to develop educational methods based on comparative aspects between different schools (international network) and their geographical surroundings using for example interactive media and Google Earth. This could help getting a better understanding of social development all over the world.

### **Closing discussion**

## E4

### **TOURISM, MOBILITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT II**

Entrepreneurship

Chair: Jonas Larsen

Room 4; Building 11.2

#### **Culture- and experience spaces roles and opportunities in a collaboration between municipalities**

*Anne Birte Lorentzen, Aalborg University*

*Michael Thyrrstrup Pedersen, Aalborg University*

The contextual background of this paper is a cultural collaboration between four municipalities located in the centre of Jutland (Horsens, Randers, Silkeborg and Viborg). In the matter of culture, small cities are in competition with other cities in and outside their own region, especially on the specialized experiences. This competition is scaling from intra- and interregional to international level. In the light of this, there is an increasing need for small cities and collaborations of small cities to think about their roles and opportunities in the culture and experience spaces. In this new situation, problems of different approaches to culture, cultural politics and cultural planning are imbedded. In this context, questions of cultural identity and the competition between cultural regions and cities, arises.

The analysis provides an overview of the development of Danish cultural politics in a local, national and international perspective. On a national to local level, the scale of culture politics can be described as both vertical and horizontal. On the vertical scale the state affects culture politics of the municipalities, by setting the frames for the money pools available. The horizontal level could be described as an interaction between equal actors. Furthermore, it would be possible to identify a spatial scale which describes the culture spaces, where the politics are confirmed. The comparison on the different scales results in a broader perspective in the thinking of culture, which might end up in a re-thinking of the applied cultural politics of a certain cultural region.

The results of this paper will be a general overview of the development of cultural politics in Denmark and in the cultural collaboration between the municipalities. Also it is a step closer to a definition of a scale of culture- and experience spaces, suitable for analysing the municipalities.

#### **Cultural Policy and Entrepreneurship in Frederikshavn**

*Anne Birte Lorentzen, Aalborg University*

*Jens Kaae Fisker, Aalborg University*

The paper aims to generate an understanding of the role of entrepreneurship within local cultural policy, specifically in relation to the context of the Frederikshavn municipality. This is achieved through (1) a discussion of cultural policy and its relation to entrepreneurship in Denmark and internationally, and (2) an overview of the current situation and recent developments in Frederikshavn.

The discussion of cultural policy is focused primarily on the development of cultural policy in Denmark within the previous 50 years and the perception of culture represented by different trends in policy within this period. A distinct change, which has occurred, is that the boundaries between the fields of culture, economy and leisure have become increasingly unclear. It is the background for this change that is sought in recent history of cultural policy. The overview of the situation in Frederikshavn is centered on certain developments within the last decade, in which the efforts to transform the city's economic base from that of industry to that of experience, has resulted in changes in local cultural policy. In addition to this the Karizma project is introduced, as a recent initiative within cultural policy to facilitate the mobilization and development of local talent and creativity. As such Karizma represents an effort towards creating an entrepreneurial culture in the local community (within the fields of culture and leisure), and a continuation of past efforts to transform the role of the municipal departments from mere welfare provision to catalysis of local development.

The paper is part of the initial stages of a PhD project concerning cultural policy, experience economy and entrepreneurship in Frederikshavn. As such the paper assists in building the theoretical framework of the project, with regards to an appropriate conceptualisation of entrepreneurship, in relation to local cultural policy.

### **Exploring place: branding for tourism, heritage and transformation**

*Tiina Peil, Tallinn University*

'What is this place?' – A deviously simple question asked by a cruise-ship passenger on a half-day tour to Paldiski. The question can be asked anywhere at any time but this specific one at this specific moment and location triggered a deeper exploration of this particular place. The answer surely depends on who you are, who you ask from, what are your previous experiences of places and what are your expectations of this one. A place is many things, a pattern of implicit and incomprehensible features, or is it a place at all? This paper is my attempt to synthesise the experience of a historical geographer examining the past of the Pakri peninsula on the northern coast of Estonia about 30 km west of its capital city of Tallinn, its ecological, social, and cultural boundedness with that of a tour guide taking unsuspecting visitors around a landscape where both the human-built environment and nature reach their respective limits. In addition, Paldiski – the port established by Peter I in 1718, a prison camp, a farming community, a Soviet military enclave from where all the maritime spy missions in Europe were supposedly launched during the Cold War, a harbour with allegedly amazing potential, or a cursed and god-forsaken town – is highly contested locally with competing strategies and political parties taking centre stage in turns. In the context of energetic imagineering and place-marketing in Estonia today, partly grounded in historical understandings but mostly in fantasy, 'Paldiski' is exceptional and typical and hence the broader processes and hybrid character of branding, of making a mark, of creating a heritage future, and local responses can be examined on its example.

**Picturing Experiences – the case of the Storsjöyran Music Festival in Östersund**

*Malin Zillinger, Lund University*

The visitor experience is an important factor for the success of an event. Positive experiences or negative dittos do not only impact on the visitors' satisfaction, but also on their intention to return to the place in question. It is therefore of importance to study experiences in the space and time they take place. This study departs from the question on how an event like the Storsjöyran Music Festival in Östersund is experienced from the visitor point of view. For this, visitors have been asked to picture their experiences as they take place. In addition to this method, visitors carried a GPS device showing the individual route of the visitor. The respondents pressed a button each time they had a positive or negative experience, respectively. At this moment, they were also instructed to take a photograph of the experience. In a second step, these pictures are compared to the official pictures of the event, which are published on the Internet. This is a study aiming to test the compatibility of the combination the mentioned methods. Being based on a rather small number of respondents, it is still tried to draw some conclusions from it. It is concluded that personal and official pictures of the event are differentiating from each other considerably. While the official photos very much display the main theme of the event, i.e. music, visitors' photographs focus on personal experiences taking place apart from the more official program.



## E5

**UNDERSTANDING MOBILE INDIVIDUALS THROUGH LOCATION-BASED EXPERIENCE DATA AND MAPPING III**

Chair: Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé &amp; Maarit Kahila

Room 5; Building 02

**Tracing visitor footsteps in a Dutch natural area***Erik Meijles, University of Groningen**Marinus de Bakker, University of Groningen**Peter Grootte*

In one of twenty Dutch National Landscapes “Drents-Friese Wold”, plans are currently underway to enhance and restore natural and cultural historical values. As specific “silence” and “tourist” zones are planned, the managing organisation of the area would like to estimate the current visitor densities and behaviour in the area as a framework for further study. Students of the University of Groningen therefore carried out an experiment, in which visitors were equipped with GPS data loggers on a voluntary basis. A total of 138 groups completed their walks with a logger. When returning, visitors were asked to fill in a questionnaire on their experience of their route. Track logs were then combined into a spatial database and converted to visitor density maps. Results showed that nearly all respondents followed one of the eight signposted routes in the area, varying from 2 to 6 km in length. Other paths were hardly used and if so, only functioned as link from one to another signposted route. None of the respondents left the designated paths to roam freely through the nature reserve into the forest, apart from a large, open sand dune area. Here, people moved around more freely. The maps also showed that visitor density values were slightly higher near tourist facilities such as benches and picnic tables, but not near information panels. This was confirmed by the questionnaire results, in which visitors indicated not to read the panels. It could therefore be concluded that signposts in the area could be a very useful tool for regional planning issues such as natural area zoning.

**From Children's Maps to Walk-Maps in GIS: Exploring the potential of a method for participatory mapping***Ulla Berglund, Dept. of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*

The Children's Maps in GIS is developed and tested through a series of studies into a web based method for supporting young people's influence on urban planning, management and design. The same technique is now being tested in order to catch qualitative information on walking and walkability in urban environments. In a pilot study small groups of users mapped their walking routes – for everyday utilities as well as for leisure use. So far two groups of teenagers, two of pensioners, one of wage earning adults and one of mothers on parental leave have tested the GIS application in three Swedish towns. The maps with the walking routes and attaching comments are used along with focus group interviews with the same or sometimes extended groups, concerning the

walkability of the respective urban environment. Typical patterns and experiences of walking and views of its conditions are synthesized and to some degree interpreted. One aim of this study is to catch data as indicators for the construction of a mailed questionnaire concerning walking habits and the advantages and shortcomings of the environment for walking in several small and medium sized towns. Also, the visualization on the map combined with freely formulated comments from the walkers and possibly also photos of some places are supposed to give a vivid illustration that can help the understanding of the conditions for people's walking, an understanding that cannot be reached with only statistics and figures. The research project aims at adding to the knowledge on walking as an important mean for transportation - for utility reasons as well as for exercise and recreation - in the sustainable urban environment and also to produce a learning material for practitioners.

**Triangulating data about/around localized experience: bricolage with geobiographies and softGIS**

*Kaisa Schmidt-Thomé, Aalto University*

As I wish to relate the past spatio-temporal routes of the chosen individuals with their current everyday life (in particular outdoor practices and ways of getting-around), I have no ready-made toolbox for the task. Some bricolage is proposed instead. My theoretical frame draws from the pragmatist veins within geography as well as from ecological psychology that all stress the role of action in perception. To centre this active individual and the transactional relations he/she has with the material but language-dotted and intersubjective world, I propose a compilation of methods ranging from in-depth interviews to softGIS-data. A bridge in-between could be built of walking interviews and/or individual responses to the softGIS-questionnaire. The paper presents some experiments of this kind that try to elicit the "placial" of the localized experience, to isolate a series of explanatory paths that could later be tested with broader data sets provided that good questions can be formulated in the first place.

## E6

**PERFORMANCE, PRACTICES AND POLITICES OF MAKING PLACE II**

Chair: Keld Buciek

Room 6; Building 02

**Colonial legacies and postmodern planning***Keld Buciek, Roskilde University*

Through 3 cases - Four Courts, Powerscourt Townhouse and Glasnevin Cemetery - the capital of the former "Celtic Tiger", Dublin is read in the light of literary criticism and postcolonial theory, and it is argued that both colonial, nationalistic and modern urban ideologies has spatialized itself in the built environment. This paper is based on the assumption that urban planning can be seen as a form of history writing.

**Between Tourists and Local Copenhageners – the Guided Tours as a Negotiated Performance***Jane Meged, Roskilde University*

The guided tour has often been depicted as a rehearsed, highly choreographed and superficial performance taking place in an environmental bubble with no real contact to local life (see Boorstin 1977, Schmidt 1979, Edensor 1998 ). In the recently defended Ph.D. "The Guided Tour - A Co-produced Tourism Performance", it is argued that the guided tour has an open format of dialogic interaction (see Bruner 2005) which not only takes place between tourists and guides, but also between the two parties and third persons like local police, custodians, shopkeepers, local by-passers etc, who constantly enter and leave the scene (in a Goffmanian sense) From a rich empirical material based on video observations, participant observations and follow-up interviews of 17 guided tours in and around Copenhagen, it is explored how the locals may be dragged on or invite themselves on the scene. Contact with locals (including the local guide) may add to the excitement and elevate the credibility of the performance, in particular when the actors apply the strategy of intimacy sharing their private and personal selves. At the same time controversial or social weak locals are generally ignored when they conflict with the overall promoting and positive ethos of a guided tour, just like some encounters between tourist and local, may be negative and to prevent this the guide apply the logistic strategies. It is investigated how the tourism performance is negotiated both in the actual encounters, but also behind the scene where the tourists use and access to public space may be restricted in some areas of the city, while they are warmly welcomed in others.

### **City planning inspired by cultural planning – the example of Karlstad**

*Lars Aronsson, Karlstad University*

The importance of a vital culture is frequently discussed in relation to the development of dynamic places and regions. Florida (2002), for instance, maintains that the link between culture, creativity and growth are central to places. The development potential in regional economy is considered to be the cultural capital of the creative class.

Increasingly, the physical environment in community planning and architecture is interwoven with cultural expression and a higher degree of aesthetics to attract future inhabitants and to keep people from leaving the city, on the one hand, and to increase the number of visitors and investors with a view to create economic growth, on the other. Place developers, in other words, are at work to create effective markers as well as an attractive environment.

This type of strategic planning can be criticized from several perspectives. Strategy is a balancing act between preserving and cultivating the history of a place, its specific features and identity—that is, place culture—and to "sell" the place to visitors, in-migrants and companies. Moreover, Florida's notion of development rests implicitly on the assumption that the people expected are those with economic or cultural capital. This means that there are including and excluding aspects in the argument that need to be considered.

The Karlstad project is inspired by the cultural planning method. Cultural planning involves taking the cultural perspective into account in community planning. The method is primarily a grass-root model based on the local community, its values and resources. By means of active cultural planning at the residential/district area level, the Karlstad project aims to develop forms and methods for implementing artistic designs and cultural activities to produce attractive neighbourhoods and enhance the quality of life for the residents. The City of Karlstad wants to raise its attraction level and ensure a positive development for future residents by testing the cultural planning method. The present paper is based on the on-going evaluation and research of the project.

## E7

**SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE CITY III**

Chair: Anders Trumberg, Ingar Brattbakk, Marco Eimermann &amp; Heidi Bergsli

Room 7; Building 11.1

**A new image, a new story to tell – a rescue for a place with bad reputation?***Eva Gustavsson, Örebro University*

In probably every town or city you find a part called the “posh housing area” and another part thought of as segregated or exposed. These descriptions may very well reflect the actual composition of residents with regard to socio-economic factors, but may as well be the result of stories that build on and reinforce a place’s reputation. In this paper we discuss storytelling, usually used in marketing of products or destinations, in this case used as a tool for changing the image of a place on the decline. The paper builds on an ongoing project in Borlänge, a mid-sized Swedish town, where the present development in a mass-housing area from the 1980s with approximately 1 900 inhabitants is studied. With its small-scale structure, surrounded by green areas, Jakobsgårdarna was considered as a top-modern living area in the 1980s, situated within walking distance to service and jobs. Today the public housing company is planning a renewal program to stop an observed negative development with a high turnover of tenants, and with a large share of unemployed persons and immigrants. The question is whether this kind of renewal program is enough to change the image of the area, and if storytelling is an appropriate method. The paper takes its theoretical point of departure in the concepts of place and place image. The empirical part consists of an interview study with inhabitants in Borlänge and the use of mental maps. A tentative conclusion is that a long term physical and social renewal program may constitute a foundation for new image and that it is important to take into consideration the different parts and stages in the process of building an image of a place.

**From ‘Murder Mile’ to Respectable Street? A critical analysis of the ongoing transformation of Clapton Road in the London Borough of Hackney***Even Wergeland, Oslo School of Architecture and Design*

At the turn of the new Millennium Hackney was topping the crime rates and poverty statistics in London. The introduction of large development plans for the 2012 London Olympics has caused a tremendous impact on the borough, which has been subject to intensive physical alteration over the past 5 years. In this paper I undertake a critical analysis of the ongoing development with particular focus on how the visual and socio-cultural environment changes as a consequence of this process. The main target of this investigation is Clapton Road - the ‘Murder Mile’ - which is frequently described as the most dangerous and hostile route in Hackney. My study explores the confrontational aspects of gentrification and highlights the contradictions that occur when concepts like sustainability and crime reduction initiatives hit urban spaces like Clapton Road.

According to official statistics crime-rates are now dropping significantly in Hackney and council-driven projects have put recycling and other environmental-friendly initiatives on the local agenda. In this paper, however, I argue that there is reason to question the use of 'sustainability' as a tag for the Hackney development schemes. I build on Tony Ward's writings on critical sustainability, particularly his theories on power disparities at work in local development partnerships. The operations at play in Hackney are often presented as local and community-based but the rhetoric strategy of the transformation campaign cannot disguise the fact that local residents are being submitted to various forms of social control. This is especially noticeable in Clapton Road where surveillance and security enforcement dominate street life in both visual and socio-cultural terms. To unravel the underlying forces that govern this operation I draw on David Harvey's theory of uneven geographical development, which I propose as a valuable perspective for current understanding and future insights on Clapton Road and similar cases.

### **Closing discussion**



## **ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY LOOKING BEYOND MAINSTREAM ECONOMIC THEORY IV**

Networks and Space

Chair: Brita Hermelin

Room 8; Building 12.1

### **Untangling the relationships between proximity dimensions – an in-depth study of collaboration in the Danish cleantech industry**

*Teis Hansen, Department of Geography and Geology, University of Copenhagen*

The increasingly interactive nature of innovation processes has been widely studied in economic geography lately, especially the effect of geographical proximity on innovation. While some authors stress that localised learning is central to innovative activity, others argue that this particular focus has led to a neglect of non-regional knowledge linkages.

However, it is theoretically rewarding to move away from a discussion of proximity in purely physical terms. In a widely quoted paper, Boschma (2005) introduces a five dimensional model of proximity consisting of geographical, cognitive, organisational, social and institutional proximity. He emphasises that some cognitive proximity is a prerequisite for interactive learning contrary to the other dimensions, where one form of proximity can substitute another.

However, geographical proximity is different from the other dimensions, as it does not directly impact collective learning, but rather facilitates other types of proximity. As Malmberg & Maskell (2006) note, Boschma's conclusion is actually supporting the localised learning theory. Yet, the relationships between geographical proximity and the other four proximities have not been empirically tested. This paper aims to contribute to this field of research by analysing collaborative development projects in the Danish cleantech industry. An ordered logit model will be applied to a unique database of 180 inter-firm collaborations created through in-depth interviews with cleantech firms. The analysis will in this way reveal to what extent the other proximity dimensions are consequences of geographical proximity.

Additionally, the paper will provide a detailed picture of the use of knowledge networks in the cleantech industry. This is in itself a novel contribution, as the industry is rarely conceptualised as a whole in academic work due to the lack of a cleantech-code in industrial classifications. Thus, a further aim is to identify similarities and differences in innovation patterns between firms from diverse backgrounds such as wind energy, biomass energy and green construction.

**In SO<sub>2</sub> Veritas: Inorganic vitalities and the material geographies of wine markets**

*Anna Krzywoszynska, Department of Human Geography, University of Sheffield*

This paper contributes to the emerging debates on the importance of materials to economies by examining the role of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) as a vital material in the organic wine markets. The paper draws on the performativity programme developed by Callon and others (see e.g. Callon, 1998), and the consequent examination of the role of material devices in the performative and dynamic nature of markets. Such research has so far primarily focused on financial markets (e.g. Muniesa 2008), although some recent research has also focused on materialities in other markets (e.g. Gregson 2010). The paper widens the scope of this approach by marrying performativity with materiality from the chemical level up.

I discuss the active role of SO<sub>2</sub> as a material which plays a crucial part in the marketization (Çalikan and Callon 2010) of particular wines. As a preservative, SO<sub>2</sub> 'pacifies' organic wines and enables their entry into international wine markets, in which goods need to 'hold on' to their qualities for thousand-mile journeys across different environmental conditions. Low-sulphur wines do not exhibit the same robustness, and their participation in these markets is limited. Instead, 'artisan' wines depend on strong inter-personal networks of trust and knowledge for their marketization. This organising effect of SO<sub>2</sub> has a further normative dimension. The spatial and emotional alienation of organic wines from the place of production in the international markets fits awkwardly with the locally-sourced, slow-food discourse which is a key moralising 'story' of organic products. A clash between different enactments (Mol 2002) of SO<sub>2</sub> emerges: as an enabler of marketization, and as a marker of commitment to organic principles. SO<sub>2</sub> is thus a crucial part of these socio-technical agencements (Callon 1998), and the unpacking of SO<sub>2</sub>'s significance yields important insights into both the construction of, and the moral discourses surrounding, organic wine markets.

**Towards a more time sensitive and economic geography? Innovation, Biographies and Paths**

*Anders Larsson, Department of Human and Economic Geography, University of Göteborg*

The role of innovation and knowledge in the process of changing our economic landscape is a topic of much interest in Economic Geography as well as in the current policy discussion as illustrated by the Europe 2020 strategy. A substantial part of the theoretical inspiration in this field comes from Economics as exemplified by the growth of New Economic Geography and the current "evolutionary turn" in Economic Geography.

Innovation, knowledge and territoriality is currently one of the active cores of theoretical and empirical work economic geography development. What is missing is a corresponding development of "time-space sensitive" methodologies that allows for geographers to collect, analyse and visualize continuous processes of change unrestricted by pre-set spatial scales of analysis



The aim of this paper is to illustrate how time-geography can contribute to a better understanding of territorial knowledge dynamics using a biographical methodology. Focus is on knowledge per se and its flows in space-time from a micro perspective.

An initial overview of knowledge and time in Economic Geography is followed by a brief description of the innovation biography methodological approach. Then time-geography and its basic components are presented. The final part of the paper focuses on the theoretical and practical potentials and limitations of combining the time-geography framework with a biographical approach to territorial innovation and knowledge studies.

### **Transnational and global interacting of knowledge-intensive firms**

*Brita Hermelin, Stockholm University*

The ability and capability to interact and communicate have become an absolute requirement and a basic resource for most firms and economic activities. In the process of globalisation and transnationalisation of markets and firms the ability to interact over long distances becomes a particularly critical concern. This paper discusses firms' strategies, capabilities, means and practises for transnational and wide-reaching interactions. A particular interest is aimed toward intra-organisational interactions and to knowledge intensive companies. The paper discusses the role of institutions and of social network and perceptions among individual actors for how transnational and global interactions of firms develop.

## E9

### **THE PRODUCTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE – POSTER SESSION**

Room 12; Building 02

#### **Long-term changes in low and high discharges of Latvian rivers**

*Elga Apsite, University of Latvia*

*Inese Pallo, University of Latvia*

*Ilze Rudlapa,*

*Didzis Elferts*

#### **Regionalization study of a conceptual HBV model in Gauja River Basin**

*Elga Apsite, University of Latvia*

*Līga Kurpniece*

*Kaspars Cebers*

#### **Do Swedish farmers clear forests even today?**

*Lovisa Solbär, Lund University*

#### **Transport accessibility by car or public transportation: a GIS-based approach utilizing micro data in the Swedish Västra Götaland region**

*Erik Eddler, University of Gothenburg*

Parallel Session F > > > > > > > > >

Session F1-F11



## F1

### **HUMAN REMAINS: THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN IN A POST-HUMAN WORLD V**

Chair: John Wylie

Room 1; Building 02

#### **Humboldt's Parrot, or, Death and the Archive**

*Jessica Dubow, University of Sheffield*

Writing to Wilhelm Fleiss in November 1900 and expressing his doubts about the reception of psychoanalytic theory a year after the publication of *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Freud writes:

[W]ho is interested in it? Who is asking for it? Cui bono should I undertake this work? I have already resigned myself to living like someone who speaks a foreign language or like Humboldt's parrot. Being the last of one's tribe – or the first and perhaps the only one – these are quite similar situations.

Readers aware of the richly allusive writing of W.G. Sebald will not be surprised to find a conflation of natural history and oneiric anxiety in the novel *Austerlitz* – particularly in that episode in which the image of Humboldt's 'ancient perroquet' appears to the protagonist in a dream on the night before his encounter with the state archives in Prague. As borrowed from Humboldt's *Personal Narrative*, a parrot is the sign of the literal destruction of an indigenous people; alluding to Freud, the parrot marks the difficulty of bringing the disappeared back into language – and the fear that in doing so one is alone, either the sole survivor or the single originator of one's kind. In the telling of the untellable – the trauma – that is *Austerlitz*, Sebald configures both these problems as a specific function of the archive. What is the nature of that space between primary event and present trace? What is the status of language as it follows that trace back to its unspeakable, unappeasable origin? Or analogously, how might the subject give an 'account of its own ruin'?

In this paper, I use *Austerlitz*'s dream of the parrot to explore the ways that the archive, at a certain moment in history, names that condition of the human, hovering between the having and not having of speech, and of the past as it consumes thought and compels silence.

#### **'Relationalism' and its limits in geography**

*Ari Aukusti Lehtinen, University of Eastern Finland*

This presentation discusses some weaknesses of relational approaches in human geography. Relational orientations have gained broad support among geographers and the accompanying scholarly renewal has in general resulted in fruitful co-inspiration, for

example, in the form of impressive post-dualistic articulations. However, relational emphases, especially those informed by the philosophies of immanence, carry the risk of being narrowed into cursory excursions on the immediate geographies of what happens. This presentation critically reflects upon the straightforward import and application of conceptualisations developed by ‘immanent thinkers’ and is concerned about the lack of sensitivity of ‘relationalists’ when it comes to socio-spatial discontinuities and circles of particularity. Some features of non-social and de-territorial thinking are pointed up and criticised. The presentation also shows in what type of settings the relational approach becomes a too general view to explain satisfactorily the earthly co-being of humans and non-humans, and presents alternative ‘lines of flight’.

### **The subject, in memoriam**

*Paul Harrison , Durham University*

“We owe ourselves to death” (Derrida 2010). This paper takes mourning as its theme, tracing its changing roles in the archives of psychoanalysis and into contemporary debates on the place of the human, on subjectivity and on selfhood. Since Freud, at least, mourning has been understood as a particular form of memory work, a laying to rest of the other through recollection and forgetting. However writers and analysts since Freud have problematised this process, shifting the work of mourning from an incidental event in the life of the subject to one which is generative of the subject. The paper tracks these changes, tracing in the unworking of Freud’s vision of memory work the emergence of a very different figure of the subject; the subject taking shape through its inability to recall the other, and the other through their irreducibility to my recollection. That is to say the subject defined not in its positivity, though any particular trait or attribute or combination thereof, but rather in their constant deferral and withdrawal. The subject, that is you, facing away, in your distance, in your negativity. A negativity, a deferral or withdrawal, traced in the small and, conceptually, ever shrinking difference between the pronouns ‘you’ and ‘it’. What do I recall when I recall you? When I recall us?

## F2

### **THE POWER/KNOWLEDGE NEXUS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT III**

Climate and Energy

Chair: Tim Richardson

Room 2; Building 02

#### **Climate change depunctualizing black boxes**

*Ilona Mettiäinen, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland*

Climate change is expected to bring along remarkable changes in both natural environment and societies. Climate change strategies are currently being made all over the world so that nations, regions, municipalities, towns, villages, companies and citizens could adapt to the projected effects of climate change.

Climate change belongs to the increasing group of environmental problems that are understood as a result of developed measurement devices and scientific knowledge. Currently natural sciences seem to have the greatest power in defining climate change and its effects. But what kind of knowledge is needed for anticipating the changes in the local lifeworlds? How can different types of knowledge be gained for and then used in regional climate change strategy planning processes for anticipating changes in natural and social environments?

This presentation discusses a regional climate change strategy from the Arctic area as a futures oriented and highly political planning process, with emphasis on conceptual discussion on climate change and strategic planning as consisting of Latourian translations and black boxes. Whether actually happening or not, climate change has become an actant that has the power to make changes in the current stabilized actor-networks. The changes in the actor-networks challenge the stability of the “black boxes” and thus the mechanisms of the current uses of different modes of knowledge can be studied.

#### **Contested synergies of renewable energy and poverty alleviation: An ethnography of World Bank’s renewable energy projects in Laos**

*Hanna Kaisti, Finland Futures Research Centre, University of Turku*

*Mira Käkönen, University of Turku*

In the recent years international multilateral banks and bilateral donors have been increasingly financing and implementing renewable energy programs and projects in the developing countries. At the same time there are increasing interests to present renewable energy as an answer both to climate change and poverty alleviation. However, the results of renewable energy programs have varied in this respect. Renewable energy projects have often remained as marginal and often temporary solutions serving as pre-electrification and in some cases the introduction of high tech renewable energy solutions such as solar panels may have even increased indebtedness and thus vulnerability

of poor households. This paper is based on a study of World Bank's off-grid renewable energy program in Laos where 15.000 households have been provided with solar home systems. The aim of this paper is to discuss, firstly, what kind of knowledge World Bank produces on the linkages between renewable energy, climate change mitigation and poverty reduction and what are the articulated and un-articulated assumptions of the benefits on which the renewable energy program has been built. Secondly, we analyse how these assumptions meet the different actors in different levels and how the expectations are met compared to the outcomes of the project. Thirdly, we analyse how different aspects of power and knowledge influence the outcome of the project. The research material consists of policy and project documents, expert interviews and village fieldwork made in Laos.

**Land-use and climate change. An analysis of local decision-makers' views on building rights for low density areas in Finland**

*Maarit Kastehelmi Sireni, University of Eastern Finland*

Due to the need to curb climate change, increasing attention is paid to land-use planning in Finland. A key question in this debate is to what extent the construction should be concentrated in existing (densely built) settlements and whether the tradition of granting building permissions for sparsely populated areas should be constrained. This paper reports on an empirical investigation concerning the views of local policy-makers on the above-mentioned issues. The data is based on an internet-based survey conducted by a regional newspaper in western Finland before municipal elections in 2008. The analysis utilizes deductive content analysis. A majority of these electoral candidates challenge the need to constrain traditional building rights. This is an indication that the political debate on environmental issues and climate change is conditioned by domestic policy traditions and locality-specific issues.

Key words: land-use planning, rural areas, Finland

**Energy and environmental policies in Russia and geo-governmentality**

*Veli-Pekka Tynkkynen, Aleksanteri Institute, University of Helsinki*

My paper concentrates on methodological questions that intersect Russia studies, environmental politics, geography and analytics of power. I describe a methodological tool that suits well to study Russian energy and environmental policies on the local/regional level. The semi-authoritative political context, coupled with many practices dating from the totalitarian Soviet rule, of today's Russia is very interesting when looking at interconnectedness of local/regional energy and environmental policies, especially in the resource rich regions of Russia. The fact that Russian actors and institutions in and around the energy sector have to be more open about what they do and reflect their undertakings opens new perspectives in studying (societal) power in a post-totalitarian context. The geographical perspective, adding to the analysis connections between the local/regional environment and cultural-political practices, is fruitful in bringing forth how power is exercised in a post-totalitarian and resource and energy rich state.



## F4

**TOURISM, MOBILITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT III**

Sustainable development

Chair: Michael Haldrup

Room 4; Building 11.2

**Carrying capacities for nature parks as engines for sustainable regional development***Jesper Brandt, Roskilde University**Esbern Holmes, Roskilde University*

Growth in the number of visitors is an upcoming problem in nature parks. Nature parks are at the same time facing increasing demand, falling public appropriations and receding focus on their conservation functions. To ensure a balancing of nature protection and economic utilization the concept of carrying capacity has received increasing attention among park-authorities all over the world.

A comparative analysis of conditions and initiatives related to visitor/nature carrying capacities in 8 nature parks in the Baltic region has been carried out. All the parks are candidates for recognition as Charter Parks within the European Charter for sustainable tourism in Protected Areas developed by the EUROPARC Federation. Due to the strong political commitments related to European nature protection goals attached to the Natura2000 program, Natura2000 sites overlapping the nature parks have been taken as a departure for the comparison of the protectional conditions for the parks. Many other aspects of the nature and social carrying capacities however also constitute important conditions for the park management. Increasing emphasis on visitor experience is not only a challenge for the nature protection, it also offers opportunities for the development of a sustainable regional strategy. Here experience with carrying capacity and a balanced land use and regulation within the park can work as a model for a sustainable regional development through an improved landscape and land use design. A one-dimensional focus on nature protection tends to link the park management primarily to protected areas ('A-nature') in contradiction to lower prioritized nature in the park ('development zone') as well as in the surrounding region, the so-called 'B-nature', losing political attention by the establishment of national and nature parks. Nature parks should rather develop towards a status as 'Biosphere Reserves' representing models for regional development, land use and landscape design in general. A relevant zoning of the regional environment of the Parks will be included as an instrument for such a strategy.

### **Can tourism be sustainable? Assessing tourism impact in Vatnajökull National Park, Iceland**

*Rannveig Olafsdottir, University of Iceland*

*Micael Runnström*

National parks and other protected areas attract tourists worldwide. Subsequently protected areas have become popular destinations for tourism development and are seen as mitigation in many peripheral areas' rural development. However, due to extreme seasonality, lack of suitable infrastructures and planning, and interference with fragile ecosystems, tourism in the northern periphery is becoming a growing environmental concern. Any form of tourism can have negative impacts on the resources on which tourism activities depend. Unsustainable tourism might thus lead to the disturbance of natural resources, which in turn is likely to affect the visitors' experience. This raises the question if tourism development can ever be sustainable? This study aims to increase the knowledge and understanding of the interactions between tourism and the natural environment by assessing and analyzing the spatial and temporal pattern of tourism development and tourism impact in the northern territory of Vatnajökull national park in Iceland. The proposed approach is based the use of Geographical Information System (GIS) analysis. The interrelation between the spatial and temporal pattern of the tourism development and the park's natural conservation value and ecological sensitivity indicate rapid development of tourism that has strengthen the local economy, at the same time as tourism-induced environmental degradation has increased.

### **Sustainable Tourism Management in Reutilized Agricultural Buildings. A Case Study.**

*Gyorgy Angelkott Bocz, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*

*Andrés Martínez Rodríguez*

*Barry Ness*

The aim of this -questionnaire and interview based- research project was to identify those key values and attitudes of -traditional agricultural building based- rural tourism enterprise owners that affect the sustainable reutilization of rural structures in Sweden, especially in connection to sustainable business management and building use.

Although having similar business and constructional profiles the three examined case study objects were situated in characteristically very different locations Two were located in southern Sweden, of which, one situated on the urban fringe of the Örestad megalopolis axel, while another one in a typical periurban countryside. The third studied enterprise was situated in the deep forests, in the middle of Sweden, in the far rural hinterland.

Findings show that the owners of the three enterprises have similar way of thinking in question of values, attitudes, concerning the nature of a sustainable tourism business and about the sustainable reutilization of traditional constructions for tourism. From general business- and management point of view all business owners considered holistic thinking, management style, quality of service and personal relations to be cor-

nerstones of a sustainable operation. In relation to the reutilization of constructions the acknowledgement of a care-taker function in connection to historical-cultural heritage were found as key factors.

Approaches to creating and running a sustainable rural tourism business were found to be radically different, dependent on the personality and background of the owner and the characteristics of the environment the business was situated in.

### **Aeromobility and regional tourism dynamics**

*Jan Henrik Nilsson, Lund University*

The number of passengers on European low-cost carriers has increased from less than 20 million in 2000 to around 170 million passengers in 2009. At such a scale, low-cost aviation not only moves millions of people and Euros around; it affects social life, patterns of mobility and the environment. It has also become one of the most important forces behind regional tourism development, not the least in rural areas to which new low-cost connections have opened. After the enlargement of the EU in 2004, the increase in the number of low-cost connections has been particularly high East Central Europe, including the Baltic States.

The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze the development of low-cost aviation in the Baltic Sea Area. It is based on a quantitative study in which timetables (2000-2009) is the main empirical material. From this material, it is possible to calculate the number of seats flown on the different connections from the airports in the area. The development of networks of flows in the area is thus presented through a number of time series. (For a description of this method, see Nilsson, J H (2003) Östersjöområdet. Studier av interaktion och barriärer. Lund).

This study is expected to give a clear picture of the combined effects of deregulation and the introduction of low-cost aviation in the Baltic Sea Area in 2000-2009. This development will be further analysed with emphasis on the role of low-cost aviation for tourism development. The wider aspects of low-cost aviation on other mobilities, such as temporary migration, will also be discussed, although more briefly.

## F5

### **CHRISTANIA: FORTY YEARS OF SOCIAL CRITIQUE**

Chair: Henrik Gutzon Larsen

Room 6; Building 02

Discussant: Peter Skriver

Panelists:

Signe Sophie Bøggild

Helen Jarvis

Anders Lund Hansen

### **Icons of community, beacons of hope? Intentional communities and visions of the good life from international comparative perspective**

*Helen Jarvis, Newcastle University*

Ethnographic observations of ordinary routines and social support networks have been used in previous research to uncover the 'secret life' of the city; those aspects that are neglected in official data collection and policy responses but which, ironically, are not a secret to each of us in our everyday lives (Jarvis et al. 2001). This paper adopts a similar approach as a means to critically examine whether, and in what ways, 'intentional communities' cultivate a more harmonious, creative and just means of coordinating home, work and family life. There is striking evidence of renewed interest in new forms of intentional community today, including cohousing, housing cooperatives, eco-villages and communes: these 'alternative' settings are undoubtedly 'testing and demonstrating' innovative approaches to social and spatial organisation (Forster 1998). Yet our understanding of this phenomenon is inhibited by the enduring prejudice and stigma of 1970s stereotypes. Countering these stereotypes, this paper investigates two of the most iconoclastic intentional communities to have endured since the early 1970s; Christiania (an urban autonomous community in Copenhagen, Denmark, since 1971) and Tumble Falls (a rural communal ecovillage in Nimbin, NSW, Australia, since 1973). The picture of an alternative way of life that is painted in both these iconic communities typically calls attention to the political struggle to function against the grain of private property and competitiveness. Less well known are the creative initiatives and networks of collective support that residents of intentional communities routinely engage in to resolve the multiple threads of their home-work-parenting identities. The questions at the heart of this paper seek not only to uncover the 'secret life' of intentional community, but also to expose the 'arrested development' of mainstream individual private dwelling.

## **Happy Ever After? Planning and Squatting the Welfare-City in between the Freetown Christiania and the New Town Tingbjerg**

*Signe Sophie Bøggild, Freelance researcher*

'From Tingbjerg in the one end of Copenhagen, where everything is quite heartlessly regulated and normalised and forced into the right shapes, one can drive with bus line 8 to the other end of Copenhagen to Christiania, where everything is free, many think too free.'

The above quote is Danish urban planning's grand old man Steen Eiler Rasmussen's description of the difference between his own totally planned New Town Tingbjerg and the squatted, self-organised Freetown Christiania in 1976. Using the occasion of Christiania's 40th birthday to rethink past experiences to imagine the future, I will examine the relationship between Tingbjerg and Christiania in a retroactive cultural-historical perspective: How they were created from planned and unplanned conditions, lost control over their own narrative, and are currently being reconfigured by new policies, plans and actors fighting with narratives to redefine them.

Mostly the New Town and the Freetown are regarded as contrasting phenomena within recent urbanism. Yet, their historical development - individually and mutually - makes it productive to study contact zones where they overlap and affect each other. The former is planned from tabula rasa, the latter superimposed on an urban palimpsest, yet both embody dramatic changes since the post-war period, still marking Copenhagen/Denmark as frontiers for constructions and reconstructions, definitions and redefinitions of the welfare-city. Searching for new urban communities and ideals of "the good life" with diverging strategies and point of departures, they emerged with the welfare society when alterations of urban spaces were crucial to frame radical lifestyle changes. Today, the social democratic utopia and the anarcho-socialist enclave are treated as urban others: "the ghetto" and "the freak", containing the poor, the immigrants and people off the norm, needing to be reintegrated into society's law and order via urban planning.

Since the cases constitute contested urban spaces and debates of Danish (welfare) urbanism, I will first introduce the making of Tingbjerg and Christiania, mirroring social engineering and social movements respectively. Second, I will examine post-1968 planning-ambivalence through Eiler Rasmussen's perspective on the Freetown as a corrective to his vision of the New Town. Third, I will relate the general disappointment with the planned welfare-city to alternative strategies for urban welfare, adding softer social values to urban planning while introducing the actor of the individual/user/inhabitant. Writing at a time when the welfare-city and welfare society are being renegotiated, I will lastly examine how urban planning is reintroduced as political instrument, disciplining cities and citizens, in current plans of normalising the Freetown and anti-ghettoising the New Town.

## F8

### **GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCE II**

Chair: Eva Bøgh

Room 8; Building 12.1

#### **Changes in soil erosion in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam, as a result of changes in climate and in human economic activities**

*Thomas Theis Nielsen, Roskilde University*

*Andreas Thulstrup Waaben*

Soil erosion remains a constraining factor for natural-resource dependent livelihoods and associated land use in hilly and mountainous areas of Vietnam. Projections of climate in Vietnam from UN agencies based on results from numerous climate models indicate that mean annual rainfall and the total proportion of rainfall that falls in heavy rainfall events will increase in Vietnam in the future while increasing temperatures are already observable and are expected to continue. Changes in both temperature and precipitation are highly seasonal while the increase - especially in rainfall - can exacerbate existing levels of soil erosion in mountainous areas of Vietnam. This paper presents the results of a GIS-based calculation of the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) using quantitative data (a soil texture map, a land cover map, rainfall data from several weather stations and a digital elevation model) and qualitative data (in-situ data on farming systems and cropping calendars) from Quang Nam province in mid-central Vietnam. The current soil erosion risk has been calculated and mapped while in-situ validation of results has been carried out in the field with different groups of natural resource dependent groups as well as local government staff involved in natural resource management and programme implementation. Future scenarios have been mapped illustrating the soil erosion risk under different rainfall and land use regimes. Results indicate significant differences between forestry-based and paddy-rice based land use systems.

#### **Geohazard inventory for public roads on the Faroe Islands**

*Lis Mortensen, Jardfeingi, Faroe Islands*

*Mads-Peter J Dahl, Roskilde University*

*Heini Eysturoy*

*Bjarni Petersen*

Frequent geohazard phenomena on the Faroe Islands generally include rock falls, debris avalanches, debris flows and snow avalanches (Dahl et al, 2010). The network of roads into geohazard susceptible areas on the Faroe Islands has expanded rapidly in the past 50 years. Consequently, the frequency of reported geohazard events is steadily growing. The Faroese Office of Public Works (Landsverk) is responsible for public roads and their safety. In order to provide sound data for possible geohazard mitigation initiatives, the Office of Public Works took the initiative three years ago to construct a geohazard inventory for public roads on the Faroe Islands. This presentation outlines the basic concepts

of constructing the inventory. When a road is cleared following a geohazard event, the location, time, geohazard type, magnitude and damage is recorded in a custom made registration scheme. Subsequently, the data is forwarded to the Faroese Earth and Energy Directorate (Jardfeingi) which is responsible for geostatistical tasks regarding data analysis and storage in a GIS-system. The new geohazard inventory provides essential data to the ongoing research on geohazard risk assessment in the Faroe Islands.

### **Critical pathways of change in fruit export region at desert margin (Chile)**

*Peter Frederiksen, Roskilde University*

The purpose is to elucidate how critical pathways function in a fruit export region at the desert margin in Chile. The region was investigated at the system level as an open land system with managed fruit plantations in a geographically complex valley. Data collection procedures included total field surveys, semi-structured interviews, and library investigations. The main result is that no single variable could explain the pathways. Pathways were found to be explained by the functioning of the regional dynamic system. Pathways were found to vary in type, cause, relation and space-time. Global change changed pathways. Pathways resulted from a combination of global value chains, the adoption of innovations, past climate change, and regional conditions at different scales. Main pathways of change were upgrade and downgrade of the fruit export region and irrigation systems, whereas the breaking of barriers and the creation of possibilities were related to land tenure and water rights. Resulting pathways were physical, biological, societal and cultural. A clear differentiation of regional pathways was identified between plantation owners and smallholder farmers. Founder effects at different time scales (formation of the Andes to the colonization) constrained the pathways. Historical tendencies (land and water reforms, land and water markets and others) influenced but did not determine pathways because of the increasing openness to teleconnections. Emergent properties were identified in some areas and not in others. The probable future is expected to be increased separation of intraregional pathways and a more imbalanced region. The conclusion is that openness is the main property responsible for critical pathways of change in the region.

### **The stony way to renewable energy – biophysics versus metaphysics in planning for CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral combustion of biomass**

*Rolf Czeskleba-Dupont, Roskilde University*

Main thesis: Politically administered 'definitions' of CO<sub>2</sub>-neutrality of biomass combustion are inconclusive, if reproduction of plant matter is not addressed or out of control of the planning subject.

Implications:

(a) If reproduction is not addressed in biophysical terms, contemplation of the results of plant growth becomes metaphysical. The officially mandated definition saying that the combustion of biomass is CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral, insofar as plant matter by combustion only releases carbon in the same amount as has been bound in it from atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> lacks

any reference to time. It may, thus, be applied to fossil fuels, too. The aim of defining CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral burning of biomass is, however, to make a demarcation against fossil fuels. Hence, the metaphysical definition of CO<sub>2</sub>-neutrality is inconclusive regarding knowledge on the transition from fossil fuels to renewable and sustainable energy and thus on how to curb climate impacts from carbon-containing energy supply.

(b) When following the myth of wholesale carbon neutrality, planning subjects may be set out of control (or hindered in establishing it) over the reproduction of specific plant matter and its biodiversity impacts - especially the chain from forests to harvested wood with its long periods of reproduction. The historical (re-)expansion of forests in industrialised countries being conditioned by use of fossil fuels (RCD 2009a), expanded wood use in order to (re-)substitute it for fossil energy can, therefore, become a threat against forests. Because of a lower energy-efficiency of biomass (RCD2009b) it also threatens climate policies by creating a net carbon debt. It has, thus, to be shown in time-profiles, when rising CO<sub>2</sub>-sinks in forests may reach a break-even point (Manomet 2009, Jo-hanneum Research 2009). Finally, the probability of forests becoming carbon sources rises with expected levels of global temperature increase (Fischlin 2007, IUFRO 2009).



## F10

**SUSTAINABLE SPACES III**

Landscape

Chair: Tommy Dalgaard &amp; Chris Kjeldsen

Room 10; Building 12.2

**Bioenergy landscapes: possible synergies between the expansion of biogas production and organic farming***Tommy Dalgaard, Dept. Agroecology and Environment, Aarhus University*

The Danish Parliaments plan for Green Growth include ambitious goals for the expansion of biogas production to use 50% of all animal manures by 2020, and a doubling of the organic farmed area over the next decade. The aim of this paper is, based on a geographical analysis, to review possible synergies between such expansion of biogas production and the development of organic farming. Especially, we will discuss possible landscape scale synergies, and rural development perspectives, including the major barriers, and spatio-temporal problems, for the development planned. This includes a discussion of potentials to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

It is concluded, that the planned 150% increase in organic farm area is realistic, and, in combination with bioenergy crop production for the biogas plants and other energy purposes, it is even possible to make the organic farming sector independent of manure imports from conventional farming, and reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses significantly. This will contribute to the vision of a Danish Economy independent of fossil fuels by 2050, as stated by The Danish Climate Commission, and may add to the development goals defined in the Danish Rural Development Program.

**Landscape spatial composition tendency in the multi-storey residential areas in the Baltic Sea region countries.***Una Ile, University of Latvia*

Landscape spatial composition of multi-storey residential areas are formed by a number of important and significant aspects of city environment. There are various problems of landscape spatial composition, which currently cannot provide balanced zoning of internal yards. Situation in landscape spatial composition is multi-shaped.

One of important aspects is structure of spatial composition, which can provide functional, esthetically harmonic and organized internal yards in the multi-storey residential areas. Such evaluation is applicable to many 5 to 12-storey apartment in the multi-storey residential areas, which were intensively built in the second half of the 20th century. Nowadays analyze summary to define most important positive and negative evolution aspects and transformations in these residential areas. Landscape spatial compositional planning in analyzing multi-storey residential areas are very chaotic. There are imperfections of functional zones and technical solution, overloading with

parking places, contamination of spatial environment, depreciation of free recreational spaces. Progress of functionally spatial environment composition is forgotten in these multi-storey residential areas. Today's situation of compositional tendency in multi-storey residential areas includes also functionally successful planning of landscape spatial composition. New multi-storey residential areas, created within last few years, their solutions, correspond to quality of the landscape spatial composition. Such residential areas are created on the basis of progressive functional, economic and esthetical factors. Analyzed functional planning will be able to prevent negative traits and will stimulate development of landscape spatial environment. Necessary to solve question of quality of living space of residents of multi-storey residential areas in wider aspect of urban planning. By observing all aspects of spatial environment in specific place and time, orderly and functional landscape space will be created in multi-storey residential areas.

Key words: multi-storey residential areas, landscape spatial composition tendency

**Agricultural and/or rural futures? A GIS-based scenario study of the future development of rural space in Denmark**

*Chris Kjeldsen, Aarhus University*

The paper is derived from a scenario study commissioned by the International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems (ICROFS) which investigated the potential for increasing organic production with a factor four in order to meet the rising demand for organic food. In addition the paper is a critical inquiry into the development perspectives recently formulated by the Danish Agriculture and Food Council. The theme we wish to address is how the relation between rural and agricultural space be reconfigured in a sustainable manner? The inquiry is based on a scenario typology which distinguishes six different rural spaces, depending on the relative importance of the agricultural sector and the level of rural development (van der Ploeg et al. 2008). Using high-resolution GIS-based data it will be demonstrated how neither adversaries of large scale conversion to organic agriculture nor the vision formulated by the Danish Agriculture and Food Council will meet the requirements for sustainable development of rural space in Denmark due to the lack of an integrated approach to development. Instead insights from rural sociology and ecological economics point toward rural 'eco-economy' and co-evolution (Kitchen and Marsden 2009; Kallis and Norgaard 2010) as more appropriate frameworks for development which allows for an integration across sectors as well as between rural and urban spaces.

## F11

**BATTLES OF MOBILITIES – UTOPIAS FOR A DIFFERENT FUTURE II**

Chair: Lise Drewes

Room 11; Building 8.2

**'Do you wanna go for a ride?': Practicing Automobility and car cruising in Iceland.***Virgile Collin-Lange, University of Iceland*

Car cruising, "rúntur" in Icelandic is a major phenomenon for young people especially for novice drivers as it represents almost a "must do" when accessing the local car culture. Simondon claimed that the individual is never given in advance and that he/she must be produced, it must coagulate, or come into being, in the course of an ongoing process. This work explores how individuals produce and project themselves into spaces through a particular mobile experience, to look at how young people use the car as a medium to communicate and spatially individuate themselves as automobile being. In other words, this work explores the relationship between automobility and spatiality through the example of car cruising in Iceland. This is done using qualitative methods; in depth interviews with novice drivers that go car cruising, participant and non-participant observations and completed with a photographic project where each participant has been asked to take a number of pictures while cruising and discussed them.

**Challenging the 'King of the Road' - exploring mobility battles between cars and bikes in the USA***Ole B. Jensen, Aalborg University**Jacob Bjerre Mikkelsen, Aalborg University**Shelley Smith, Aalborg University*

This paper is explorative in both theoretical and empirical terms. Theoretically the paper explores the potential of merging and including 'assemblage theories' into the mobilities research. Empirically the paper explores the battle of mobilities between bikes and cars in the USA. With the bicycle as an emerging alternative mode of mobility in American cities, there is a call for a reevaluation of the automobile dominance of the street. The bicycle is often presented as the 'caveman' in the history of urban mobility, though some scholars argue it is ought to have a more constitutional role to contemporary mobility practices (Furness 2010). In a contribution to the repositioning of the bicycle, qualities and positive impacts of bicycling on urban life are discussed (Jensen 2007, Petersen, 2007). Repositioning and reevaluating the car in American society implies examination and discussion of the main ideas and discourses that let to its status as the 'King of the Road'. The paper theorizes this theme through a framework that includes both cultures and social agents (Jensen 2010), as well as infrastructural networks and systems (DeLanda 2005, Latour 2005, Farias & Bender 2010). The emerging 'Biking Assemblages' of American cities are related to the existing hegemonic systems, norms, and

practices related to the car. The paper contains empirical field studies conducted in the city of Philadelphia, USA where the ongoing dispute between car-drivers and bicyclists, in news media termed 'bike wars' will be examined. Issues of planning practices, law enforcement, power, cultures, and material design practices will be involved as the paper explore the changing practices of the US mobility battle as a window into the debate on future mobility practices.

## **Closing discussion**

## Building 02:

Room 1: Map- and Stone Room / Kort og Stensalen

Room 2: Smal theory / Lille teori

Room 5: MOSPUS

Room 6: Geography-room / Geofagsal

## Building 01:

RUCafé

## Building 00:

Auditorium and Foyer

## Building 10:

Room 9: Theory / Teorirum

## Building 08:

Room 11: Theory / Teorirum

## Building 09:

Room 3: Theory / Teorirum

## Building 12:

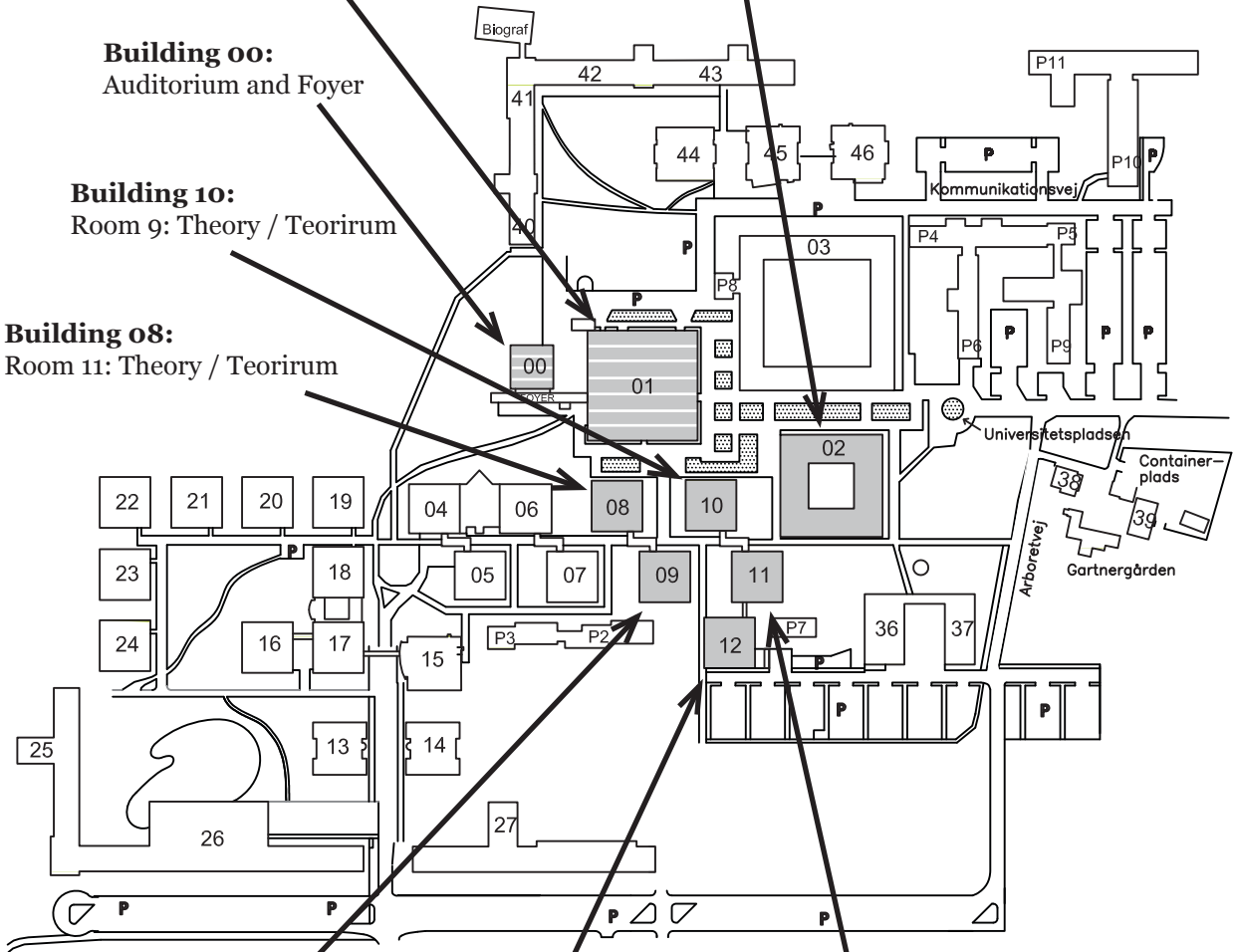
Room 8: Theory / Teorirum

Room 10: Theory / Teorirum

## Building 11:

Room 4: Old nat-geo room / Gl. Nat fagsal

Room 7: Studyroom / Studiesel





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