

julia.fredriksson@chalmers.se
nils.bjorling@chalmers:seing and assembling urban ecologies as complex productive systems

### REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND POLICY: BACKGROUND

Reformulation of the borders between centre and periphery

Increased regional imbalance

Regional development focused on strengthening regional cores

# **REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND POLICY: AIM**

# **CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH AND POLICY:**

centre - periphery

urban - rural

municipal - regional planning

#### **REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND POLICY: THEMES**

### **URBAN PERSPECTIVE**

- The new economic geography and the urban creative class
- Critical geographic theory

### **RURAL PERSPECTIVE**

- Peculiarities of rural areas
- The agrarian structural transformation

### REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

- Changed regional policies
- New-regionalisation

### **REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND POLICY: CONCLUSIONS**

# THREE DIFFERENCES (GAPS)

Between rural and urban policies, professions and disciplines.

Between territorial planning/regulation and geographic research on the (everyday) economic, social, political, ecological flows of the regionalised landscape.

Between critical and normative perspectives on economic growth as dominant objective for local and regional planning.

# Regional imbalance

Focus on centres as driving forces for regional development

Power perspective: centre - periphery

How are power relations between centre and periphery handled within contemporary urban and regional planning?

### **CITY CENTRE DEVELOPMENT**

City centres as representatives of future, development, opportunities, attractiveness and competitiveness for the whole region





The role and meaning of the periphery



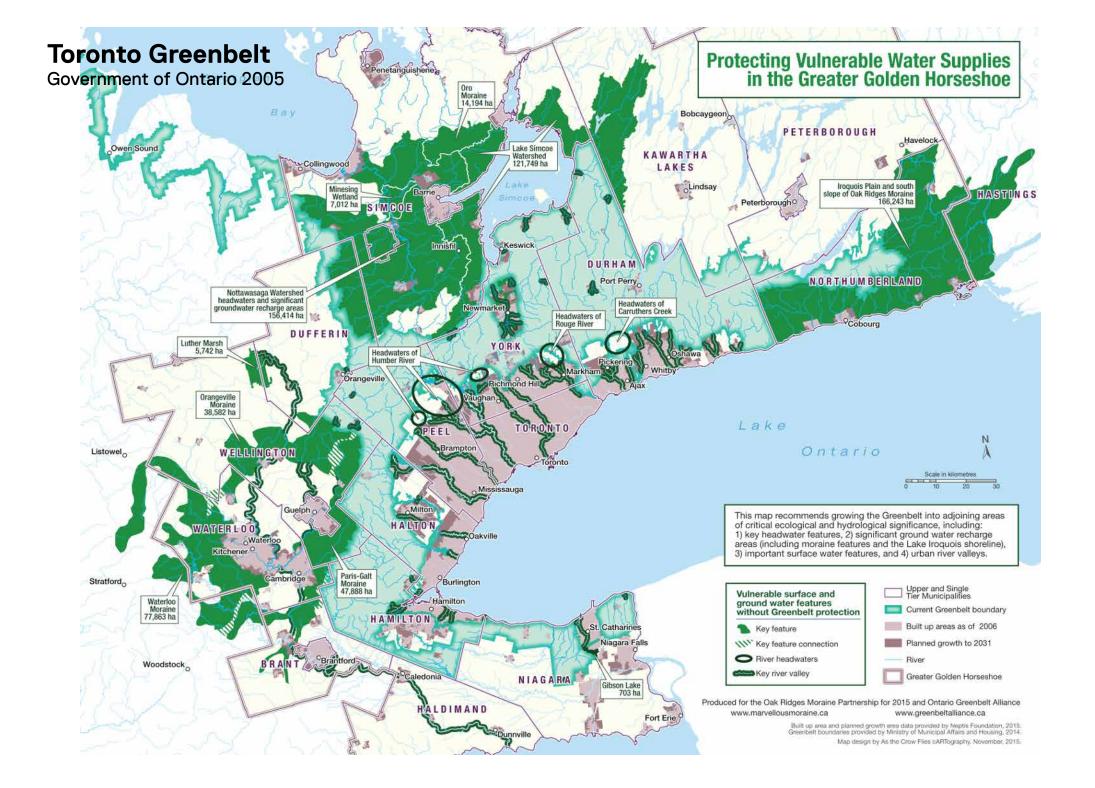






**REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND POLICY: To be continued?** 

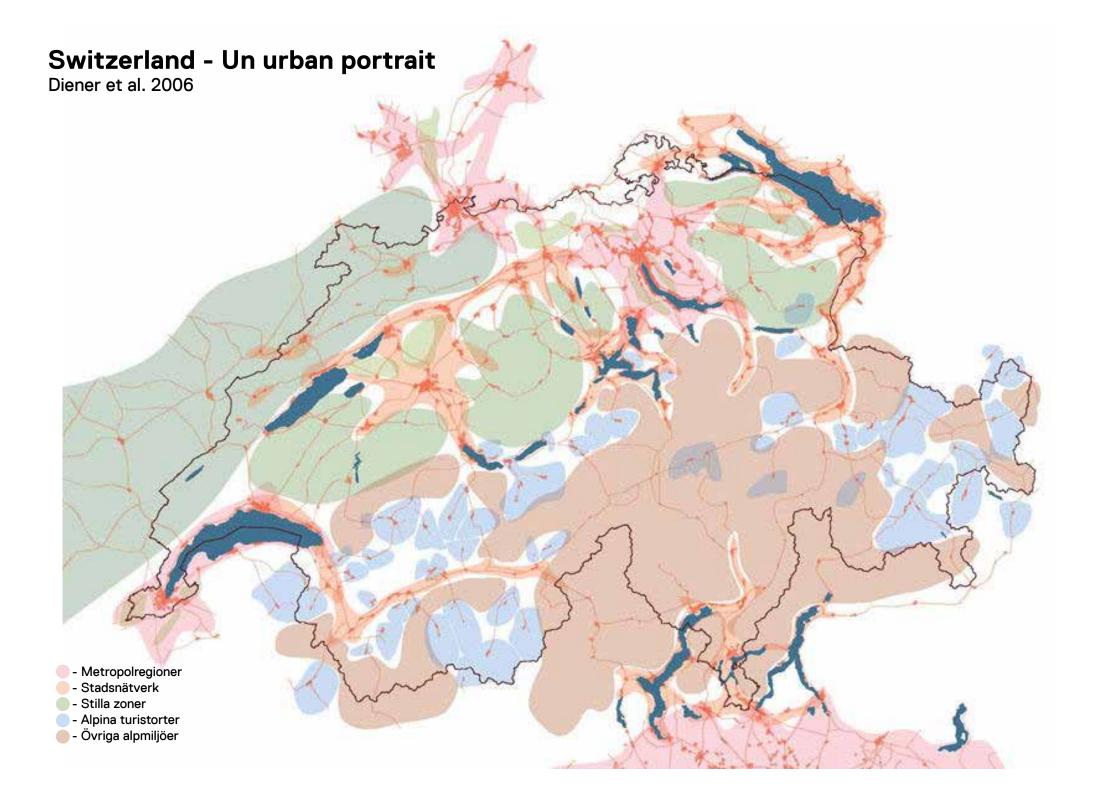
PLANNING THE REGIONALISED LANDSCAPE



# Ruhr – Emscher Park

IBA Emscher Park 1989-1998, Ruhr. 2010



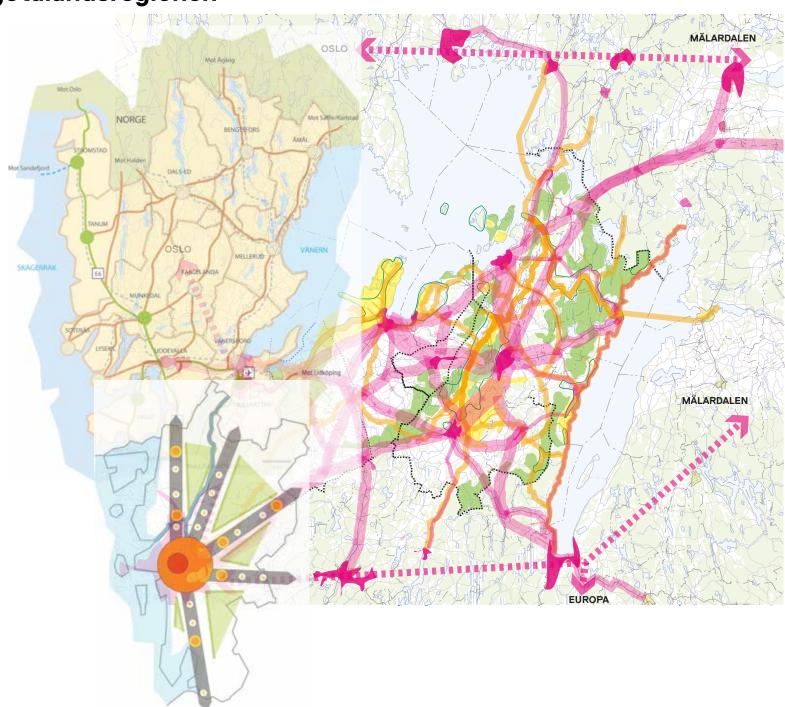


# Kulturlandschaft – Switzerland

Christiansee & Wagner 2014



# Västra götalandsregionen



#### **REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND POLICY: To be continued?**

### PLANNING THE REGIONALISED LANDSCAPE

site survey, is the key to design action: To identify urban potential requires the study of physical and discursive changes as well as local everyday practices over time, Moreover, it requires the study of conflicting material conditions, discourses, interests and practises at present.

(Tietjen, 2011, 56)

