



**CITIES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY:**  
Proceedings of the XXVII International Seminar on Urban Form

**31 August - 4 September 2020**  
**VIRTUAL CONFERENCE**

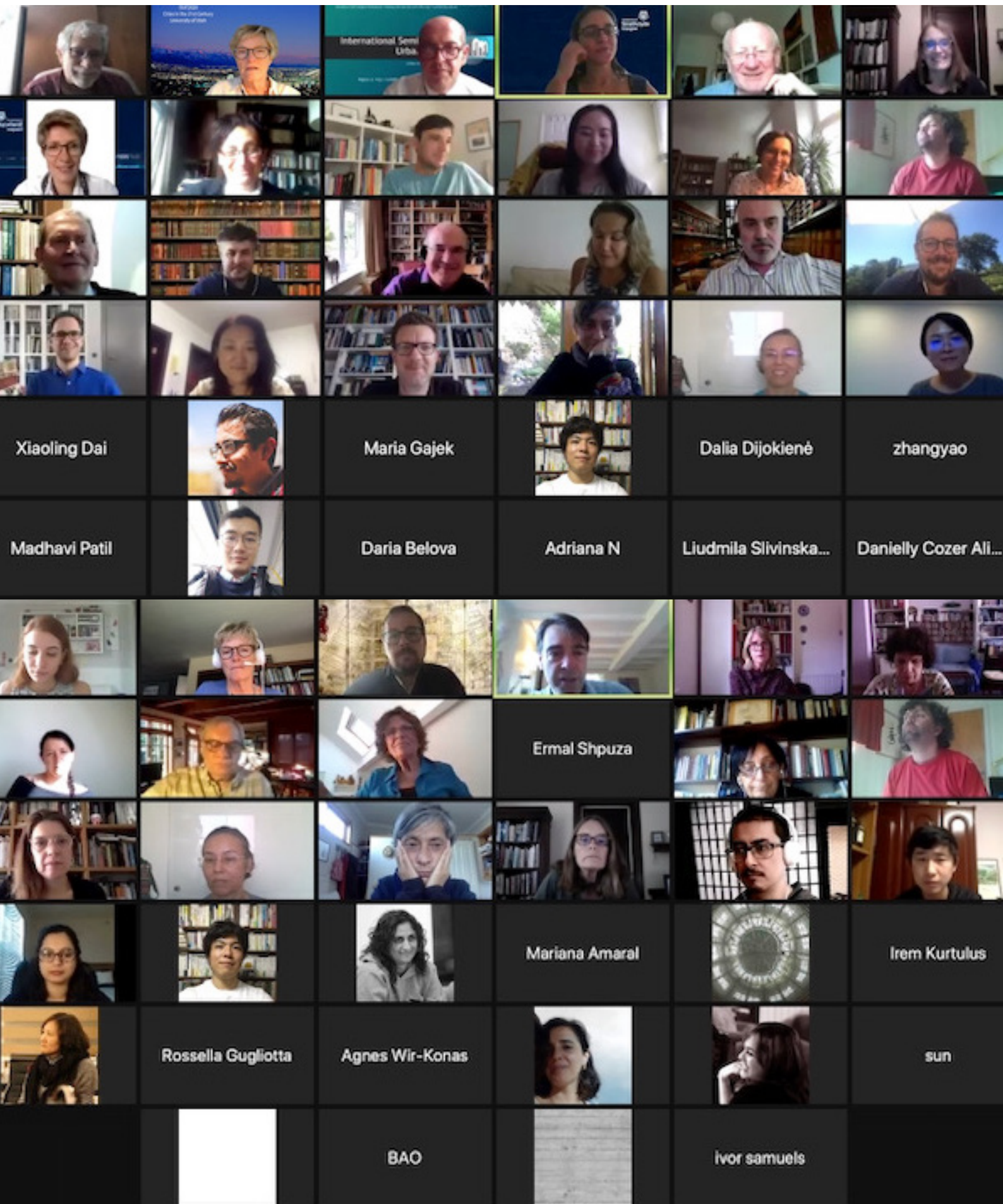
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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE XXVII INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON URBAN FORM: CITIES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY:

AUGUST 31 – SEPTEMBER 4, VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

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### REFLECTIONS ON A VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

The XXVII International Seminar on Urban Form took place online in the Pandemic Year of 2020. Our international scholarly community was scheduled initially to return to the US for the first time since 2001, but it was not to be. Instead, we employed the relatively new meeting technology of Zoom, and gave up the in-person relationships and on-site tours that have meant so much to the development of scholars.

Ironically, the theme – Cities in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – came roaring to life a bit more tangibly than we could have expected, as we were driven to smart technology, to globalism, to reductions in emission-intensive travel, and to new forms of social engagement.

What did we learn? First, the virtual conference allowed people to participate who could never have afforded the cost to travel and register for the conference. More than 250 people registered and attended from 36 countries, an unusually diverse and international mix, with all but seven countries (China, United States, Brazil, Canada, Italy, the UK, and Turkey) having less than ten participants. Such a broad international distribution would not be possible in real life. Over half of the presenters were students.

Second, our first-ever virtual conference was a logistics and coordination nightmare: software to organize the program, papers and registrants, software to run the sessions, software to catalogue and store the recordings, software to communicate with organizers, software to keep track of moderators and hosts, software to create a portal where all these could be indexed and found. Trying to make sure that no one had to present their paper at 4 am (4:00), which meant that all the sessions had to be cross referenced for time zone. The technology also demanded a new skill – the traditional moderator was joined by a “Host”, a group of young volunteer morphology scholars, recruited from around the world, who met and trained prior to the conference.

Third, the conference itself was a mixed bag of virtual pros and cons: The 60 sessions were held over 24 hours, enabling people to attend from different time zones, but making it impossible to attend more than a handful of them. Informal gatherings, meals and parties were missed, but more than 100 hours of sessions were recorded and are still available to conference registrants. A new format, the “Lobby Session,” offered lively panel discussions, but we had no restaurants and bars to continue them informally.

Finally, after an invigorating session online, with one click it all disappeared and you were home alone. Virtual meetings cost less, enable more global participation, and are easier to attend but they don't allow you to make informal connections, or new friends. Not being *in situ* means that you cannot concentrate your focus: you may still have to teach or pick up the kids or make dinner. Meeting in real time virtually across the entire earth was thrilling and challenging, but also discouraging and sad.

Which raises the question, how shall we measure the success of a conference? In the number of attendees? The new members to ISUF who are recruited? The quality of the paper presentations and the Proceedings? The connections established? The ideas explored and emergent? Because of our fields, do we also have to add the hands-on ability to visit and learn about new environments?

As morphologists, we all love cities, but we are reminded by our research that cities are not just the people, just as conferences cannot be measured by the little Zoom boxes of virtual images. Cities are also buildings, plans, streets, landscape and other forms that bind us to those who came before, as they also bind us to each other. We recognize and honor the similarities and patterns that magically reoccur across the globe, creating a stronger sense of universal human conditions. We miss the smells and sights and excitement of our visit, and I can assure you, your hosts very much miss not being able to bring it to you.

As for the conference, we enjoyed almost 160 papers, many of which were case studies applying well known theoretical ideas in a huge variety of contexts. Other papers challenged our methods, especially those who introduced computational models to explain morphological variance and patterns. Some new theories were proposed but many old ones were elaborated. *Proceedings of the XXVII ISUF Conference* will be available in the digital collections at the Marriott Library at the University of Utah and will be catalogued at World Cat.Org.

As 2020 finally passed to its finale, our hopes are soaring for a new year, where we can perhaps hear the bagpipes in person and revel in the concrete evidence of our historic urban heritage. See you in Glasgow!

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January 1, 2021

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## ABOUT ISUF

The International Seminar on Urban Form ([ISUF](#)) is the international organization of urban form for researchers and practitioners. It was inaugurated in 1994, bringing together urban morphologists worldwide. It seeks to advance research and practice in fields concerned with the built environment, especially the comparison of change and evolution of urban forms and building types over time and across space. Members are drawn from several disciplines, including architecture, geography, history, sociology, urban design and urban planning. ISUF organizes [conferences](#), publishes the [journal Urban Morphology](#) and provides an international framework for communication between members.

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## CITIES IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

*The Twenty-seventh International Seminar on Urban Form (ISUF 2020) took place as a virtual conference from September 1 to 4, 2020. The conference was organized and sponsored by the College of Architecture + Planning at the University of Utah. The organizers invited participation in the Conference by interested academics and professionals world wide*

*As we focus on world-wide pandemic, it is appropriate for morphologists to reflect on the cities that are being built in the 21st century and analyze the extraordinary changes in urban form that characterized 20th century cities. The theme of "Cities in the 21st Century" will also look forward to the new morphologies of world mega-cities, which are decidedly unique in history, as well as responsive to burgeoning city populations. The theme has special meaning, in that there is a new urgency in developing and adapting sustainable urban forms for the growing majority of residents in cities.*

*The conference allowed researchers to explore the current state of evolving world urban morphology, encompassing the following subthemes:*

- The evolving morphology of world mega-cities. Mega-cities arising in Asia and Africa are showing extreme and challenging new forms. This theme explores the analysis and comparison of these built environments, and will begin to collectively identify and assess mega-city physical characteristics.
- Legacies of the 20th century: repairing modern city form. The 20th century was particularly disruptive to the continuity and form of the city, birthing multiple new typologies and forms based on technological imperatives. Nevertheless, these cities require extensive change in order to meet new challenges of sustainability and rapid urban growth. What is the urban morphology of urban repair?
- Sustainability as an imperative and limitation in urban and regional evolution. The singular world challenge for cities is dealing with climate change in its many iterations. How does the urban framework and urban regional form respond to sustainability? Are there relevant lessons from historic cities and their forms?
- New building and neighborhood typologies in response to urban crisis. The crisis brought about by rising urban populations, climate change, and potential catastrophic events calls for new typologies and revisited old typologies that can absorb and respond to these changes. How could the mechanisms of typological evolution address crisis?
- Adaptation of historic cities: weaknesses and strengths. Cities are continuous forms that slowly adapt over time to new conditions. The characteristics of historic cities must be protected, yet adaptation still needs to occur.



- Utopian and ideal cities of the 21st century, including “smart” cities. Utopian cities of the 20th century influenced the actual form of many cities. As new utopian ideals arrive, what forms need to be retained and revered. Can we compare the ideal forms of previous eras to the issues of urban form today?
- Methods and practice of urban morphology as adapted to new city forms.
- The legacy of Gian Luigi Maffei. The passing of Professor Maffei in 2019 will be noted in a retrospective of his work and his influences. His proteges, admirers and colleagues held a celebratory reflection on his work.

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## ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The Proceedings encompass about 143 papers. In keeping with the general epistemological framework of urban morphology, the papers are divided into CASE STUDIES at three scales, METHODS of research; and THEORY.

Case studies dominate the field of urban morphology, as comparison is the primary epistemological framework for this burgeoning field. Comparisons of urban forms can be across time (diachronic) or across space (synchronic). Comparisons, in turn, lead to hypotheses regarding the formal elements of form, changes and change mechanisms, and the relationship of form to other elements and conditions of the city (social, historical, economic, environmental, etc.).

The case studies here explore the application of well-tested and/or experimental methods. We have organized them simply by scale, although they could have been organized by time period or geographic location. **Part I – Building Types and Public Realm**, explores ordinary buildings as well as the spaces of streets and squares. **Part II – Neighborhoods and Centers** – takes the ensemble found in urban places that includes patterns of streets, building, plots and other paths. **Part III – Region and Territory**, takes case studies of a region, encompassing patterns at the scale of multiple smaller areas.

In **Part IV – Methods**– we explore proposals for new and evolving methods of urban morphological research, which nowadays often means digitally-supported analysis and comparison or the use of other new technology like drones.

Finally, in **Part V – Theory**, well-regarded theories supporting the research are exposed, expanded and explained, while new researchers propose new ideas about urban morphology theory.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*ISUF wishes to thank and acknowledge the organizer Professor Emerita Brenda Case Scheer and her assistant, Dr. Pratiti Tagore, who was awarded her Ph.D about one month after the conference. The conference was sponsored by the University of Utah College of Architecture and Planning (Keith Diaz-Moore, Dean) with support from the American Institute of Architects Utah Chapter (Molly Robinson and Laura Smith, co-chairs of the Urban Design Committee). The conference is grateful for the encouragement and guidance of the members of the ISUF Executive Committee: Wendy McClure, Vitor Oliveira, Michael Barke, Guiseppe Strappa, and Peter Larkham.*

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## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The conference committee was chaired by Professor Brenda Case Scheer and the following served as members of the Scientific Review Committee:

<i>First Name</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Country</i>
Meta	Berghauer Pont	Chalmers University	Sweden
Adriana	Nascimento	Universidade Federal de São João Del-Rei	Brazil
Agnieszka	Wir-Konas	Northumbria University	United Kingdom
Anna Agata	Kantarek	Cracow University of Technology	Poland
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Vicente	Colomer	Universitat Politècnica de Valencia	Spain
Wendy	McClure	University of Idaho	United States

Vitor	Oliveira	CITTA, Universidade do Porto	Portugal
Wowo	Ding	Nanjing University	China
Karl	Kropf	Oxford Brookes University	United Kingdom
Frederico	Holanda	University of Brasília	Brazil
Luna	Khirfan	University of Waterloo	Canada
Francois	Dufaux	Université Laval	Canada
Laura	Bandara	Salt Lake City Corp, AIA Utah	United States
Ole	Fischer	University of Utah	United States
Molly	Robinson	Salt Lake City Corp, AIA Utah	United States
Brenda	Scheer	University of Utah	United States
Pratiti	Tagore	University of Utah	United States
Paul S.	Sanders	Deakin University	Australia



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Fei	Chen	University of Liverpool	United Kingdom
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Shigeru	Satoh	Waseda University	Japan
Qingyu	GONG	Tianjin University	China
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Hajo	Neis	University of Oregon	United States
Howard	Davis	University of Oregon	United States
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Marco	Maretto	University of Parma	Italy
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Michael	Barke	Northumbria University	United Kingdom
Mohammad	Sarraf	Uppsala University	Sweden
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207	<i>Morphology of the Enveloped Peripheries: Fringe Belts of Istanbul, Turkey</i>	Ayşe Sema	Kubat	Turkey
245	<i>The characterisation and management of the peri-urban landscape: Evidence from Wuhan, China</i>	Jiangdi	Tan	New Zealand
274	<i>Rust Belt Cities as Exemplars for Urban Development Practice in a Low-Growth Future</i>	Rick	Sadler	United States
279	<i>Policies and facts for mega-urbanization: Middle and outer fringe belt developments of Istanbul</i>	Ezgi	Küçük Çalışkan	Turkey

287	<i>Morphological Contrast and Urban Policies on the Border of Brazil and Paraguay</i>	Ramon Fortunato	Gomes	Brazil
292	<i>County Axis of Yutu Map's Imagery: A Historical Interpretative Method of Shaanxi County's Morphology</i>	Siran	Yang	China
355	<i>Cities in transition. The 21st Century Chinese City and its morphology among topography, typology and tectonics. A work program</i>	Marco	Triscioglio	Italy
363	<i>Urban Repair Through Infrastructure: The Transformation of Railway Nodes in Shanghai</i>	Xiaochun	Zhang	China
369	<i>Podgorica: from the lastest to the next generation of European capitals</i>	Rosalba	Belibani	Italy
379	<i>Delineation and analysis of differentiation in mega-cities with multiple data sources: Beijing and Shanghai</i>	Mingbo	Wu	China
384	<i>Coastal Strip: Studies for the Construction of an analytical and Operation Method through Transitional Morphology</i>	Martina	Crapolicchio	Italy
385	<i>From a geostrategic position to an urban node: the urban form of Nampula, Mozambique</i>	Mário	Fernandes	Portugal
414	<i>The urban form resulting of urban transformations during the twentieth century in Campos dos Goytacazes city in Rio de Janeiro state, Brasil</i>	Danielly	Cozer Aliprandi	Brazil
430	<i>The Evolution of Chinese Historic Urban Form in the View of Land Proprietorship Transformation: A Case Study of Nanyang Ancient City Historic District, China</i>	Yinsheng	Tian	China
437	<i>The Evolution of Urban Forms on Cities Growing along Major Railways in Asia: Lessons from the Five Main Cities along the Chinese Eastern Railway</i>	Jing	Lyu	China
447	<i>Transformation of Historic Cities: A Typo-Morphological Approach to the Historic City of Silifke, Turkey</i>	Sebnem	Hoskara	Cyprus

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51	<i>Density and Form</i>	Vaneska	Henrique	Brazil
70	<i>21st century cities</i>	Vitor	Oliveira	Portugal
75	<i>Plot by plot urbanism project: Conclusions and the Challenges Ahead</i>	Anna Agata	Kantarek	Poland
126	<i>Variation in building heights under zoning regulations of building coverage ratio and floor area ratio: Theoretical and empirical investigation of downtown districts in Tokyo</i>	Hiroyuki	Usui	Japan
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186	<i>The Sugar in the Milk - A Refugee Pattern Language Cluster 5: Refugees in Neighborhoods and Communities</i>	Hajo	Neis	United States
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214	<i>Sustainability in evolving cities through densification: the ABRACADABRA strategy for balancing energy and costs of deep renovation processes</i>	Annarita	Ferrante	Italy
217	<i>Refugee Pattern Language – Cluster 7: Housing, Living, and Live-Work</i>	Hajo	Neis	United States
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288	<i>Morphogenetic analysis as a basis for intervention in the old urban areas of Portuguese cities</i>	Mário	Fernandes	Portugal
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276	<i>New urban form, old challenges, other choices: sustainability and social equity</i>	Theresa	Carvalho	Brazil
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## “PLOT BY PLOT URBANISM”. MAPPING POST-SOCIALIST CHANGES IN URBAN TISSUES. CASE OF KRAKOW AND BELGRADE. A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper presents the final findings of the project on the post-socialist urban form undertaken over the last two years with the support of ISUF, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture, and Cracow University of Technology. Historical evolution, a general review of the planning contexts, analysis of urban tissues, and field visits to Krakow and Belgrade, conducted in the first year, have shaped the selection of cases and the general study that has been undertaken for five case studies from both cities. The cases vary from peripheral areas to major city streets and modernistic settings specific for both cities. The final phase implied a review of three pairs from both cities, preparation of the GIS database, and comparison on several grounds: land use pattern, year by year establishment of new plots, FAR and BAR. Plot by plot development is mainly observed through the analysis of interdependences between construction year and plot size, number of buildings on the plot, and the increase of urban parameters and built and unbuilt ratio. The project highlights parallels of conditions to which similar urban tissues in different countries have been exposed in the post-socialist period and reveals the variety of problems and challenges of urban regulation, land ownership and housing investments in relation to post-socialist urban form. Keywords: urban morphology, post-socialism, urban tissues, Poland, Serbia*

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### INTRODUCTION

This is about an ISUF Small-scale Project: Research and Practice “Plot by plot urbanism”. Mapping post-socialist changes in urban tissues: A Comparative Study of Krakow and Belgrade awarded 7000 euros by ISUF in December 2017 for cooperation between the Faculty of Architecture, Cracow University of Technology, the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia and the Urban Morphology Research Group, University of Birmingham. Belgrade and Krakow schools granted an additional 4000 euros.

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### BACKGROUND

Post World War II Poland and Serbia (Yugoslavia) were dominated by the political ideologies of the Soviet Union resulting in deep cultural and economic transformations including profound changes to urban space and planning. One of the results on urban structures was a centralized city planning unrestrained by land ownership subdivisions and especially large urban housing complexes based on modernistic zoning.

Political changes at the end of the twentieth century returned to policies based on democratic systems and a decentralized market economy with private land ownership.

The study presents the contemporary situation of Krakow and Belgrade – the current transformations of urban structure, obligatory urban law and a comparison of cases from both cities.

The history of both countries after 1989 shows the political and economic changes which led to the return to democratic systems and neoliberal economies with intensive spatial development based on new economic principles but without continuity of use of the existing infrastructure. The main difference in current history between the two countries was the political destabilization of Serbia (1990 - 2000).

1. The project shows three main characteristics that influence urban form development after 1989.

- **Urban law**  
The situation is different in both cities. In Serbia the system is based on the Master Plan which does not exist in Poland. As a consequence, in Serbia there is the extensive phenomenon of illegal buildings while in Poland there is a chaos of bottom-up private decisions.
- **Land ownership**  
With the general return to public and private land ownership of the collective land of previous housing estates - privatization in Serbia resulted in the private ownership of flats without land ownership while in Poland ownership of apartments included the adjacent land.
- **Investments**  
Decentralized economies and a diversity of investors (public and private), mainly produced a large number of small investors and developers.

To summarize the main features of spatial development in both countries (Attachment I) we use the notion of plot by plot development, which means dispersed, bottom-up development. It means primarily:

- the domination of the single plot over its surroundings,
- marginalization of the role of architects and urban planners,
- the problem of structures which are erected either illegally (Belgrade) or without a plan for the wider area (Krakow),
  - urban infill without respect for the original concept and considerations of the new development in relation to its context,
  - unregulated way of managing open spaces within the block (ownership problems),
  - the uncontrolled increase in density with a demand for parking spaces and a reduction in greenery and open spaces.

2. It should be noted that important dissemination activities have resulted from this ISUF Small-scale Project: Research and Practice including the strengthening of cooperation between academics and Krakow, Belgrade and Birmingham, joint publications and conference presentations (Attachment II).

ISSUE OF	SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES	
	BELGRADE - KRAKOW	BELGRADE	KRAKOW
URBAN LAW	<p>- <b>1945-1989</b> Spatial planning acts and laws control the planning system which is hierarchical with planning documents obliged to consolidate at different spatial levels divided into general (strategic) and detailed (operational, regulatory) plans.</p>		
	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> hierarchical system of planning preserved with new instruments introduced to regulate the new types of spatial developments in the changed political and socio-economic context – but they have not succeeded in establishing a spatial order; absence of advanced instruments for controlling spatial qualities.</p>	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> the plan is the obligatory document for spatial development; often with legal amendments the latest of which requires the development of general regulation plans for whole settlements: it demonstrated among its flaws the impossibility in one document of making rules for morphologically heterogeneous areas.</p>	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> and until the end of 2002, the Master Plan formula was gradually abandoned. Initially, Master Plans developed before 1989 remained an instrument determining land use and general building conditions but they expired in 2002. In the meantime, new formula of detailed spatial development plans was introduced as not compulsory. For areas without new plans, an alternative legal instrument has been created - an administrative decision on building conditions. Due to the unwillingness of municipalities to create new detailed plans (new ones cover only 30% of Poland) this decision has become a basic tool leading to chaotic spatial development;</p>
LAND OWNERSHIP	<p>- <b>1945-1989</b> land nationalization and the elimination of private property</p>		
	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> public and private land ownership</p>	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> Ownership of flats without land ownership. The city remains the owner of the land but has no funds for its maintenance.</p>	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> Ownership of apartments together with the adjacent land. Various types of ownership (private, mixed, public) are available. Krakow authorities identified up to 18 types of ownership resulting from the various shares of private and public entities.</p>
INVESTMENT	<p>- <b>1945-1989</b> centralized city planning and public investments - <b>after 1989</b> decentralized economy and a diversity of investors (public and private) implementing plans</p>		

<b>HISTORY</b>	<p>- <b>1945-1989</b> social systems and concepts</p>	<p>-<b>1945-1989</b> social systems but of a specific kind following the political break with the Soviet Union in 1948</p>	<p><b>1945-1989</b> Socialism under domination of Soviet Union</p>
	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> political and economic changes – return to democratic systems and neoliberal economy intensive spatial development based on new economic principles. Also infrastructure investments (transportation system, trade, industry) The collapse of many industrial sectors</p>	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> Political destabilization 1990 - 2000</p>	<p>- <b>after 1989</b> Stabilization of the political situation after 1989</p>
<b>SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<p>- <b>1945-1989</b> functional zoning based on modernist spatial concepts;</p> <p>In both cities a second major center formed during the period of Socialism as an alternative to the historical one; both new centers were developed under the principles of Modernism – superblocks with an urban structure which was determined by the traffic network.</p>	<p><b>1945-1989</b> New Belgrade: the political break up with Soviet Union opens up Serbia (part of Yugoslavia at the time) to western influences. Not only urban layout but also the erected <b>buildings were modernistic.</b></p>	<p>- <b>1945-1989</b> Nowa Huta: was meant to be a socialist city, designed and built following the <b>stylistic conventions of socialist realism.</b> This convention assumed that buildings were meant to be socialist in content ie available to the workers, and national in form. Ie through decorative rooflines and palatial forms.</p>
	<p>- <b>after 1989</b></p> <p>1. dispersed, ‘plot by plot’ development, ‘spatial chaos’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dispersed and inconsistent development without taking into consideration its implications on the plot surroundings;</li> <li>- domination of private interests in space creation has its manifestation in the domination of a single plot over its surroundings;</li> <li>-the difficulty of economically providing adequate infrastructure</li> <li>- marginalization of the role of architects and urban planners and underestimating the basic aesthetic principles in architectural and urban compositions: inadequate spatial solutions become the basis for further administrative decisions (Poland) and building permits (Serbia) and the argument for developers and architects to pressure local authorities to replicate the same (inadequate) solutions;</li> </ul>		



<p>- building rules and urban parameters defined at the level of plot but not at the level of the block lead to urban disorder from the unsystematic plot structure.</p> <p>- the problem of existing structures which are erected either illegally (Belgrade) or without a plan for the wider area (Krakow) with negative spatial effects which are ignored in developing new plans;</p> <p>- infilling the socialist period superblocks without respect for the original concept and considerations of relations to the existing objects;</p> <p>The growing density leads to increased demand for parking spaces, greenery and open spaces - impossibility of responding to the basic amenity requirements of housing.</p> <p>2. the new commercial vernacular- shopping malls as new city landmarks and public spaces;</p>		
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## ATTACHMENT 2

<p>List Dissemination activities that have resulted from the grant project to date including conference presentations and/or forthcoming publications.</p>	
<p><b>CONFERENCES</b></p>	
<p>2019</p>	<p>A. A. Kantarek  The 3rd Conference. <i>Facing Post War Urban Heritage in Central and Eastern Europe</i>, Budapest, 2019  Member of Scientific Board of the Conference</p>
<p>2019</p>	<p>A.A. Kantarek, V. Djokic, K. Kwiatkowski, A. Niković, W. Korbel, A. Djordjevic, I. Samuels "Plot by plot urbanism". Mapping post-socialist changes in urban tissues of Krakow and Belgrade. p.p 163. 26th ISUF   International Seminar on Urban Form   Cities as Assemblages, 2-6. July, 2019. The 26th ISUF Conference, Nicosia, Cyprus</p>
<p>2019</p>	<p>I. Samuels, A. A. Kantarek, A. Djordjevic, May 2019, TU Darmstadt, International Conference on City and Change. Three Decades of Post-Socialist Transition  Proposed and chaired session: The Urban Morphology of Post Socialism  presentation <i>Post socialist or global capitalist? Recent urban form in Belgrade and Krakow compared with developments in the UK</i></p>

2018	A. A. Kantarek, October 2018 Birmingham, Urban Morphology Research Seminar Series, Birmingham University - "Post-Socialist urban form: <i>plot-by-plot</i> urbanism in Krakow", keynote speaker
2018	A. A. Kantarek, April 2018 Łódź, International Seminar "Between Theory and Practice of Urban Morphology" presentation "Development of the Urban Morphology in Poland. Introduction"
2018	Aleksandra Djordjevic February 2018 Birmingham, Urban Morphology Research Seminar Series, Birmingham University - " <i>Plot-by-plot</i> urbanism in Post-Socialist Belgrade", keynote speaker
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	
2019	Samuels, I. Kantarek, A.A., Djordjevic, A. "Keep the lot : Housing development on the peripheries of cities in Poland , Serbia and the United Kingdom" Focus, Journal of City and Regional Planning Department , California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. No 16, 48 -54
2019	Anna Agata Kantarek „Tkanka Urbanistyczna. Wybrane zagadnienia” („Urban Tissue. Selected Issues”), Wyd. PK, Kraków, in Polish
2018	Djordjevic A., Milojevic M. (2018) Burgages and partayas, Urban Morphology, 22(2) 157-159.
2018	Anna Agata Kantarek, Ivor Samuels, Krzysztof Kwiatkowski „From rural plots to urban superblocks”, (2018) Urban Morphology, 22(2), 155-157. <a href="http://www.urbanform.org/online_public/2018_2.shtml">http://www.urbanform.org/online_public/2018_2.shtml</a>
2018	I. Samuels, A. A. Kantarek "Streets without doors; a twentieth century phenomenon?" [in:] The 25th ISUF Conference, Krasnoyarsk, 2018 - "Urban Form and Social Context: from traditions to newest demands" Conference Proceedings
2018	I. Samuels, A. A. Kantarek "Streets are not enough: the introverted block as a neglected type" Focus, Journal of City and Regional Planning Department , California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. No15, 73-82 <a href="https://digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1405&amp;context=focus">https://digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1405&amp;context=focus</a>
<b>OTHER</b>	
2019	The Polish network of urban morphology received a stimulus from the project with a seminar in Lodz (2018?) which resulted in the formal establishment of ISUF Polska with A.A. Kantarek as President in 2019.
2019	As a result of the project a new Serbian network of urban morphology is being established through the initiative of Ana Nikovic.

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