7th EUGEO Congress
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Re-imagining
Europe’s Future
Society and
Landscapes

Book of Abstracts
RE-IMAGINING EUROPE’S FUTURE SOCIETY AND LANDSCAPES

7th EUGEO Congress on the Geography of Europe

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Abstract Book
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GSI PECN - Eastern North Atlantic Mid-to-Late Holocene Transition: Palaeoceanographic evidence and implications for atmospheric modes

GSI PECN - Accentuation of regional identity as a marketing strategy of small- and middle-size breweries in Czechia

GSI PECN - How voluntary is poverty alleviation resettlement in China?

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GSI PECN - From policy to paralysis. An historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland.

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EUGEO - Mapping feeder networks in Northern and Southern Europe using AIS data

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Acknowledgments

This book of abstracts would not have been possible without the help of Dakota Holmes, Marta Cabello, Megan Murphy-O’Connor & Eimear Heaslip from the Discipline of Geography (NUI Galway). We also want to say thanks to all of our volunteers over the course of EUGEO 2019.
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<td>13.45 - 15.15</td>
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<td>Beyond the Ivory Tower Participatory Interactive Work</td>
<td>Wind Energy Bringing Uncertainty into Focus</td>
<td>Landscape-Grabbing? II</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.15 - 15.45</td>
<td>Coffee, Exhibition and Poster Sessions</td>
<td>Physical Geography and Human Geography: Twins or Step-sisters</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.45 - 17.15</td>
<td>Irish Geography: Biographical reflections</td>
<td>Beyond the Ivory Tower Participatory Interactive Work</td>
<td>Environmental Geographies</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.30 - 18.30</td>
<td>Dr. Larissa Naylor Keynote Address (Bailey Allen Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>Conference Dinner</td>
<td>Venue: Meyrick Hotel, Galway City (Limited tickets still available)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Human Biology 1 (Large Theatre)</td>
<td>Human Biology 2 (Small Theatre)</td>
<td>Human Biology 3 (G001)</td>
<td>Aras Ui Chathaill (G002)</td>
<td>The Space Aras MacLeinn</td>
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<td>From 08:00</td>
<td>Registration in Bailey Allen Hall (all day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 - 10.30</td>
<td>Exploring Regional Perspectives on Spatially Just Futures</td>
<td>Place, Territorial Identity and Representation: Discourses, Images and Practices III</td>
<td>Postgraduta Early Career Network (PECN): Strategic PhD- ing Panel</td>
<td>International Circular Mobilities</td>
<td>Borders of Populism in the EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 - 11.00</td>
<td>Refreshments and Poster Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30</td>
<td>Enlightenment Generational Renewal Session</td>
<td>Place, Territorial Identity and Representation: Discourses, Images and Practices IV</td>
<td>Historical Climatology</td>
<td>European Perspectives on Population and Migration</td>
<td>Paleo-environmental Change I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 - 13.45</td>
<td>Walks, Art Exhibitions and Lunch</td>
<td>AGM Supporting Women in Geography (SWIG, Ireland), in Human Biology Building 3 (12.30-1.30)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.15 - 15.45</td>
<td>Coffee, Exhibition and Poster Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.45 - 17.15</td>
<td>The Changing Dynamics if Rural Territories</td>
<td>Repealing the 8th</td>
<td>Building Coastal Resilience for Current and Future Climates</td>
<td>European Perspectives on Economic and Regional Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.30 - 18.30</td>
<td>Dr. Larissa Naylor Keynote Address (Bailey Allen Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>Conference Dinner</td>
<td>Venue: Meyrick Hotel, Galway City (Limited tickets still available)</td>
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</table>
### Saturday, 18th May 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Bailey Allen Hall A&amp;B Aras MacLeinn</th>
<th>Cube and Stage Aras MacLeinn</th>
<th>The View Aras MacLeinn</th>
<th>Meeting Room 1 &amp; 2 Aras MacLeinn</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 08:00</td>
<td>Registration in Bailey Allen Hall (all day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 - 10.30</td>
<td>Re-Imagining Places and Landscapes through Walking Practices and Methodologies I</td>
<td>Legal Geographies</td>
<td>The Future for Peatlands in Europe I</td>
<td>Elections, Place and Politics: New Directions in Electoral Geography I</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 - 11.00</td>
<td>Refreshments and Poster Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30</td>
<td>Re-Imagining Places and Landscapes through Walking Practices and Methodologies II</td>
<td>Ageing Mobilities in Urban Environments</td>
<td>The Future for Peatlands in Europe II</td>
<td>Elections, Place and Politics: New Directions in Electoral Geography II</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.45 - 14.00</td>
<td>Geographical Society of Ireland AGM (Venue: Bailey Allen Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Departure for Historic Walking Tours of Galway and Tour of the Burren (Departure Details TBC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Human Biology 1 Large Theatre</td>
<td>Human Biology 2 Small Theatre</td>
<td>Human Biology 3 G001</td>
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<td>From 08:00</td>
<td>Registration in Bailey Allen Hall (all day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 - 10.30</td>
<td>Future Proofing Rural Communities: The Importance of Educating Rural Youth</td>
<td>Geographies of Religion in Central Europe</td>
<td>Eco-Systems Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.30 - 11.00</td>
<td>Refreshments and Poster Sessions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.30</td>
<td>Participatory Action Research: Navigating Multiple Researcher Positionalities</td>
<td>Spatial Analysis of the Earth's Surface</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.45 - 14.00</td>
<td>Geographical Society of Ireland AGM (Venue: Bailey Allen Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>Departure for Historic Walking Tours of Galway and Tour of the Burren (Departure Details TBC)</td>
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<td>Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 16th</td>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Human Biology 3 (G001)</td>
<td>AGM Postgraduate and Early Career Network (PECN), Geographical Society of Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 16th</td>
<td>12:30 – 13:15</td>
<td>The Cube and Stage</td>
<td>Meeting EUGEO General Assembly (Lunch will be provided)</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 16th</td>
<td>17:30 – 19:00</td>
<td>Human Biology 1 (Large Theatre)</td>
<td>Meeting EUGEO Executive Committee and IGU Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 17th</td>
<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Human Biology 3 (G001)</td>
<td>AGM Supporting Women in Geography (SWIG, Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 18th</td>
<td>12:45 – 14:00</td>
<td>Bailey Allen Hall (Aras na Mac Léinn)</td>
<td>AGM Geographical Society of Ireland</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Session: PECN Poster Competition

**Session Convenor(s):** Geographical Society of Ireland postgraduate and Early Career Network  
**Chair:** Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn (PECN, Trinity College Dublin)  
**Time:** TBC  
**Venue:** Baily Allen Hall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Transparency in online platforms of short term and long term renting in Dublin</td>
<td>Sasha Brown (Maynooth University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Place Name Restoration in Haudenosaunee Territory</td>
<td>Sophie Brown (SUNY ESF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Mid-Holocene climate transition in the Northeastern Atlantic: Implications for future storminess in the Ireland / UK region</td>
<td>Michelle J. Curran; Yair Rosenthal, James Wright, and Audrey Morley (School of Geography and Archaeology; The Ryan Institute, NUI Galway; Department of Marine and Coastal Sciences &amp; Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA; iCRAG – Irish Centre for Research in Applied Geosciences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Accentuation of regional identity as a marketing strategy of small- and middle-size breweries in Czechia</td>
<td>Jiří Hasman &amp; Martin Lepič (Department of Social Geography and Regional Development Faculty of Science, Charles University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>How voluntary is poverty alleviation resettlement in China?</td>
<td>Kevin Lo (Hong Kong Baptist University)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Climates of conflict in Ancient Babylonia</td>
<td>Rhonda McGovern (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>From policy to paralysis. An historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland</td>
<td>Darren O’Rourke (Maynooth University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Managing (Im)Permanence: end-of-life challenges for the wind and solar energy sectors</td>
<td>Rebecca Windemer (Cardiff University, UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session: EUGEO Poster Session</td>
<td>Time: Thursday 15:15 - 15:45</td>
<td>Venue: Baily Allen Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kathrin Kopke; Jeffrey Black and Amy Dozier (Centre for Marine and Renewable Energy (MaREI), Environmental Research Institute, UCC, Ireland)</td>
<td>Stepping Out of the Ivory Tower for Ocean Literacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Neil Brannigan; Donal Mullan; Jennifer McKinley; Karel Vandaele (Queen’s University Belfast &amp; Watering van Sint-Truiden, Belgium)</td>
<td>Resilience and adaptation of muddy flooding mitigation to climate change</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Arnaud Serry (University Le Havre Normandie, France)</td>
<td>Mapping feeder networks in Northern and Southern Europe using AIS data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rachel Walsh (Geography, NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>A study of the concurrence between protected natural areas and status “good” water quality in Ireland, and the locations of Annex II species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Aiste Vitkauskaite (Geography, NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>The global spatial pattern of malaria cases and its association with the world population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Dara Kerins (Geography, NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Exploring the Relationship between Environmental Attitudes and Income Inequality in the European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Eva Janssens (Geography, NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>The relationship between pollutants and activity in Irish waters</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Alberto Capote Lama (University of Granada)</td>
<td>Immigration in Granada and social diversity: the spatial perspective</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Detailed Programme
# Wednesday May 15th 2019

## Session 1.1.1: Understanding Urban Climates - European Perspectives

**Session Convenor(s): Gerald Mills**  
**Chair:** Gerald Mills (UCD, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>Gerald Mills,; Rowan Fealy,; Katherine Burton; Tine Ningal (UCD, Dublin; Maynooth University)</th>
<th>Exploring the climate of cities using remotely sensed data: A Dublin case study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>János Unger; Nóra Skarbit; Tamás Gál (Department of Climatology and Landscape Ecology, University of Szeged, Hungary)</td>
<td>Analysis of intra-urban outdoor heat load/stress in heat wave and normal summer periods based on urban climate monitoring network data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Niall Buckley; Gerald Mills (UCD, Ireland)</td>
<td>Developing a database to support an urban building energy model: A case study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Session 1.1.2: Peopling the Urban Past

**Session Convenor(s): Ruth McManus**  
**Chair:** Ruth McManus (Dublin City University, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>Ruth McManus (Dublin City University)</th>
<th>Everyday lives and municipal politics: a case study of the lodger franchise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Helene Bradley (Mary Immaculate College, Limerick)</td>
<td>Changing Faces, Changing Places – A Geography of Limerick Retailing in the Twentieth Century’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Penny Johnston (Cork Folklore Project)</td>
<td>Time and space, voice and place: creating, criticising and re-evaluating oral history maps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Arlene Crampsie (UCD, Ireland)</td>
<td>Tracing the lives and landscapes of rural migrants to Dublin in the mid-twentieth century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 1.1.3: Lightning Talks: Snapshots in Geographical Research

**Session Convenor(s):** Postgraduate and Early Career Network, Geographical Society of Ireland  
**Chair:** Caspar Menkman (Maynooth University, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** The View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Louise Sarsfield Collins (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Troubling Narratives of Here and There: a critique of the annual ILGA Sexual Orientation Laws Map Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dean Phelan (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Making Hui - the minoritisation, performance and place of Islam in contemporary Beijing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Samuel Stehle (Maynooth University, National Centre for Geocomputation, Ireland)</td>
<td>The Series With Elastic Extents Problem (SWEEP) and &quot;Gerrymandering&quot; Urban Time Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Darren O'Rourke &amp; Ronan Foley (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>From policy to paralysis. An historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rhonda McGovern (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Climates of Conflict in Ancient Babylonia</td>
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</table>

### Session 1.1.4: Marine Spatial Planning

**Session Convenor(s):** Liam Carr  
**Chair:** Liam Carr (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Meeting Room 1&2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ivar Svare Holand &amp; Hans Wilhelm Thorsen (Nord University, Norway)</td>
<td>Influence of map data representing different interests on coastal management plans in Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Liam Carr (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Marine Spatial Planning in a Climate of Uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Desiree Farrell; Liam Carr; Eugene Farrell (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>On the need for community voices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cormac Walsh (University of Hamburg, Germany)</td>
<td>Regional Planning across the Land-Sea Divide: Contemporary Challenges and Future prospects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ruth Brennan (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Working with Small Scale Fishing Communities in Ireland to Co-Design and Test Inclusive Governance Approaches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 1.1.5: A critical perspective on place-based spatial development strategies in both rural and urban areas. A “Landscape Grabbing?” I

**Session Convenor(s):** Margherita Ciervo; José Ignacio Vila Vázquez; Isabelle Dumont  
**Chair:** Isabelle Dumont (Università Roma Tre’”, Italy)

**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Claudio Cerreti, (Università &quot;Roma Tre&quot;, Italy); Margherita Ciervo (Università di Foggia, Italy)</td>
<td>Landscape grabbing. A possible new concept?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Emanuela Gamberoni (University of Verona, Italy)</td>
<td>Interpreting “landscape grabbing”: when a public/community theatre is used/utilized by/for... . A case in Verona (Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Karzyna Kajdanek; Agnieszka Latocha; Paulina Miodońska; Dominik Sikorski; Robert Szymtke; Przemysław Tomczak (University of Wrocław, Poland)</td>
<td>To domesticate landscape. Newcomers' socio-spatial strategies of accommodation to living in suburban locations in Poland (Lower Silesia region).</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>Discussion</td>
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### Session 1.1.6: Spaces of Memory: Memorialisation, Reconstruction and Democratisation I

**Session Convenor(s):** Gerry O’Reilly  
**Chair:** Gerry O’Reilly (Dublin City University, Ireland)

**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gerry O’Reilly (Dublin City University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Spaces of Memory: Glasnevin Cemetery and Ireland’s Decade of Centenaries (2012-2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Anu Printsmann (Centre for Landscape and Culture, School of Humanities, Tallinn University)</td>
<td>Commemorative and collaborative landscape in Estonia’s centenary celebrations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jonathan Cherry (Dublin City University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Nowhere to pay our respects: memorials for the Irish dead of World War 1 constructed in Ireland 2006-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lajos Boros (University of Szeged, Hungary)</td>
<td>Commemoration and public space - the case of Liberty square, Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>James Rynne (Boston College, United States)</td>
<td>Tullaghoge’s Destruction and Derry’s Ascension: Space Made Sacred in Seventeenth-Century Ulster</td>
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</table>
### Session 1.1.7: Neighborhood as a geographical and political concept: the European experience I

**Session Convenor(s): Vladimir Kolosov**  
**Chair: Vladimir Kolosov (Institute of Geography of Russian Academy of Sciences)**  
**Time: 13:45 – 15:15**  
**Venue: Human Biology (G001)**

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</table>
| **1.** | Ilkka Liikanen  
(Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland) | Northern Dimension of European Neighbourhood: geopolitics of areas of shared policies in the European North |
| **2.** | Alina Kuusisto  
(University of Eastern Finland) | Promoting multilateral European cooperation. The tension between national and European actoriness in the Finnish Northern Dimension debate from 1990s to 2010s. |
| **3.** | Maria Zotova & Anton Gritsenko  
(Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) | Local Development and Neighborhood in Small Russian Cities on European and Asian borders |
| **4.** | Alexander Sebentsov  
(Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia) | Cross-border cooperation and neighborhood in the EU-Russian borderland |

### Session 1.1.8: Creative Geographic Practices in Contemporary Ireland

**Session Convenor(s): Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn, Eoin O’Mahony**  
**Chair: Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn (Trinity College Dublin) & Eoin O’Mahony (UCD)**  
**Time: 13:45 – 15:15**  
**Venue: Aras Uí Chathaíll (G002)**

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</table>
| **1.** | Aoife Kavanagh  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | Musicking-Geography as Creative Geographic Methodology |
| **2.** | Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn & students of GG33933  
(Geographical Information: Data and Tools) 2018/19  
(Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) | Collective critical cartography in the classroom: Co-creating maps as creative pedagogical practice |
| **3.** | Eoin O’Mahony  
(School of Geography, UCD, Ireland) | Mapping creatively from ‘outside’ geography |
| **4.** | Janne Iren Robberstad & Daithí Kearney  
(Western Norway University of Applied Sciences; Dundalk Institute of Technology) | Understanding our world through Opera: Increasing children’s engagement with climate change through cross-cultural collaboration |
<p>| <strong>5.</strong> | Discussion |   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 1.1.9: Rural tourism planning and development: Innovation in niche tourism places and experiences</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session Convenor(s):</strong> Therese Conway</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Therese Conway (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 13:45 – 15:15</td>
<td><strong>Venue:</strong> O’Donoghue Theatre</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Robert Szmytkie, Agnieszka Latocha, Przemysław Tomczak, Dominik Sikorski, Katarzyna Kajdanek, Paulina Miodońska (University of Wrocław)  
   Innovative forms of tourism as a factor of the rural revival in the Kłodzko region (SW Poland)

2. Luca Simone Rizzo, Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo (Università degli Studi di Padova & Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy)  
   The Euganean Area in Italy: Critical Reflections on Integrated Strategies to Promote Sustainable Rural Territorial Tourism

3. Dana Fialová and Jiří Vágner (Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic)  
   River canoeing and kayaking in Czechia – from “slow” rural leisure activity to commercial form of tourism

4. Xenia Havadi and Ana Espinosa (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania & University of Alicante, Spain)  
   Experiences of Community-based tourism in rural Romania: chances and challenges

5. Zoltan Kovacs (University of Szeged, Hungary)  
   Analysis of visitor flows in Hungary using mobile positioning data
### Session 1.2.1: Geographies of Green and Blue Urban Spaces

**Session Convenor(s): Ronan Foley**

**Chair:** Ronan Foley (Maynooth University, Ireland)

**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

| 1. Mladen Maradin  
(Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia) | Bioclimatic benefits of green areas in a city – Botanical garden in Zagreb |
|---|---|
| 2. Maedhbh McNamara; Ailise Murphy; Fiona Dowler and Ronan Foley  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | Valuing Blue Space for Health & Wellbeing: Indoor and Outdoor Perspectives. |
| 3. Katarina Polajnar Horvat; Aleš Smrekar; Jernej Tiran  
(Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia) | Measuring of restorative characteristics of urban green spaces with different natural assets: Case study of Ljubljana |
| 4. Aleš Smrekar; Katarina Polajnar Horvat; Jernej Tiran  
(Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia) | What value is the urban forest? Case study of Ljubljana |

### Session 1.2.2: Supporting Women in Geography (SWIG) Panel

**Session Convenor(s): SWIG**

**Chair:** Claire McGing (Maynooth University, Ireland)

**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Panel Session</th>
<th>Panellists include:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Aoife Delaney (UCD)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oana-Ramona Ilovan (Babes-Bolyai University ClujNapoca),</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Joe Robinson (MU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sandra Karner (IFZ)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Session 1.2.3: The Open Data and Research Landscape in Ireland and Beyond

**Session Convenors:** Oliver Dawkins, Eoin O'Mahony, Sam Stehle, Burcin Yazgi Walsh  
**Chair:** Sam Stehle (Maynooth University, Ireland)  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** The View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Presentation Title</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Using machine learning algorithms in Python to explore vacant housing in Dublin</td>
<td>Martin Grehan and Oona Kenny, (Dublin Housing Observatory, Dublin City Council)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Case study on the Usability of open data in the Dublin Dashboard.</td>
<td>Egess Tiri &amp; Brian Moran (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fostering Open Data Literacy and Research through Engagement with City Dashboards</td>
<td>Oliver Dawkins (National Centre for Geocomputation, Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Open research in Ireland: A researcher’s perspective</td>
<td>Burcin Yazgi Walsh (National Centre for Geocomputation, Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Discussant</td>
<td>Eoin O’Mahony (UCD, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session 1.2.4: Geographies of Genocide, Ethnocide and International War Crimes

**Session Convenor(s):** Gisele E. Connell  
**Chair:** Gerry Kearns (Maynooth University)  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Meeting Room 1&2

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Presentation Title</th>
<th>Presenter(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bad Neighbourhoods: How external factors can influence the risk of genocide</td>
<td>Cian Kearns (University of Limerick)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deep- Mapping Movements of Memory and Meaning in Post-Genocide Rwanda</td>
<td>Gisele E. Connell (Durham University, UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Genocide and Ecocide in Merauke, West Papua: The Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate</td>
<td>John E. McDonnell (School of Advanced Study, University of London, UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Session 1.2.5: European Pilgrimage: new departures and old routes

**Session Convenor(s): Richard Scriven**  
**Chair:** Richard Scriven (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology 1 (Large Theatre)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The revitalization of the Camino Mozárabe in Almería (Spain) – Pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela from the South</td>
<td>Andreas Voth (RWTH Aachen University, Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Studying European Pilgrimage Routes. A Methodological Approach.</td>
<td>Lucrezia LOPEZ; Enrico NICOSIA; Rubén C. LOIS GONZÁLEZ (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain; University of Messina, Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Walking pilgrimages: encountering culture and wellbeing on the path</td>
<td>Richard Scriven (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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</table>

### Session 1.2.6: Spaces of Memory: Memorialisation, Reconstruction and Democratisation II

**Session Convenor(s): Gerry O’Reilly**  
**Chair:** Gerry O’Reilly (Dublin City University, Ireland)  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Battlefield of Mohacs, the 'Hungarian Kosovo polje' (1526): The role of Turkish Hill (Törökdomb) in the Hungarian national identity</td>
<td>Norbert Pap &amp; Péter Reményi (University of Pécs, Hungary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LGBT sports in Europe, identity politics and territorial strategies</td>
<td>Antoine Le Blanc (Université du Littoral, TVES, France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industrial Semiotics: Dominant Versus Formal Identity in an Industrial Town</td>
<td>Peter Kumer (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Contesting geopolitical discourses over an essentialized Moldovan identity</td>
<td>Tamás Illés (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)</td>
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</table>
### Session 1.2.7: Neighborhood as a geographical and political concept: the European experience II

**Session Convenor(s): Vladimir Kolosov**  
**Chair: Vladimir Kolosov (Institute of Geography of Russian Academy of Sciences)**  
**Time: 15:45 – 17:15**  
**Venue: Human Biology (G001)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</table>
| 1. | Béla Filep  
(University of Bern, Switzerland) | Neighbours and neighbourhood as socio-spatial concepts – towards a concept of good neighbourhood |
| 2. | Joni Virkkunen  
(University of Eastern Finland) | North, Northernness and the EU’s Northern Dimension in Finnish media |
| 3. | Vladimir Kolosov & Alexander Sebentsov  
(Institute of Geography, RAS, Russia) | Russian Dimensions of the Northern Dimension: political and media discourse analysis |
| 4. | Vida György  
(University of Szeged, Hungary) | The dynamic theoretical and methodological approaches of the electoral bias, illustrated by the Hungarian case |
| 5. | Tamás Kovalcsik  
(University of Szeged, Hungary) | Relationships between the voting behaviour, social status- and voting diversity on micro-scale in Budapest |

### Session 1.2.8: The “contemporary student”: researching the future of student landscapes

**Session Convenor(s): Alexis Alamel**  
**Chair: Alexis Alamel (Université du Littoral Côte Opale, France)**  
**Time: 15:45 – 17:15**  
**Venue: Aras Uí Chathaill (G002)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maya Es (University Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne, France); Lea de Frémont (University Paul Valery - Montpellier 3, France)</td>
<td>Student’s mobilities: what are the international issues for French universities?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. | Gyula Nagy  
(Department of Economic and Social Geography, University of Szeged, Hungary) | Mapping spatiality of urban activities of foreign students in a middle-size regional center – a case study of Szeged, Hungary |
| 3. | Chloé Morhain, Louafi Bouzouina, Ayman Zoubir Ayman (ENTPE, France) | A chicken and egg story: what link between mobility behaviours and residential choices of students? |
| 4. | Zsuzsa M. Császár  
(University of Pécs Department of Political Geography, Development and Regional Studies, Hungary); Marcell Farkas (University of Pécs Doctoral School of Earth Sciences, Hungary) | Security policy risks of European student mobility |
### Session 1.2.9: Homelessness and Rooflessness: examining the trends, trajectories and challenges of service provision

**Session Convenor(s):** Joanne Ahern; Holly Morrin; Pathie Maphosa; Sarah O'Gorman (Dublin Regional Homeless Executive)

**Chair:** Joanne Ahern

**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15

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<tr>
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</table>
| **1.** | Holly Morrin  
(Dublin Region Homeless Executive, Ireland) | Family homelessness in the Dublin Region: using data to better support individual outcomes, service provision and policy planning |
| **2.** | Joanne Ahern  
(Dublin Regional Homeless Executive, Ireland) | Rough sleeping in the Dublin Region: a twelve-year review of the Rough Sleeper Count |
| **3.** | Kathy Reilly  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | Beyond the Capital: Examining homelessness in the West of Ireland |
| **4.** | Sophie Edwardson & Caroline Day  
(University of Portsmouth, UK) | A Study of Service Delivery for the Homeless and Hidden Homeless in Portsmouth |

**Venue:** O'Donoghue Theatre
### Thursday May 16th 2019

**Session 2.1.1: The ‘European City’ - Spatial Imaginaries and Everyday Realities I**  
**Session Convenor(s): Philip Lawton and Ulf Strohmayer**  
**Chair:** Philip Lawton (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1. | Marco Bontje  
(University of Amsterdam) | Urban shrinkage: challenge or chance for the ‘European City’? |
| 2. | Cian O’Callaghan; Cesare Di Felicianonio  
| 3. | Lidia Manzo; Federico Jardini; Moran Shitrit & Karen Whitaker  
(Università degli Studi di Milano and Politecnico di Milano, Italy) | Squatter Movements, Gentrification, and the Production of (Alternative) Public Life: Challenging Neoliberal Urbanism in Milan |
| 4. | Debbie Humphry  
(Kingston University, UK) | Constructing the Self-responsible Tenant in Times of Austerity Neoliberalism: Social Tenants’ Experiences in Post-Olympics East Village, London. |
| 5. | Mary Broe  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | “Hemmed in by the New Developments” Root Shock: the physical and mental disturbance experienced by the Pearse Street Community with the regeneration of the Dublin Docklands. |
### Session 2.1.2: Geography in Higher Education: the role of geography teaching in shaping Europe’s Future Society and Landscapes

**Joint EUGEO-EUROGEO-IGU paper session**

**Chair:** Joos Droogleever Fortuijn (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30

**Venue:** Cube and Stage

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<tr>
<th>Session 2.1.2</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fostering a global sense of place through video documentary assignments</td>
<td>Krisztina Varró &amp; Bouke Van Gorp (Utrecht University, Netherlands)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Reflexivity and Learning on Field Trips in Human Geography</td>
<td>Georgina Perryman (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Preparing Geography students for labour market in Croatia – case study Department of Geography University of Zadar</td>
<td>Ana Pejdo (Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Croatia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Geographical and Environmental Education in Russia: Experience and Prospects</td>
<td>Nina N. Alekseeva &amp; Marina A. Arshinova (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Teaching gender and geography in higher education in Europe in the context of decreasing education budgets</td>
<td>Joos Droogleever Fortuijn (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Session 2.1.3: Geographies of Repair: examining the emergence and interconnectedness of repair and maintenance practices

**Session Convenor(s):** Alma Clavin, Teresa Dillon, Christoph Woiwode

**Chair:** Alma Clavin (Bath Spa University)

**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30

**Venue:** The View

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<tr>
<th>Session 2.1.3</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Between use and discard: mapping the middle ground of independent ICT maintenance and repair around the world</td>
<td>Josh Lepawsky (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The poetry of repair</td>
<td>Gigi Marks (Independent poet and scholar, New York)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Elements of place name restoration: repair and replenishment in language</td>
<td>Sophie Brown (SUNY ESF, New York, USA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Session 2.1.4: Small islands’ tourism: socio-environmental challenges and conflicts**

Session Convenor(s): **Stefano Malatesta, Elena dell’Agnese**

**Chair:** **Stefano Malatesta (Università degli Studi di Milano, Bicocca, Italy)**

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<tr>
<th>Time: 09:00 – 10:30</th>
<th>Venue: Meeting Room 1&amp;2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Elena dell’Agnese (Università degli Studi di Milano, Bicocca, Italy)</td>
<td>Borderscaping the island: the Euro-Caribbean border of Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten as a Tourism Attraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Josip Faričić; Anica Čuka; Ante Blaće (University of Zadar, Croatia)</td>
<td>Potentials, perspectives and challenges in tourism development on Croatian islands – differentiation and classification of islands according to their complex geographies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Stefania Palmentieri (University of Napoli - Federico II, Italy)</td>
<td>Climate Change and environmental risk: a global problem. The archipelagos of Svalbard and Kiribati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Arturo Gallia (University of Roma 3, Italy)</td>
<td>Islandness in winter. A visual approach</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Stefano Malatesta (Università degli Studi di Milano, Bicocca, Italy)</td>
<td>Small Islands and Fishing Tourism in the Mediterranean: an overview on challenges and opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.1.5: The practice of rural development in Europe: actors, networks, projects, measures, programmes and policies I

**Session Convenor(s):** Marilena Labianca; Francisco Navarro; Eugenio Cejudo; Angelo Belliggiano; Stefano De Rubertis  
**Chair:** Marilena Labianca (University of Salento, Italy); Francisco Navarro (University of Granada, Spain); Eugenio Cejudo (University of Granada, Spain); Angelo Belliggiano (University of Molise, Italy); Stefano De Rubertis (University of Salento, Italy)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Spatial inequalities of rural development in the Alpujarra, an emerging tourism destination in southern Spain</td>
<td>Andreas Voth (RWTH Aachen University, Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Analysis of rurality and resilience in Romania by a quantitative approach</td>
<td>Nicola Galluzzo (Association of Geographical and Economic Studies in Rural Areas, Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Culture Based Development: Case of Rural Latvia</td>
<td>Zenija Kruzmetra, Dina Bite (Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Evaluation of High Nature Value Farmland in the context of Rural Development Programme</td>
<td>Barbora Šatalová; Jana Špulerová &amp; Marta Dobrovodská (Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Civic budgeting as a tool for, or emanation of better place: Evidence from rural Poland</td>
<td>Tomasz Napierala &amp; Katarzyna Lesniewska-Napierala (University of Lodz, Poland)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.1.6: Marginality in Europe I – Europe and its Regions

**Session Convenor(s):** Steve Déry, Stanko Pelc (contact person); Fatima Velez de Castro, Walter Leimgruber  
**Chair:** Fatima Velez de Castro; University of Coimbra  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Speaker/Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | Stanko Pele  
(University of Primorska) | Marginality in Europe - Where, Why and When |
| 2. | Robert Szmytkie; Agnieszka Latocha; Dominik Sikorski;  
Przemyslaw Tomczak;  
Katarzyna Kajdanek & Paulina Miodońska; (University of Wrocław, Poland) | Revival of the marginal region. Economic development in rural areas of the Klodzko region  
(Sudetes, Poland) |
| 3. | Krystian Heffner & Agnieszka Latocha  
(University of Economics in Katowice, Poland) | Spatial, economic and social marginalization of rural areas in the Polish-Czech transborder region |
| 4. | Oana-Ramona Ilovan; Kinga Xénia Havadi-Nagy; Silviu Medeșan & Emanuel-Cristian Adorean (Babes-Bolyai University - Cluj-Napoca & Colectiv A, Cluj-Napoca, Romania) | Urban Planning, Local Development and Marginalization in Cluj-Napoca, Romania |

### Session 2.1.7: Relationship between China and Europe: recent trends from economic and political geographic point of view

**Session Convenor(s):** Anton Bendarzsevszkij  
**Chair:** László Gere (Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (G001)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Speaker/Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</table>
| 1. | Anton Bendarzsevszkij  
(Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary) | Factualizing the Central-Asian corridor of the Belt and Road initiative |
| 2. | Zotova Maria, Kolosov Vladimir (Institute of Geography, RAS, Russia) | Russian-Chinese cooperation in the context of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) |
| 3. | Katalin Borosnyay-Miklós  
(Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary) | The “Iron Silk Road” – new dimensions of economic relations between China and Europe - |

Discussion
| Session 2.1.8: Migration, Mobility and Belonging I  
| Session Convenor(s): Valerie Ledwith  
| Chair: Valerie Ledwith (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
| Time: 09:00 – 10:30  
| Venue: Aras Ui Chathaill (G002)  
| 1. Vera Graovac Matassi & Anica Čuka  
| (University of Zadar, Croatia)  
| Recent emigration from Croatia to the EU countries  
| 2. Mary Cawley  
| (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
| Realities and ideals in rural out-migration and return  
| 3. Gabor Lados  
| (University of Szeged, Hungary)  
| Identity change of returning migrants: a case study from Hungary  
| 4. Janet Bowstead  
| (Royal Holloway, University of London)  
| Keep on running: women’s multiple moves in seeking security from domestic violence  

| Session 2.1.9: Art and Geography I: Art, Activism and Social Engagement in the Age of Capitalocene  
| Session Convenor(s): Karen E. Till & Nessa Cronin,  
| Chair: Karen E. Till (Maynooth University, Ireland)  
| Time: 09:00 – 10:30  
| Venue: O’Donoghue Theatre  
| 1. Cathy Fitzgerald  
| (Independent Artist and Scholar)  
| Good-Bye Anthropocene – Hello Symbiocene: articulating eco-social art practices that promote ecoliteracy and agency to help us move beyond 10,000 years of ecocide  
| 2. Nessa Cronin  
| (Centre for Irish Studies, NUIG, Ireland)  
| ‘God above is in charge of the weather!’: The Art and Geography of the Irish Capitalocene  
| 3. Monica de Bath  
| (Independent Artist)  
| Healing the wound? Artist led conversations, reimagining peatlands  
| 4. Christine Mackey  
| (Independent Artist)  
| Seed Matter  
| 5. Panel discussion |
### Session 2.2.1: The ‘European City’ - Spatial Imaginaries and Everyday Realities II

**Session Convenor(s):** Philip Lawton and Ulf Strohmayer  
**Chair:** Ulf Strohmayer (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

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<th>Session 2.2.1</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Visualising European Cities – an overview of existing practice.</td>
<td>Heike Vornhagen; Karen Young; Brian Davis &amp; Manel Zarrouk (NUI Galway &amp; Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Barriers to cycling: A typology of non-cyclists in Germany</td>
<td>Johannes Mahne-Bieder, Monika Popp, Henrike Rau (LMU Munich, Germany)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Typologies of the suburban morphologies in Prague’s hinterlands</td>
<td>Greta Kukeli; Martin Ouředníček; Zuzana Kopecká; Adam Klšák, (Charles University, Prague)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>From the farmer’s market to the shopping mall: the changing retailing landscape in European cities</td>
<td>Nathalie Lemarchand (Université Paris 8 / UMR Ladys)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ensuring the regeneration of European port-cities: A framework for sustainable European urbanisation?</td>
<td>Niamh Moore-Cherry, Aoife Delaney, Cian O’Callaghan &amp; Eoin O’Mahony (UCD, TCD, Ireland)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Session 2.2.2: Geography in Higher Education: the role of geography teaching in shaping Europe’s Future Society and Landscapes

**Joint EUGEO-EUROGEO-IGU session**  
**Session Convenor(s):** Joos Droogleever Fortuijn  
**Chair:** Joos Droogleever Fortuijn  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 2.2.2</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aligning Geopolitics, Humanitarian Action and Geography in Times of Conflict – Challenges for Education</td>
<td>Gerry O'Reilly (Dublin City University, Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Panel Discussion</td>
<td>Panellists: Zoltán Kovács, Hungary, Antoine Le Blanc, France, Ana Pejdo, Croatia, Gerry O'Reilly, Ireland, Leo Paul, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.2.3: Geographies of Sustainable Consumption

**Session Convenor(s): Helen Maguire**  
**Chair: Helen Maguire (NUI Galway, Ireland)**  
**Time: 11:00 – 12:30**  
**Venue: The View**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Everyday clothing geographies: insights for sustainable fashion consumption</td>
<td>Helen Maguire (NUI Galway – St. Angela’s College, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Why people change their diets: Triggers and facilitators towards healthier and more sustainable eating habits</td>
<td>Ivo Baur; Alexi Ernstoff; Ralph Hansmann; Claudia Binder (EPFL, Switzerland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The practice and sustainability potential of foraging to aid transitions towards more sustainable food systems in Ireland and Malta</td>
<td>Jean Williams (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Short food supply chains in Spanish urban areas. Agroecological consumers’ groups</td>
<td>Ana Espinosa Seguí (University of Alicante, Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sensing our world: how digital cultural practices can contribute to changing social norms around consumption</td>
<td>Trish Morgan (Dublin City University, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session 2.2.4: Cultural Transformations of Mountain Landscape I

**Session Convenor(s): Zdeněk Kučera, Dana Fialová**  
**Chair: Zdeněk Kučera (Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia)**  
**Time: 11:00 – 12:30**  
**Venue: Meeting Room 1&2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The dynamics of human-mountain relationships in a karst mountain region (Tara National Park, Serbia)</td>
<td>Tamás Telbísz &amp; Jovana Brankov (Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cultural Landscape and Fire through the Iberian Central Mountain System</td>
<td>Catarina Romão Sequeira; Cristina Montiel-Molina; Francisco Castro Rego (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Spatial and functional transformations of rural areas in the Sudetes Mountains, Poland (Kłodzko region case study)</td>
<td>Agnieszka Latocha, Katarzyna Kajdanek, Paulina Miodońska, Dominik Sikorski, Robert Szmytkie, Przemysław Tomczak (University of Wrocław, Poland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cultural transformations of the Krušnohorské/Erzgebirge cross-border mountain landscape in the 20th century</td>
<td>Zdeněk Kučera (Charles University, Prague)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Session 2.2.5: The practice of rural development in Europe: actors, networks, projects, measures, programmes and policies II**

**Session Convenor(s):** Marilena Labianca; Francisco Navarro; Eugenio Cejudo; Angelo Belliggiano; Stefano De Rubertis  
**Chair:** Marilena Labianca (University of Salento, Italy); Francisco Navarro (University of Granada, Spain); Eugenio Cejudo (University of Granada, Spain); Angelo Belliggiano (University of Molise, Italy); Stefano De Rubertis (University of Salento, Italy)

**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The failure of the neo-Endogenous development enterprises in rural areas of Andalusia 2007-2013. The profile of the participants</td>
<td>Eugenio Cejudo; Francisco Navarro; Jose Cañete (University of Granada, Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community-Based Social Enterprises and Inclusive Development in Peripheral European Rural Areas.</td>
<td>Lucas Olmedo; Mara Van Twuijver; Mary O'Shaughnessy (University College Cork, Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Game About Territory: Implementation of LEADER/CLLD in the Czech Republic</td>
<td>Ondřej Konečný; Anna Pavlišová; Jan Caha; Hana Svobodová (Mendel University, Brno, Czech Rep.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nature, Regional and Landscape Parks as landscape and community based networks for rural areas (Approach for partnership in management of rural areas based on community and landscape resilience)</td>
<td>Zsolt Szilvácsku (Szent István University, Budapest, Hungary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Long-term analysis of the leader approach. Reasons for the continuity of the initiatives in rural areas of Andalusia (Spain)</td>
<td>Francisco Navarro; Alberto Capote &amp; Eugenio Cejudo (University of Granada, Spain)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.2.6: Marginality in Europe II – Diverse Aspects of Geographical Marginality

**Session Convenor(s):** Steve Déry, Stanko Plec (contact person); Fatima Velez de Castro, Walter Leimgruber  
**Chair:** Stanko Plec (University of Primorska)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

1. **Fátima Velez de Castro** (University of Coimbra, Portugal)  
   Spaces of art and counter-art in the walls.  
   Understanding the marginality of graffiti in a World Heritage area.

2. **Walter Leimgruber** (University of Fribourg, Switzerland)  
   A second nature: Regional Nature Parks to bridge the mental gap between humans and nature

3. **Éva Máté** (University of Pécs, Hungary)  
   Adapt or fail? Local reactions on perforation processes in rural Hungary

4. **Perrine Devleeshouwer; Marie Gisclard & François Charrier** (LRDE – INRA, France)  
   Animal Health management in a marginal context: the pork and deli meat sector in Corsica

### Session 2.2.7: Relationship between China and Europe: recent trends from economic and political geographic point of view

**Session Convenor(s):** Anton Bendarzsevszkij  
**Chair:** Anton Bendarzsevszkij (Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (G001)

1. **László Gere** (Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary)  
   Current trends of the EU-China economic relations with special attention on the trade relations -

2. **Péter Klemensits** (Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary)  
   The geopolitical interpretation of the 21st Century New Maritime Silk Road as a link between China and the World

3. **Fanni Maráczi** (Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, Hungary)  
   Assessing the future of the Belt and Road Initiative in a Hungarian context

4. Discussion
### Session 2.2.8: Migration, Mobility and Belonging II

**Session Convenor(s): Valerie Ledwith**  
**Chair: Mary Gilmartin (Maynooth University, Ireland)**  
**Time: 11:00 – 12:30**  
**Venue: Aras Ui Chathaill (G002)**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Speaker</strong></th>
<th><strong>Abstract</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>David Storey (University of Worcester, UK)</td>
<td>Sport Migration and National Identity</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sara Hanafin (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Finding home through motion – transnational, translocal and transitional spaces of belonging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lidia Manzo (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy)</td>
<td>Being in Love at the Time of Globalization: Exploring Diversity in Intercultural Relationships among Young Adults in the Italian Context</td>
</tr>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Rosie Howlett-Southgate (University College Cork, Ireland)</td>
<td>Picturing Life after the Asylum: Exploring the role of art in the homes of those leaving Direct Provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sasha Brown (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>‘Memory work’ and epistemic anxieties in the asylum determination archives: a study of the Irish refugee determination process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session 2.2.9: Art and Geography II: Art, Activism and Social Engagement in the Age of Capitalocene

**Session Convenor(s): Karen E. Till & Nessa Cronin, Chair: Gerry Kearns (Maynooth University, Ireland)**  
**Time: 11:00 – 12:30**  
**Venue: O’Donoghue Theatre**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Speaker</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alan Ingram</td>
<td>Art with, against and beyond oil and war</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>EL Putnam (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Networks of Debt and Consumption: The Maternal in the Capitalocene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maeve Lydon (University of Victoria, Carleton University, Canada)</td>
<td>Un-Settling Canada and Ireland: The Transformative Power of Names and Stories through Post-Colonial Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nathalie Blanc &amp; Marine Legrand (LADYSS CNRS – Université Paris Diderot ; INRA - Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Sciences, Innovations Sociétés, France)</td>
<td>The Transformative Potential of Narratives in Relation with the Earth: an Hypothesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Patrick Bresnihan (Department of Geography, Trinity College Dublin)</td>
<td>‘When all is ruin once again’: the politics of survival in the Anthropocene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.3.1: Housing, Globalisation and the Right to the City I (Theory and Case Study)

**Session Convenor(s):** Charlotte Casier, Hugo Périlleux Sanchez, Christian Vandermotten  
**Chair:** Charlotte Casier & Hugo Périlleux Sanchez (Université Libre de Bruxelles)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

| **1.** | Michael Rafferty (University of Luxembourg) | The commodification of urban land and the new political economy of the city |
| **2.** | Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo (Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy) | Short-term rentals, change of urban settings and cultural tourism in (selected) medium-sized cities in economically leading regions in Northern Italy |
| **3.** | Hugo Périlleux Sanchez & Mathilde Retout (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium) | New socio-spatial asymmetries: the diverse realities of Airbnb accommodation and its impacts on housing in Brussels. |
| **4.** | Charlotte Casier (Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium) | Expats in Brussels: contributions on real estate market dynamics |

### Session 2.3.2: Methodological Innovations in Sustainability Research

**Session Convenor(s):** Mary Greene and Anne Schiffer  
**Chair:** Mary Greene (NUI Galway) & Anne Schiffer (Leeds Beckett University)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

| **1.** | Philip Nicholson; Brian Barrett Deborah Dixon (University of Glasgow) | Spatial Video Geonarratives (SVG) for insights in Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Myanmar |
| **2.** | Federico Cugurullo (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) | Exploring the urban sustainability potential of shared autonomous cars through interdisciplinary geographical and computer science research |
| **3.** | Mary Greene (NUI Galway, Ireland) | Can People talk about past practice? Biographic narrative as a methodological medium for sustainability transitions research |
| **4.** | Anne Schiffer (Leeds Beckett University, UK) | Integrating energy and water scarcity through human-centred design |
## Session 2.3.3: Food Systems Transformations I

**Chair:** Gary Goggins (NUI Galway, Ireland)

**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** The View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Food, tourism and the city. Spatial transformations in Florence historical centre</td>
<td>Matteo Puttilli; Loda, M. and S. Bonati. (University of Florence, Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>From spatial diffusion of ‘alternative’ local-food distribution initiatives to potential food system transition (Liège - Belgium).</td>
<td>Kim Tuts (Université de Liège, Belgium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drivers and barriers towards healthy and environmentally friendly eating habits in Switzerland</td>
<td>Ivo Baur; Alexi Ernstoff; Ralph Hansmann; Claudia Binder (EPFL, Switzerland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Investigating the Sustainability of Public and Private Food Preparation and Consumption Practices</td>
<td>Gesa Biermann &amp; Henrike Rau (LMU Munich, Germany)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Session 2.3.4: Cultural Transformations of Mountain Landscape II

**Chair:** Zdeněk Kučera, Dana Fialová (Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague, Czechia)

**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Meeting Room 1&2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mountainous landscape degradation in the context of climate change (case study: the Republic of Armenia)</td>
<td>Hrachuhi Galstyan, Trahel Vardanyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The changing dynamics of rural territories and fire risk in the inner mountain areas of Spain</td>
<td>Cristina Montiel-Molina; Catarina Romão Sequeira; Gonzalo Madrazo García de Loman; Luis Galiana-Martín; María Teresa Palacios Estremera; Oskar Karlsson Martín; Lara Vilar del Hoyo (University Complutense of Madrid, Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Literary mountains: Spatial imaginations and practices in the Alps</td>
<td>Sara Luchetta (University of Padova, Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transformation of a mountain village into tourist destination: an example of Lipno nad Vltavou (Bohemian Forest, Czechia)</td>
<td>Dana Fialová &amp; Zdeněk Kučera (Charles University, Prague)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.3.5: The practice of rural development in Europe: actors, networks, projects, measures, programmes and policies III

**Session Convenor(s):** Marilena Labianca; Francisco Navarro; Eugenio Cejudo; Angelo Belliggiano; Stefano De Rubertis  
**Chair:** Marilena Labianca (University of Salento, Italy); Francisco Navarro (University of Granada, Spain); Eugenio Cejudo (University of Granada, Spain); Angelo Belliggiano (University of Molise, Italy); Stefano De Rubertis (University of Salento, Italy)

**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

| 1. | Angelo Belliggiano & Letizia Bindi  
(University of Molise – Biocult, Italy) | New ruralism and ‘poetics of staying’ in Italy. Local Action Groups as an economic and socio-anthropological fieldwork |
| 2. | Alexis O’Reilly  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | Mental Health and Quality of Life in Rural Ireland; An examination of the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing |
| 3. | Marilena Labianca; Stefano De Rubertis; Angelo Belliggiano; Angelo Salento; Eugenio Cejudo & Francisco Navarro  
(Universities of Granada, Salento and Molise) | Different faces and phases on social innovation and neo-endogenous rural development process in deep rural areas. The cases of Castel del Giudice (Italy) and Huéscar (Spain) |
| 4. | Maria de los Angeles Pinero-Antelo & Ruben Camilo Lois-Gonzalez  
(University of Santiago, Spain) | Fishing Tourism, An opportunity of difficult materialisation, the case of Galicia Spain |

### Session 2.3.6: Place/territorial Identity Representations: Discourses, Images, Practices I

**Session Convenor(s):** Tiziana Banini and Oana-Ramona Ilovan  
**Chair:** Tiziana Banini (Sapienza University of Rome) and Oana-Ramona Ilovan (Babes-Bolyai University - Cluj-Napoca)

**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

| 1. | Tiziana Banini (Sapienza University of Rome) and Oana-Ramona Ilovan (Babes-Bolyai University - Cluj-Napoca) | Introduction to the series of sessions |
| 2. | J. MATVEJS  
(University of Latvia) | Imagined city: representation of Riga’s residential space in Soviet movies |
| 3. | A-L. CERCLEUX, I. IANOS, F-C. MERCIU, I. FLOREA-SAGHIN  
(University of Bucharest, Romania) | The construction of identity representations under the impact of economic transformations. Case study: Fieni, a Romanian small industrial town |
| 4. | S. VAN LANEN (University of Groningen, Netherlands) | Austerity and feeling at home: austerity and multi-scalar sense of place among disadvantaged urban youth in Ireland |
### Session 2.3.7: Earth Observation Applications in environmental mapping and monitoring I
(Irish Geomorphology Group: EO)

**Session Convenor(s):** Daithí Maguire and Conor Cahalane  
**Chair:** Daithí Maguire (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (G001)

1. **Gema Casal; Xavier Monteys; Conor Cahalane; John Hedley; Paul Harris; Tim McCarthy (Maynooth University, Ireland)**  
   - Assessment of Sentinel-2 to Derive Coastal Bathymetry in the coast of Ireland.

2. **Thomas Rossiter; Tommy Furey; Tim McCarthy & Dagmar B. Stengel (NUI Galway, Ireland)**  
   - Hyperspectral mapping of Ascophyllum nodosum in Galway Bay, Ireland.

3. **Daithí Maguire (NUI Galway, Ireland)**  
   - A comprehensive roadmap to 50 years of (satellite) earth observation resources for the island of Ireland (1972 – 2023).

4. **John Connolly (Dublin City University, Ireland)**  
   - Mapping Habitats in Ireland

### Session 2.3.8: Migration, Mobility and Belonging III

**Session Convenor(s):** Valerie Ledwith  
**Chair:** Mary Cawley (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Aras Uí Chathaill (G002)

1. **Mary Gilmartin & Jennifer Dagg (Maynooth University, Ireland)**  
   - Landscapes of immigrant integration in contemporary Ireland

2. **Michela Lazzeroni & Monica Meini (University of Pisa, University of Molise, Italy)**  
   - Understanding immigrants’ integration in Italy: the role of second generations in building territorial and translocal social capital

3. **Eleonora Guadagno (University of Naples "L'Orientale", Italy)**  
   - Urban areas facing transnational dynamics: the example of Sri Lankan community in Naples

4. **Giuseppe Gambazza (University of Milan, Italy)**  
   - The Italian Reception System for Refugees. The role of the ex-SPRAR in enhancing the sense of place and local development: the case of Milan
Session 2.3.9: **Art and Geography III: Spaces of Asylum: Voices from Direct Provision**  
**Session Convenor(s):** Gerry Kearns; Nessa Cronin; Karen Till  
**Chair:** Gerry Kearns (Maynooth University, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** O’Donoghue Theatre

| 1. Panel Discussion Session I | Panellists include:  
- Vukasin Nedelkovij (Artist and Activist)  
- Evgeny Shtorn (Civil Society Activist, Organiser and LGBT Researcher)  
- Donnah Sibanda Duma (Human Rights Activist)  
- Jacqueline Phiri (Student and Activist) |

Session 2.4.1: **Housing, Globalisation and the Right to the City II (Theory and Case Study)**  
**Session Convenor(s):** Charlotte Casier, Hugo Périlleux Sanchez, Christian Vandermotten  
**Chair:** Charlotte Casier & Hugo Périlleux Sanchez (Université Libre de Bruxelles)  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

| 1. Louiza Issad  
(Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, Algeria) | The Right to the City in the developing countries, effects of the financialization on urban territories |
| 2. Nicolas Ausello  
(University of Paris 8 Vincennes-Saint-Denis, France) | Private land mapping: the tool of the standardization of the city? |
| 3. Romain Bony-Cisternes  
(University of Bordeaux - School of Law, France) | Marseille's emblematic resistance to gentrification: urban renewal and right to the city perspectives |
| 4. Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn  
(Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) | Digital contention, housing activism, and the right to the city in post-crash Dublin |

Session 2.4.2: **Geographical Society of Ireland – Doctoral Research Award Presentations**  
**Session Convenor(s):** Details Forthcoming  
**Judges:** Prof Jacky Croke, Dr Michele Lancione, & Dr Kathy Reilly  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

This session includes presentations from the finalists of the Geographical Society of Ireland’s Doctoral Research Award competition.
### Session 2.4.3: Food Systems Transformations I

**Session Convenor(s):** Gary Goggins  
**Chair:** Gary Goggins (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** The View

1. Sharon Friel  
   (Australian National University)  
   Actors, ideas and actions: Governance for healthy and sustainable food systems

2. Stephen Mackenzie; V. Franck and Anna Davies  
   (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)  
   SHARE IT: Challenges and opportunities in co-designing a sustainability assessment framework for urban food sharing initiatives

3. Gary Goggins (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
   Developing a sustainable food strategy for large organizations


### Session 2.4.4: Periurban Landscapes: challenges for better living in [Alpine] metropolitan areas

**Session Convenor(s):** Emmanuel Roux, Stephan Pauleit, Martina van Lierop, Aurore Meyfroidt  
**Chair:** Emmanuel Roux, Stephan Pauleit, Martina van Lierop, Aurore Meyfroidt  
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Meeting Room 1&2

1. Alessandro Betta  
   (University of Trento, Italy)  
   Hybrid fringes. Agricultural strategies for GI enhancement in peri-urban areas

2. Martina van Lierop and Stephan Pauleit  
   (Technical University of Munich, Germany)  
   The potentials and barriers of green infrastructure implementation in local planning processes: examples of peri-urban alpine metropolitan areas

3. Aurore Meyfroidt and Martina van Lierop  
   (University Grenoble Alpes / UMR PACTE, France & Technical University of Munich, Germany)  
   How to translate green infrastructures for place-based planning? The example of Alpine periurban landscapes

4. Claire Fonticelli  
   (MRTE – UCP, France)  
   Densification by collective housing: transformations in the Parisian peri-urban landscape
### Session 2.4.5: Agriculture and Climate Change (PANEL PRESENTATIONS)

**Chair:** Sinead Mellett (NUI Galway, Ireland)

**Session Convenor(s):** Sinead Mellett

**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15

**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Introduction:</strong> Dr. Sinead Mellett, Researcher, Risk Aqua Soil, NUI Galway</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jean Francois Berthoumiem (Association Climatologique de la Moyenne-Garonne et du Sud-Ouest, France) A summary on Risk Aqua Soil pilot actions in agricultural lands that will permit better soil and water management taking into account the risks associated with climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mary Ryan (Rural Economy &amp; Development Centre, Teagasc, Ireland) How climate change is likely to affect Irish agriculture, and what farmers could do to address the envisaged challenges</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Brenda McNally (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) Farmers, Climate Change and Communication: Insights from a critical review of global studies on public engagement with climate action?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Denis O’Hora (NUI Galway, Ireland) Challenges in generating behaviour change in line with sustainable farming practices</td>
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### Session 2.4.6: Place/territorial Identity Representations: Discourses, Images, Practices II

**Session Convenor(s):** Tiziana Banini & Oana-Ramona Ilovan

**Chair:** Tiziana Banini (Sapienza University of Rome) & Loreta Cercleaux (University of Bucharest)

**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15

**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Re-Building the Relation Landscape-Community Through Landscape Education: Experiences in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>M. Wojcik; O. Wolski (University of Lodz, Poland), Representations of Rural Settlements in Poland: Practices and Imaginations</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A-M. Colcer; I-A. Irimus; C-L. Moldovan (Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca - Romania) Role of landforms in the location of Dacian-Roman fortifications in Northern Transylvania and the production of place/regional identity</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Developing an Automated Change Detection Workflow for National Map Updates using Python Image Processing Libraries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Integrating UAV-SfM photogrammetry and optical satellite remote sensing to map and monitor coastal systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Earth Observation for Inland and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring in Ireland</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Session 2.4.8 International Mobilities: the role of age and regions

**Session Convenor(s): Josefin Domínguez Mujica**
**Chair:** Josefin Domínguez Mujica (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain) & Zaiga Krsijane (University of Latvia)
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15 **Venue:** Aras Uí Chathaill (G002)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Juan M Parreño-Castellano; Claudio Moreno-Medina; Josefin Domínguez-Mujica; Jordi Boldú-Hernández &amp; Tanausú Pérez-García (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)</td>
<td>Vacation homes and international residential migrations: gentrification factors in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bernadette Quinn (Technological University Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Emplacement through lifestyle activities: a case of festival circular mobilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Josefin Domínguez-Mujica; Claudio Moreno-Medina &amp; Juan M. Parreño-Castellano (University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain)</td>
<td>British residents in Spain. Their opinions and concerns on BREXIT according to the Spanish press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Barbara Staniscia &amp; Federico Benassi (Sapienza University of Rome and ISTAT-Italian National Institute of Statistics, Italy)</td>
<td>Does regional development explain international youth mobility? Spatial patterns and global/local determinants of the recent emigration of young Italians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Zaiga Krišjāne; Orla McGarry; Guido Sechi; Māris Bērziņš &amp; Elina Apsite-Beriņa (University of Latvia, University of Limerick)</td>
<td>Human capital outcomes and life satisfaction: the case of young circular migrants in Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session 2.4.9: Art and Geography IV: Places of Refuge

**Session Convenor(s): Gerry Kearns; Nessa Cronin; Karen Till**
**Chair:** Karen Till (Maynooth University)
**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15 **Venue:** O’Donoghue Theatre

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<tr>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gerry Kearns (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Placelessness and the Absurd: Anna Seghers and the Geopolitics of &quot;Transit&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>Discussion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 3.1.1: De-centring Infrastructures I
**Session Convenor(s):** Jim White, Patrick Bresnihan, Arielle Hesse  
**Chair:** Arielle Hesse (Trinity College Dublin)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name &amp; Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Denis Linehan (University College Cork, Ireland)</td>
<td>Knowing infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pádraig Carmody &amp; Alicia Fortuin (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland &amp; University of Cape Town, SA)</td>
<td>Ride-Sharing”, Virtual Capital and Impacts on Labor in Cape Town, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Daniel Tubridy (University of Sheffield, UK)</td>
<td>Infrastructure as landscape: design imaginaries, practices and green gentrification</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Jim White, Patrick Bresnihan &amp; Arielle Hesse (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Adjunct infrastructure: The development of the Polecat Springs Group Water Scheme'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session 3.1.2: Teaching Europe and for Europe: Strategies for a geographical education in critical times I - Educational ethics, morality, & cultures
**Session Convenor(s):** Dino Gavinelli & Matteo Puttilli  
**Chair:** Matteo Puttilli (University of Florence)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name &amp; Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sarah Mills (Loughborough University, UK)</td>
<td>Mapping the Moral Geographies of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Emanuela Gamberoni (University of Verona, Italy)</td>
<td>Geographical education and peace. Suggestions from a contemporary interpretation of the CISV project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Giacomo Zanolin; Giovanna Giulia Zavettieri (University of Milan; Iulm University, Italy)</td>
<td>European citizenship and terrorism. Educational paths between uniqueness and multiplicity of local cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Monica Morazzoni; Giovanna Giulia Zavettieri (Iulm, University of Milan, Italy)</td>
<td>Negotiation and conflict. Ri-educating the radicalized jihadists to the European citizenship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session 3.1.3: (em)Powering Communities: the path to forging a new energy landscape? I</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session Convenor(s):</strong> Eimear Heaslip</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Eimear Heaslip</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 09:00 – 10:30</td>
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<td><strong>Venue:</strong> The View</td>
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1. **Breffni Lennon & Niall Dunphy**  
   (University College Cork, Ireland)  
   Weaponising Place: contextualising civic mobilisation and the energy transition

2. **Tim Roesler**  
   (Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany)  
   Self-empowerment of rural communities by implementing renewable energy heating infrastructure – The example of bioenergy village cooperatives in Germany

3. **Sophie Hou**  
   (Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, France)  
   Housing, Energy Renovation and Energy Justice in Paris (France)

4. **Aimee Ambrose** (Sheffield Hallam University)  
   Walking with Energy: overcoming energy invisibility through research participation

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<th>Session 3.1.4: Creative and Smart Cities in Europe I: Smart theory - Policies, concepts and measurement issues</th>
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<td><strong>Session Convenor(s):</strong> Tamás Egedy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Tamás Egedy (Hungarian Academy of Sciences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 09:00 – 10:30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Venue:</strong> Meeting Room 1&amp;2</td>
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</table>

1. **Krisztina Varró; Damion J. Bunders**  
   (Utrecht University, Netherlands)  
   Bringing back the national to the study of globally circulating policy ideas: ‘actually existing smart urbanism’ in Hungary and the Netherlands

2. **Ondřej Slach; Lucie Hýlová; Petr Rumpel; Jan Ženka**  
   (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)  
   Policy mobility of creative and smart cities in Czechia

3. **Alketa Aliaj**  
   (University of Bergamo, Italy)  
   The territorial capital of Lombardy: an “engine” of economic development and an activator of the Digital Innovation Hub

4. **Samuel Stehle; Rob Kitchin**  
   (Maynooth University, Ireland)  
   Real-Time Smart City Data and the Future of Official Statistics
## Session 3.1.5: Exploring Regional Perspectives on Spatially Just Futures

**Session Convenors:** Marie Mahon; Mike Woods; Maura Farrell; John McDonagh & Pat Collins  
**Chair:** Marie Mahon  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Catherine Hayes (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Attorneys of the Poor: an ethnographic study of a selection of General Practitioners in rural Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Darren O'Rourke (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Regional health: A spatial perspective on health service governance, delivery and reform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mark Boyle (Liverpool University, UK)</td>
<td>National Spatial Plans in an Age of Inequality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Marie Mahon; Maura Farrell; John McDonagh; Pat Collins (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Exploring the region as a construct in Irish spatial planning; the influence of EU territorial cohesion policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Session 3.1.6: Place/territorial Identity Representations: Discourses, Images, Practices III

**Session Convenor(s):** Tiziana Banini and Oana-Ramona Ilovan  
**Chair:** Oana-Ramona Ilovan (Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca) and Valentina Albanese (Alma Mater University of Bologna)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>K-X. Havadi-Nagy (Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca – Romania)</td>
<td>Territorial identity discourses in “Tunnel of time: 10x10 Ten decades of Romania in one hundred images”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>L. Gohlke (University of Eastern Finland)</td>
<td>Everyday self-representations of territorial identities in Romania and the Republic of Moldova: A case study on the impacts of discursive representations from above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>J. Bowstead (Royal Holloway University of London – United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Flying out to freedom: Place and identity for women escaping domestic violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>T. Banini (Sapienza University of Rome)</td>
<td>Living at the Esquilino: representations and self-representations of a multiethnic central district in Rome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 3.1.7: Strategic PhDing: All the things you wish you knew when you started your PhD journey

**Session Convenor(s):** Postgraduate and Early Career Network (PECN), GSI  
**Chair:** Louise Sarsfield Collins, Maynooth University  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (G001)

1. **Panel Session**
   - Shane Conway, NUI Galway
   - Rachel McArdle, Maynooth University
   - Niamh Moore-Cherry, UCD
   - Eoin O'Mahony, UCD
   - Kathy Reilly, NUI Galway

### Session 3.1.8: International Circular Mobilities

**Session Convenor(s):** Sándor Illés  
**Chair:** Sándor Illés (Active Society Foundation, Hungary)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Aras Uí Chathaill (G002)

1. **Anna Sára Ligeti**  
   (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Hungary)  
   - Testing official statistical definitions of circular migration in practice: Demographic characteristics of circular migrants in Hungary

2. **Áron Kincses & Sándor Illés**  
   (Hungarian Central Statistical Office - Active Society Foundation)  
   - Fluid circulation: event–system dilemma

3. **Csilla Petykó; Jácint Farkas & Adienne Nagy**  
   (BBS FHCT Tourism Department, Hungary)  
   - Travel, as a device of accessibility

**Discussion**
### Session 3.1.9: Borders of populism in the European Union
**Session Convenor(s):** Raffaella Coletti & Anna Casaglia  
**Chair:** Anna Casaglia (University of Trento, Italy) & Elena dell'Agnese (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** The Space

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Christopher Lizotte</td>
<td>University of Helsinki, Finland</td>
<td>From the ground up: visualizing European populist territorial imaginations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Virginie Mamadouh</td>
<td>University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands</td>
<td>The shadow of Brexit on the 2019 European electoral campaigns: Towards a political geography of “the new cleavage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Péter Reményi &amp; Norbert Pap</td>
<td>University of Pécs, Hungary</td>
<td>Re-bordering of the Hungarian South – geopolitics of the Hungarian border fence</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Raffaella Coletti</td>
<td>University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy</td>
<td>Bordering practices and (counter) Europeanization in a shifting political landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kristjan Nemac</td>
<td>Science and Research Centre of Koper, Slovenia</td>
<td>“Power to the people”: The importance of space governance for the empowerment of the community</td>
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### Session 3.2.1: De-centring Infrastructures II
**Session Convenor(s):** Jim White, Patrick Bresnihan, Arielle Hesse  
**Chair:** Jim White (Trinity College Dublin)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

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<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arielle Hesse; Patrick Bresnihan &amp; Jim White</td>
<td>Trinity College Dublin, Ireland</td>
<td>Infrastructures and Contamination: Temporalities and Spatialities of Contaminated Drinking Water Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Patrick Brodie</td>
<td>Concordia University, Montréal, Canada</td>
<td>Climate Extraction and Supply Chains of Data</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Patrick Bresnihan</td>
<td>Respondent</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Session 3.2.2: Teaching Europe and for Europe: Strategies for a geographical education in critical times I - Educational strategies, practices & curricula**

**Session Convenor(s):** Dino Gavinelli & Matteo Puttilli  
**Chair:** Emanuela Gamberoni (University of Verona)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Learning Europe through field training of young geographers</td>
<td>Marina A. Arshinova; Marina P. Korshunova; Natalia A. Alekseenko &amp; Svetlana N. Mikheeva (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Geographers for Geography – learning by doing</td>
<td>Jadranka Brkić-Vejmelka; Marica Mamut; Ana Pejdo (Department of Teacher Education Studies in Gospić, Croatia &amp; Department of Geography University of Zadar, Croatia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pedagogy Through Civic Engagement: Three Case Studies</td>
<td>Mary Kelly; Debbie Humphry; Pete Garside; Sonia Kumari &amp; Harry Hodges (Kingston University London)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Promoting European values through photography and participation. Main results from a photo contest by the Italian Association of Geography Teachers.</td>
<td>Dino Gavinelli &amp; Matteo Puttilli (University of Milan; University of Florence, Italy)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Session 3.2.3: (em)Powering Communities: the path to forging a new energy landscape? II

**Session Convenor(s): Eimear Heaslip**  
**Chair: Eimear Heaslip**  
**Time: 11:00 – 12:30**  
**Venue: The View**

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<tr>
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<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Csaba Vaszkó (Consultant, Szent Istvan University, Hungary)</td>
<td>Nature based community energy: conversion of invasive alien shrubs into bioenergy</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kulcsár Balázs (University of Debrecen, Hungary)</td>
<td>The way of the Hungarian settlement stock to the energy change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vladimir Papaj; Zbyněk Janoušek; Jana Kozáková; Jiří Brázdová; Ivan Novotný; Martin Mistr (Research Institute for Soil and Water Conservation, Prague, Czechia)</td>
<td>Biomass Module: The supportive tool for the optimal utilization of biomass at the local level</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Eimear Heaslip (ENERGISE Research Team, NUI Galway, Ire)</td>
<td>Learning from Living Labs: Experiences from the field</td>
</tr>
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### Session 3.2.4: Creative and Smart Cities in Europe II: Smart practice - Projects, procedures and empirical links

**Session Convenor(s): Tamás Egedy**  
**Chair: Ondřej Slach (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)**  
**Time: 11:00 – 12:30**  
**Venue: Meeting Room 1&2**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jay Sterling Gregg; Karlotta Thorhallsdóttir; Argyro Soumpourlou; Marie Rosenlund Nielsen (Technical University of Denmark)</td>
<td>The process of implementing sustainability into smart city development and its impact on social cohesion within the Øresund region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jan Ženka; Ondřej Slach (University of Ostrava, Czech Republic)</td>
<td>Spatial patterns of knowledge-intensive business services in large Czech cities: implications for current and future Smart city policies?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tamás Egedy (MTA RCAES Geographical Institute, Hungary)</td>
<td>Changing geography of the creative economy in Hungary</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Discussant: Jay Sterling Gregg - Technical University of Denmark</td>
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### Session 3.2.5: Enlightening Generational Renewal in Agriculture Policy: A Roadmap for CAP Post-2020

**Session Convenor(s):** Shane Conway, Maura Farrell, Aisling Murtagh, John McDonagh, Marie Mahon  
**Chair:** Aisling Murtagh (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

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</table>
|   | Anne Cassidy  
(  
Galway Rural Development, Ireland) | Female Successors in Irish Family Farming - Four Pathways to Farm Transfer |
| 2. |  |   |
|   | Brian Leonard  
(  
| 3. |  |   |
|   | Cathal Geoghegan  
(  
NUI Galway, Ireland) | The Effect of Farmer Attitudes on Openness to Land Mobility |
| 4. |  |   |
|   | Tomas Russell  
(  
University College Dublin, Ireland) | Climbing the Ladder: Examining the Changing Role of Succession as an Entry Route into Farming |
| 5. |  |   |
|   | Shane Conway  
(  
NUI Galway, Ireland) | Unravelling the Human Side of Farm Succession and Retirement in Later Life: A Blueprint for Future Generational Renewal in Agriculture Policy |

### Session 3.2.6: Place/territorial Identity Representations: Discourses, Images, Practices IV

**Session Convenor(s):** Tiziana Banini and Oana-Ramona Ilovan  
**Chair:** Kinga-Xenia Havadi (Babes-Bolyai University - Cluj-Napoca) and Sander van Lanen (University of Groningen)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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|   | C. Innocenti  
(  
University of Montpellier, France) | Rural representations and poverty in Ariege |
| 2. |  |   |
|   | S. Ancilli  
(  
Latium Region, Agency of Civil Protection, Rome, Italy) | Natural disasters and identity changes: insight the 2016/2017 earthquakes in Amatrice |
| 3. |  |   |
|   | D. Phelan  
(  
Maynooth University, Ireland) | “This is our place”: the use of representation in the making of Hui places and identities in Beijing |
| 4. |  |   |
|   | V. Albanese  
(  
Alma Mater University of Bologna, Italy) | Sentiment and Discourse Analysis, a case of e-participation to give value to territorial instances |
### Session 3.2.7: Historical Climatology
**Session Convenor(s):** Conor Murphy
**Chair:** Conor Murphy (Maynooth University, Ireland)
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30
**Venue:** Human Biology (G001)

| 1. | Conor Murphy et al (Maynooth University, Ireland) | Wetter winters, drier summers: Real or data artefact |
| 2. | Carla Mateus; Séamus Walsh & Mary Curley; Aaron Potito (NUI Galway & Met Éireann, Dublin) | Quality control of long-term daily maximum and minimum air temperature series in Ireland |
| 3. | Ciara Ryan; Séamus Walsh; Mary Curley; Karen O'Regan; Dimitri Cernize; Paul McElvaney; Caroline Gibbons; Kieran Keown & Gerry Brady (Met Éireann & Central Statistics Office, Ireland) | Challenges of Keying, Checking, and Restructuring 100 Years of Historical Meteorological Records |
| 4. | Paul O'Connor; Conor Murphy & Tom Matthews (Maynooth University, Ireland & Loughborough University, UK) | Reconstructions of historical river flows for the island of Ireland. |

### Session 3.2.8: European Perspectives on Population and Migration
**Session Convenor(s):** Mary Cawley
**Chair:** Mary Cawley (NUI Galway, Ireland)
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30
**Venue:** Aras Uí Chathaill (G002)

| 1. | Camilla Spadavecchia & Jie Yu (Tilburg University, Netherlands) | Migration and wellbeing. A time geography approach to highly skilled migrants in Eindhoven (NL) |
| 2. | Gabor Lados; Lajos Boros; Szabolcs Fabula; Zsófia Icsikné Makra; Annamária Uzzoli & Viktor Pál (University of Szeged, Hungary) | The role of family in the migration of health care workers: geographical perspectives and a case study from Hungary |
| 3. | Jiří Nemeškal; Adam Klsák & Nina Dvořáková (Charles University, Prague) | Contemporary trends in population change and migration in Central Bohemia |
### Session 3.2.9: Palaeoenvironmental Change

**Session Convenor(s):** Karen Molloy & Karen Taylor  
**Chair:** Karen Molloy (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 11:00 – 12:30  
**Venue:** The Space

| 1. | Karen Taylor  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | Chironomid response to prehistoric farming in northwest Ireland |
| 2. | D. Holmes; T. Babila; U. Ninnemann; G. Bromley; G. Patterson; S. Tyrell; M. Curran & A. Morley  
(NUI Galway, Ireland; University of Southampton, UK; University of Bergen, Norway; University of Liverpool, UK; iCRAG Irish Centre for Research in Applied Geosciences) | Abrupt global climate change recorded in the eastern North Atlantic during past warm climates |
| 3. | Julie Fossitt  
(NPWS) | Past tree and shrub growth on Clare Island, western Ireland: evidence from the subfossil wood record |
| 4. | Helen Shaw  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | Forest sustainability and rewilding. |

### Session 3.3.1: The Demands of Being ‘Smart’

**Session Convenor(s):** Aoife Delaney, Caspar Menkman  
**Chair:** Dr Liam Heaphy (UCD)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Bailey Allen Hall

| 1. | Aoife Delaney  
(Maynooth University and University College Dublin) | The ‘data-driven’ police force: Opportunity or adversity |
| 2. | Jim White  
(Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) | Re-assuring politics: the standardisation of smart city leaders |
| 3. | Elisabetta Genovese  
(Università del Piemonte Orientale – DiSEI, Italy) | Smart citizens and urban regeneration in Italy |
| 4. | Caspar Menkman,  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | The demands and constraints of co-production |
### Session 3.3.2: Beyond the Ivory Tower: Bringing researchers, activists and community together in addressing complex sustainability challenges

**Session Convenor(s):** Mary Greene, Paul O'Donnell, NUI Galway  
**Chair:** Mary Greene, Paul O'Donnell, NUI Galway  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PECHA KUCHA Presentations and Panel Discussion</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **1.** Mary Greene  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | Pedagogy as a medium for community engagement in sustainability transitions |
| **2.** Paul O'Donnell  
(An Mheitheal Rothar) | Sustainable Enterprise and the Circular Economy |
| **3.** Anne Schiffer  
(Leeds Beckett University, UK) | Design thinking as tool for participatory action and community development? |
| **4.** Niall Dunphy & Breffni Lennon  
(University College Cork, Ireland) | Understanding Energy-related Social Mobilisation |
| **5.** Sandra Karner Magdalena Wicher  
Anita Thaler (IFZ - Inter-Disciplinary Research Centre for Technology, Work and Culture, Graz, and IHS – Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Austria) | ‘Transition Arenas’ – Platforms for democratic processes of knowledge co-creation and innovation? |
| **6.** Dirk Von Schneidemesser  
(Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies Potsdam, Germany) | Street knowledge: Citizens in co-creative policymaking for sustainable urban mobility |
| **7.** Áine Bird  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | Burrenbeo Trust and place-based learning model |
| **8.** Rory Hearne  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) | The potential role of research as transformative social change - crossing the boundaries of academia, knowledge co-production, policy and activism |
| **9.** Chiara Certoma  
(Center for Sustainable Development, Dep. Political Science, Ghent University, Gent) | Co-creating, commoning, sharing. Digital participation for urban sustainability governance in Gent. |
| **10.** Davide Sciacchitano | Officina di Cittadinanza: A Participatory Mapping Experience in Gemona, Italy |
| **11.** Kathrin Kopke, Jeffrey Black, & Amy Dozier, UCC MaREI Ire | Stepping out of the Ivory Tower for Ocean Literacy |
| 12. | Ruth Craggs, Catherine Gorman, Kevin Griffin, Ziene Mottiar Dr Bernadette Quinn, Deirdre Quinn, & Theresa Ryan, Technological University Dublin, Ireland | Sustainable tourism through engaged teaching practice |

### Session 3.3.3: Wind energy – bringing the uncertainties into focus

**Session Convenor(s):** Cristian Suteanu and Adel Merabet  
**Chair:** Cristian Suteanu Saint Mary’s University, Halifax, Canada  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** The View

| 1. | Angélique Palle  
(Institute for Stratégic Research, Paris) | Integration of variable energy sources (solar, wind) into power networks, spatial aspects of research collaboration and current modelling trends |
| 2. | Meftah Elsaraiti and Adel Merabet  
(Division of Engineering, Saint Mary’s University, Halifax, Canada) | Saint Mary's University Canada Wind Speed Forecasting Using ARIMA Model |
| 3. | Enda O’Brien; Alastair McKinstry; Paul Nolan; Adam Ralph  
(Parallel Programming Services, ICHEC, Ireland) | An automated wind-speed forecasting system for a wind-farm in southwest Ireland |
| 4. | Rebecca Windemer  
(Cardiff University, UK) | What happens to wind farms at the end of their consented life? |
| 5. | Cristian Suteanu (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada) | Wind pattern variability imaging: a time-scale-focused methodology |
Session 3.3.4: A critical perspective on place-based spatial development strategies in both rural and urban areas. A “Landscape Grabbing?” II
Session Convenor(s): Margherita Ciervo; José Ignacio Vila Vázquez; Isabelle Dumont
Chair: José Ignacio Vila Vázquez (LabEx DynamiTe - UMR 8504 Géographie-cités, France)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Symi Nyns (University of Liege, Belgium)</td>
<td>Geographic and ethical issues of alternative touristic accommodation</td>
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<td>2. Gábor Dúdas (MTA KRTK, Hungary)</td>
<td>Price determinants of Airbnb listing prices in Lake Balaton Touristic Region, Hungary</td>
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<td>3. José Ignacio Vila Vázquez (LabEx DynamiTe - UMR 8504 Géographie-cités, France) and Antoine Fleury (CNRS - UMR 8504 Géographie-cités, France)</td>
<td>Landscaping public spaces in working-class Greater Paris’ banlieues: renewal for whom?</td>
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<td>4. Michele Bandiera (Università di Torino, Italy); Ciervo, Margherita (Università di Foggia, Italy)</td>
<td>The “question of Xylella fastidiosa” in Apulia: a process of landscape grabbing?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session 3.3.5: Approaches to European Rural Development: Looking Towards 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session Convenor(s): Aisling Murtagh, Maura Farrell, Shane Conway, Marie Mahon, John McDonagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair: Shane Conway (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time: 13:45 – 15:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venue: Human Biology (Large Theatre)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Jack McCarthy (Teagasc Rural Economy and Development Programme &amp; UCD&lt; Ireland)</td>
<td>Boundaries and co-decision making in multi-actor policy design: A case study from Ireland’s EIP Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Oskar Wolski &amp; Marcin Wojcik (Department of Regional and Social Geography, University of Lodz, Poland)</td>
<td>Smart Villages Approach: New Challenges at the Local Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Seema Arora-Jonsson (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala)</td>
<td>Crises of Nordic Rural Research? Where are we going?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Verena Berard; Margaret O’Riordan; Fergal O’Dowd &amp; Jackie Hunt (Galway Mayo Institute of Technology, Mayo Campus, Ireland)</td>
<td>Hill farmers’ attitudes toward agri-environmental schemes in the North–Connemara uplands and Slieve Aughty Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Aisling Murtagh; Maura Farrell; Shane Conway; Marie Mahon &amp; John McDonagh (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>LEADER and vernacular expertise in rural development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Session 3.3.6: Place/territorial Identity Representations: Discourses, Images, Practices

**Session Convenor(s):** Tiziana Banini and Oana-Ramona Ilovan  
**Chair:** Tiziana Banini (Sapienza University of Rome) and Oana-Ramona Ilovan (Babes-Bolyai University - Cluj-Napoca)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>F.M. Merciu, A-L. Cercleux; M. Paraschiv; E. Bogan (University of Bucharest, Romania)</td>
<td>Evaluation of the territorial identity elements of the Romanian small and medium-sized industrial towns from the perspective of cultural valorisation</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>F. Morel-Doridat (University of Lorraine, France)</td>
<td>Population’s representations of territorial shrinkage in a cross-border context</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>A. Peritz, L.M. Carr (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Iron Men on Wooden Boats: Connection and Isolation between Local Culture and the Sea in Coastal Donegal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session 3.3.7: Hydrology and Society</td>
<td>Time: 13:45 – 15:15</td>
<td>Venue: Human Biology (G001)</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Conor Murphy (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td><strong>Conor Murphy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Human Biology (G001)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Session Convenor(s):</strong> Conor Murphy</td>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Conor Murphy (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 13:45 – 15:15</td>
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<td><strong>Venue:</strong> Human Biology (G001)</td>
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1. Ciaran Broderick; Conor Murphy; Rob Wilby; Tom Matthews; Christel Prudhomme; Mark Adamson (Maynooth University, Loughborough University, European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts, Office of Public Works)  
   A scenario-neutral approach to flood risk adaptation

2. Teresa Hooks; Geertje Schuitema; Frank McDermott (UCD, Ireland)  
   The role of control in private well owners risk perceptions towards their water quality

3. Daire Quinn (Maynooth University, Ireland)  
   Seasonal hydrological forecasting skill of persistence in Irish catchments

4. Mary Bourke (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)  
   Natural water retention measures in Ireland: A new initiative

5. Jacky Croke; Chris Thompson & Daryl Lam (University College Dublin, Ireland; Seqwater, Brisbane Queensland; Water Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.)  
   Floods Down under: the hydrology and catchment response of some of Queensland’s largest floods.
### Session 3.3.8: Influence of local context on demographic behaviours

**Session Convenor(s): Mathieu Buelens**  
**Chair:** Mathieu Buelens (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** Aras Uí Chathaill (G002)

| 1. | Maria Castiglioni & Agnese Vitali  
(University of Padova & University of Trento, Italy) | The geography of secularization and reproductive behaviour. Continuity and change in a Catholic setting (North-Eastern Italy, 1946-2008) |
| 2. | Yoann Doignon; Thierry Eggerick Ester Rizzi  
Université Catholique de Louvain | The spatial diffusion of the Second Demographic Transition: spatio-temporal analysis in France and Belgium since 1970 |
| 3. | Olof Stjernström & Geir-Olav Knappé  
(Nord university, Norway) | The Geography of separated families |
| 4. | Mathieu Buelens  
(Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium) | Influence of local context on fertility: understanding urban and neighbourhood level fertility habits |

### Session 3.3.9: Paleoenvironmental Change

**Session Convenor(s): Karen Molloy & Karen Taylor**  
**Chair:** Karen Taylor (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
**Time:** 13:45 – 15:15  
**Venue:** The Space

| 1. | A.P. Potito; L. Yuxin; D.W. Beilmen; K. Molloy & T. Ya  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | Effects of atmospheric pollution on a protected high-elevation Tibetan Plateau lake |
| 2. | Megan Dolan  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | Resolving the structural and environmental history of buried karst between Lough Corrib and Galway City, Ireland |
| 3. | Karen Molloy & Chique Carlos  
(NUI Galway, Ireland) | The interpretation of pollen assemblages from Medieval deposits within Galway City |
| 4. | Helen Shaw; Eline van Asperen; Jason Kirby  
(Maynooth University; Durham University & Liverpool John Moores University) | Dung fungus: how does it represent the grazing record? |
Session 3.4.1: Irish Geography: Biographical reflections
Session Convenor(s): Niamh Moore-Cherry; Mary Gilmartin; Rob Kitchin and Mary Bourke
Chair: Niamh Moore-Cherry (UCD, Ireland)
Time: 15:45 – 17:15
Venue: Bailey Allen Hall

1. Panel Session

Panellists include:
- Mark Boyle
- Arlene Crampsie
- Joanne Ahearn

Further details to follow

Session 3.4.2: Beyond the Ivory Tower: Bringing researchers, activists and community together in addressing complex sustainability challenges
Session Convenor(s): Mary Greene, Paul O’Donnell, NUI Galway
Chair: Mary Greene, Paul O’Donnell, NUI Galway
Time: 15:45 – 17:15
Venue: Cube and Stage

1. Session related to 3.4.1
2. World cafe group discussions
3. Panel discussion

Session 3.4.3: Environmental Geographies
Session Convenor(s): Henrike Rau
Chair: Henrike Rau (LMU Munich, Germany)
Time: 15:45 – 17:15
Venue: The View

1. Laura Devaney; Diarmuid Torney & Pat Brereton (Dublin City University, Ireland)
   Re-imagining citizen engagement in climate policy landscapes: a content analysis of written submissions to the Irish Citizens’ Assembly

2. Alexandra Revez; Gerard Mullally; Niall Dunphy; Clodagh Harris (University College Cork, Ireland)
   Imagination and imaginary in climate change research

3. Ibama Brown (Queen's University Belfast)
   An analysis of power relations in flood disaster resilience in Rivers State, Nigeria

4. Basak Tanulku (Independent Scholar, Istanbul, Turkey)
   The paper is entitled: The English Lake District: Where culture and wildness meet

5. Murphy, E., Walsh, P.P. (UCD, Ireland)
   Monitoring sustainability progress and the SDG data problem
### Session 3.4.4: Physical Geography and Human Geography: Twins or Stepsisters?
The relations between the two branches of geographic science in European scientific communities

**Session Convener(s):** Lorenzo Bagnoli, Pierluigi Brandolini  
**Chair:** Lorenzo Bagnoli (Università di Milano – Bicocca) & Pierluigi Brandolini (Università di Genova)

**Time:** 15:45 – 17:15  
**Venue:** Meeting Room 1&2

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lorenzo Bagnoli; Pierluigi Brandolini (Università di Milano-Bicocca; Università di Genova, Italy)</td>
<td>Introduction to the Session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eleonora Gioia, &amp; Fausto Marincioni, (Università Politecnica delle Marche)</td>
<td>Geography of a disaster: mitigating floods improving risk perception</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Yuri Perfetti &amp; Maria Luisa Ronconi (University of Calabria, Italy)</td>
<td>From the ancient village to the new town: the relocation of Cavallerizzo (North Calabria, Italy)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Tamás Telbisz &amp; László Mari (Department of Physical Geography, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary); Margit Kőszegi &amp; Zsolt Bottlik (Department of Regional Science, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary)</td>
<td>Lessons learnt from joint physical and social geographic projects focussing on karst terrains</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hervé Regnauld, Patricia Limido and Caroline Cieslick (University Rennes 2, France)</td>
<td>Physical, human or aesthetical geography?</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Cristian Suteanu (Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada)</td>
<td>The world is full: persistence, change, and nonlinearity in Parmenidean perspective</td>
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### Session 3.4.5: The Changing Dynamics of Rural Territories

**Session Convenor(s): Breandán Ó Caoimh**  
**Chair: David Meredith**

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<tr>
<th>Time: 15:45 – 17:15</th>
<th>Venue: Human Biology (Large Theatre)</th>
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</table>
| 1. Caroline Crowley | Irish agriculture, the New Rural Paradigm and Territorial Cohesion – grounds for hope.  
(Crowley Research, Ireland) |
| 2. Johann Gallagher | Rethinking rural service provision: Promises, Perspectives and Practice  
(Strategic Investment Board, UK) |
(University College Dublin) |
(Institute for Action Research, Ireland) |
| 5. Jim Walsh        | Territorial aspects of rural development policies in Ireland  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) |

### Session 3.4.6: Repealing the Eighth

**Session Convenor(s): Karen Till, Gerry Kearns, Claire McGing; Maynooth University**  
**Chair: Gerry Kearns (Maynooth University, Ireland)**

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<tr>
<th>Time: 15:45 – 17:15</th>
<th>Venue: Human Biology (Small Theatre)</th>
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</table>
| 1. Jack Callan      | Reproductive Healthcare Accessibility: Emergency Contraception  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) |
| 2. Lorna O Hara     | Art, embodiment and new technologies in the Irish abortion referendum  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) |
(Maynooth University, Ireland) |
| 4. Gerry Kearns and Sasha Brown | The Electoral Geography of Repeal  
(Maynooth University, Ireland) |
### Session 3.4.7: Building coastal resilience for current and future climates

**Session Convenor(s): Eugene Farrell**  
**Chair: Kevin Lynch**

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<tr>
<th>Time: 15:45 – 17:15</th>
<th>Venue: Human Biology (G001)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tayanah O'Donnell (Future Earth/ANU/RMIT University, Australia)</td>
<td>Exploring a coastal lawscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Eugene Farrell (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Enablers and barriers to build coastal community resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chen Suo; Eugene McGovern; Alan Gilmer (Technology University Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Coastal dune vegetation mapping using a multispectral sensor mounted on an UAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kieran Hickey (UCC, Ireland)</td>
<td>The Impact of the 1815 Tambora eruption and an 1810 unidentified volcanic eruption on storminess and other extreme weather on Ireland 1810-1819.</td>
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<td>5. Daithi Maguire &amp; Eugene Farrell (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Shoreline extraction from high definition SAR imagery</td>
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### Session 3.4.8: European Perspectives on Economic and Regional Development

**Session Convenor(s): Pat Collins**  
**Chair: Pat Collins (NUI Galway, Ireland)**

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<th>Time: 15:45 – 17:15</th>
<th>Venue: Aras Uí Chathaíll (G002)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Arnaud Serryd &amp; Lilian Loubet (University Le Havre Normandy, France)</td>
<td>Governance process in European medium size port cities under actors’ eyes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Lucia Škamlová &amp; Vladimir Bačík (Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia)</td>
<td>The challenges of removing white places in the Slovak countryside - reality or distant future?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pierre-François Wilmotte &amp; Jean-Marie Halleux (Université de Liège, Belgium)</td>
<td>Firm productivity and territorial resources: Evidence from Wallonia (Belgium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dilovar Haydarov; Cathal O'Donoghue; Mary Ryan &amp; Chaosheng Zhang (NUI Galway &amp; Teagasc, Ireland)</td>
<td>Predicting Geographical Distribution of Farm Profit by Random Forest Algorithm: A Case Study of Irish Pastoral Based Livestock Systems</td>
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### Saturday May 18th 2019

#### Session 4.1.1: Re-Imagining Places and Landscapes through Walking Practices and Methodologies I  
- Walking with troubled pasts

**Session Convenor(s):** Andrew G. McClelland; Georgina Perryman; Joseph S. Robinson  
**Chair:** Georgina Perryman (Maynooth University)

1. **Joseph S. Robinson & Andrew G. McClelland,**  
Maynooth University & University of Liverpool  
Troubling Places: Walking the ‘troubling remnants’ of post-conflict space

2. **Michal Huss,**  
University of Cambridge  
Walking through Landscapes of Displacement: The Spatial Aesthetics of Refugee-Guided Tours

3. **Richard White,**  
Bath Spa University  
Sweet Waters: Walking-with reluctant heritage

4. **Joseph Robinson,**  
Maynooth University  
“Suitable for a wide range of uses:” Remembering and disappearing institutional abuse in Northern Ireland

5. **Soledad Martinez & Tauri Tuvikene,**  
University College London, UK & Tallinn University, Estonia  
Walking as a practice and a method for urban and landscape studies

#### Session 4.1.2: Legal Geographies

**Session Convenor(s):** Frank Houghton  
**Chair:** Frank Houghton (Limerick Institute of Technology, Ireland)

**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Cube and Stage

1. **Frank Houghton,**  
Limerick Institute of Technology  
Language Diversity and the Impact of Tobacco Control Combined Warnings: the Potential of Meso-Geographical Approaches

2. **Louise Sarsfield Collins,**  
Maynooth University, Ireland  
Campaigning for Legal Change: LGBTQ activism in South Africa

3. **Sinenhlanhla Memela,**  
Rhodes University, South Africa  
Female Genital Mutilation in South Africa

4. **Discussion**
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<th>Session 4.1.3: The Future for Peatlands I</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session Convenor(s):</strong> John Connolly &amp; Alexandra Barthelmes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> John Connolly (Dublin City University, Ireland) &amp; Alexandra Barthelmes (Greifswald University, Germany)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 09:00 – 10:30</td>
<td><strong>Venue:</strong> The View</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Susanne Abel; John Couwenberg; Jan Peters; Alexandra Barthelmes (Institute of Botany and Landscape Ecology, University of Greifswald, partner in the Greifswald Mire Centre, Germany)</td>
<td>A transformation pathway to cease CO2 emissions from drained peatlands in Germany by 2050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Janis Ivanovs, Janis (Latvian State Forest Research Institute &quot;Silava&quot;); Andreas Haberl &amp; Jan Peters (Michael Succow Stiftung, Partner in the Greifswald Mire Centre, Germany); Edmundas Greimas &amp; Nerijus Zableckis (Lithuanian Fund for Nature LFN, Vilnius, Lithuania); Merlyn Mannov &amp; Siim Vahtrus (Environmental Law Center, Tartu, Estonia); Ilze Ozola &amp; Normunds Stivrins (Lake and Peatland Research Center, Purvisi, Latvia); Kristian Piirimäe &amp; Jüri-Ott Salm (Estonian Fund for Nature ELF, Tartu, Estonia)</td>
<td>Physical, legal and economic aspects of peatland suitability for paludiculture in the Baltic countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Greta Gaudig; Matthias Krebs; Sabine Wichmann; Alexandra Barthelmes (Institute of Botany and Landscape Ecology, University of Greifswald, partner in the Greifswald Mire Centre, Germany)</td>
<td>Sphagnum farming on degraded bogs – sustainable agriculture on peatlands</td>
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<td>4. Katja Bruisch (Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>History for the future: Why we need to study the past to move towards sustainable peatland uses in Russia</td>
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### Session 4.1.4: Elections, Place and Politics: New Directions in Electoral Geography I

**Chair:** Caoilfhionnn D'arcy (Maynooth University, Ireland)

**Session Convenor(s):** Claire McGing

**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30

**Venue:** Meeting Room 1&2

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Claire McGing (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Making a difference? Women TD’s perceptions of their representational roles</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Martin Lepič (Charles University, Prague)</td>
<td>Spatial variation in far-right nationalist party support and its determinants between and within European countries</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Salvatore Amaduzzi (University of Udine, Italy)</td>
<td>Implementing GIS in Strategical Planning of Election Campaign</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Discussion</td>
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### Session 4.1.5: Future Proofing Rural Communities: The Importance of Educating Rural Youth

**Session Convenor(s):** Sinéad Flannery, Dr Tomás Russell, Dr Karen Keaveney, Brendan O'Keeffe

**Chair:** Brendan O'Keeffe

**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30

**Venue:** Human Biology (Large Theatre)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sinéad Flannery (University College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Important Role of Vocational Agricultural Education in Developing Rural Communities and Engaging with Rural Youth</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shane O’Sullivan &amp; Irma Potočnik Slavič (Limerick Institute of Technology, Ireland; University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)</td>
<td>Developing Innovative VET Opportunities in Rural Geography: A Case Study in Transnational Education in LEADER Implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karen Keaveney (University College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Contemporary Challenges in Irish Agricultural Education</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Tomás Russell (University College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>The role of Agricultural education in the transfer of the family farm</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Marion Beecher, Monica Gorman, Paidi Kelly and Brendan Horan (Teagasc and University College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Agricultural Science in Secondary Schools and Attitudes of Irish Adolescents to Careers in Dairy Farming</td>
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## Session 4.1.6: Geographies of Religion in Central Europe

**Session Convenor(s):** Gustav Novotný  
**Chair:** Gustav Novotný (J. E. Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Rep.)  
**Time:** 09:00 – 10:30  
**Venue:** Human Biology 2 (Small Theatre)

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<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Religiosity in Czechia: a specific case among post-communist countries</td>
<td>Tadeusz Siwek (University of Ostrava, Czech Rep.)</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Faith spaces and places of Czech believers</td>
<td>Gustav Novotný (J. E. Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem, Czech Rep.)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Spaces of subjective belief and ‘religious hodgepodge’: religion in spatial perception of young adults from Czechia</td>
<td>Kamila Klingorová, &amp; Tomáš Havlíček (Charles University, Prague)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Re-imagining of religious landscape in Czechia in the post-secular era</td>
<td>Tomas Havlicek &amp; Kamila Klingorova (Charles University, Prague)</td>
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| Session 4.1.7: Ecosystems services  
Session Convenor(s): Kevin Lynch  
Chair: Kevin Lynch (NUI Galway, Ireland)  
Time: 09:00 – 10:30  
Venue: Human Biology (G001) |
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<tr>
<td>1. Nina Röhrig; Markus Hassler; Tim Roesler, Tim (Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany)</td>
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<td>2. Jana Spulerova; Ivana Kozelova; Henrik Kalivoda; Róbert Kanka; Zita Izakovicova; Viktoria Miklosova; Michaela Kalivodova; Katarina Gerhatova (Institute of Landscape Ecology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Marta Dobrovodská; Robert Kanka; David Stanislav; Jozef Kollár; Jana Špulerová; Mojses Matej Dagmar; Petrovič František, Krišťín Anton, Stašiov Slavomír, Halada Luboš, Peter Gajdoš (Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences; Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovakia; Constantine The Philosopher University, Slovakia; University in Zvolen, Slovakia)</td>
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<td>4. Viktoria Miklosova and Zita Izakovicova (Institute of Landscape Ecology Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia) and Laszlo Miklos (UNESCO, SLOVAK REPUBLIC)</td>
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<td>Session 4.2.2: Ageing Mobilities in Urban Environments</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Miguel Padeiro (University of Coimbra, Portugal)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 11:00 – 12:30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Venue:</strong> Cube and Stage</td>
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1. **Hannah Grove; Jan Rigby; Catriona Murphy**  
(Maynooth University & Dublin City University)  
Exploring the everyday routines, interactions and experiences of older people in Dublin: to what extent does their local environment support ‘ageing well’?

2. **Miguel Padeiro**  
(CEGOT - University of Coimbra, Portugal)  
Ageing Mobilities in Urban Environments: Patterns, Drivers, and Personal Well-Being in an Accelerating World Age-friendly environments and older adults’ mobility: preliminary results of a qualitative study into planning orientations and planners’ views

3. **Discussion**


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<th>Session 4.2.3: The Future for Peatlands II</th>
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<td><strong>Session Convenor(s):</strong> John Connolly &amp; Alexandra Barthelmes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chair:</strong> John Connolly (Dublin City University, Ireland) &amp; Alexandra Barthelmes (Greifswald University, Germany)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Time:</strong> 11:00 – 12:30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Venue:</strong> The View</td>
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1. **Kate Flood; Marie Mahon & John McDonagh**  
(NUI Galway, Ireland)  
The emerging role of cultural ecosystem services in conserving Irish peatlands

2. **Ruchita Ingle; Matthew Saunders**  
(Trinity College Dublin, Ireland)  
Assessing the impacts of climatic variability on Gross Primary Production (GPP) of a raised bog using eddy covariance flux measurements and satellite data-driven models

3. **John Connolly**  
(Dublin City University, Ireland)  
Land Cover on peatlands in Europe (case studies from Ireland and Germany)

4. **Discussion**
### Session 4.2.1: Re-Imagining Places and Landscapes through Walking Practices and Methodologies II
- **Walking the lived environment**

**Session Convenor(s):** Andrew G. McClelland; Georgina Perryman; Joseph S. Robinson

**Chair:** Andrew McClelland (University of Liverpool)

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Liam Heaphy (University College Dublin, Ireland)</td>
<td>Around the house, and up the town: rural place attachment and sustainable housing</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Aimee Ambrose (Sheffield Hallam University, UK)</td>
<td>Walking with Energy: overcoming energy invisibility through research participation</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Laura Denning (Bath Spa University, UK)</td>
<td>#ethnohydro</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Lydia Halcrow (Bath School of Art and Design, UK)</td>
<td>Walking, mapping, recording: a visual arts response</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Josie Jolley (University of Sussex, UK)</td>
<td>Walking as wayfinding</td>
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### Session 4.2.6: Participatory Action Research (PAR): Navigating Multiple Researcher Positionalities

**Session Convenor(s):** Elaine Williams

**Chair:** Elaine Williams (NUI Galway, Ireland)

**Venue:** Human Biology (Small Theatre)

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<th></th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Elaine Williams (NUI Galway, Ireland)</td>
<td>Introduction: Navigating multiple researcher positionalities in the Burren</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Rachel Mc Ardle (Maynooth University, Ireland)</td>
<td>Flexible Activist Research Case Study Design</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>John Heffernan (Swansea University, UK)</td>
<td>Researching on eggshells: risk avoidance and its impact on PAR with children and young people</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Rory Hearne (Maynooth University)</td>
<td>Empowerment through the co-construction of new knowledges: reflections on applying the Participatory Action Human Rights and Capability Approach with homeless families in Dublin</td>
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<td>Session 4.2.7: Spatial Analysis of the Earth’s Surface</td>
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<td>Chair: Paul Kilgarriff (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)</td>
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<td>Time: 11:00 – 12:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venue: Human Biology (G001)</td>
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| 1. | Paul Kilgarriff; Remi Lemoy & Geoffrey Caruso (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research) | Change in Artificial Land Use over time across European Cities: A rescaled radial perspective |
| 2. | Konrad Metzger; Chaosheng Zhang & Karen Daly (NUI Galway; Teagasc Environmental Research Centre, Johnstown Castle, Wexford, Ireland) | The use of mid-infrared soil spectroscopy as an alternative to laboratory extraction for the determination of lime requirement |
| 3. | Haofan Xu; Alecos Demetriades; Clemens Reimann; Juan Jiménez; Juliane Filser & Chaosheng Zhang (NUI Galway, Ireland) | Identification of the co-existence of low total organic carbon (TOC) contents and low pH values in agricultural soils in north-central Europe using hot spot analysis based on GEMAS data |
| 4. | Azucena Jiménez-Castañeda 1,2,3 ; Rowan Fealy; Stuart Green & Gerald Mills (Maynooth University; Teagasc (Spatial Analysis), Ashtown, Ireland; University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland) | A meteorological weather radar open source processing chain. |
Abstracts of Keynote Talks
On Lessness: Re-centering the politics of home

Michele Lancione

Senior Research Fellow and Director of ECR Development, Urban Institute

Homelessness is one of the strongest cultural signifiers of the contemporary urban age. It works as a machine intersecting structural economic inequalities with cultural stigmatisation, on top of which a whole assemblage of personal traumatic experiences, institutional policing, and charitable interventions flourish. Despite its pervasiveness, homelessness is still framed as a ‘phenomenon’, a social ‘issue’ amongst others to be dealt with: homelessness as the negation of ‘home’. But what if homelessness is not the exception arising from the lack of shelter, but instead the full and most quintessential representation of what ‘home’ is within capitalistic modes of organising and being? In other words, what if ‘homelessness’ cannot be solved, unless one is ready to fundamentally alter the parameters of ‘home’? This keynote address ‘homelessness’ as a socio, cultural and economic process configured within an exclusionary understanding of ‘home’ and assembled through a number of governmentalities, which are identified with the notion of ‘lessness’. Through several ethnographic vignettes, the fundamental relationship between ‘lessness’ and ‘home’ is showed, revealing the impossibility of any reconfiguration without radical change. The latter is addressed through a number of propositions around a new politics of ‘home’.

Keywords: Homelessness; Politics; Governmentality; Assemblage; Minor Theory
How can biogeomorphology science help us better manage social-ecological systems in the Anthropocene?

Larissa Naylor
Reader for Physical Geography, University of Glasgow

Scientists argue we are now living in the time of the Anthropocene and the latest IPCC report provides stark evidence and a warning that the time is now to act to limit the impact of climate change. Whilst there is a need to mitigate, there is an equally pressing need to for innovative, transformative approaches to adapt our social-ecological systems to become more resilient to the climate changes already acutely felt – as well as plan proactively to live with the future changes our actions have already committed us to. This paper will focus on contributions we can make to the growing challenge of living in the anthropocene, particularly in rapidly urbanising (coastal) cities. Using examples, I will illustrate how geomorphology can contribute to improved urban resilience to growing environmental hazards. This includes: 1) how process-geomorphology can be used at the interface with infrastructure, to measure, predict and mediate asset resilience (via bioprotection, for example); 2) how decadal to centennial scale understanding of coastal/fluvial systems can inform flood alleviation engineering designs; 3) geomorphic contributions to using and valuing nature (e.g. natural capital, net gain, ecosystem services, nature-based solutions); 4) geomorphology and urban ecosystems and 5) geomorphology and urban resilience in an age of climate extremes. Each of these areas presents avenues for fruitful geomorphological science alongside opportunities to raise awareness of the benefits of geomorphological contributions to these debates and practical initiatives. Recent collaborations with artists, designers, engineers, material scientists and social scientists at the science-policy-practice interface will be used to illustrate how and where the global geomorphological community can meaningfully contribute, enriching both our science and the societal relevance of it.
Abstracts of Contributed Talks
1.1.1. Exploring the climate of cities using remotely sensed data: A Dublin case study

Gerald Mills¹, Rowan Fealy², Katherine Burton¹, & Tine Ningal¹

¹UCD, Dublin; ²Maynooth University

Cities modify the climate near the ground profoundly by altering the surface-atmosphere energy exchanges. These modifications can be attributed to aspects of the form and functions of cities. The former includes the paved/vegetated fractions, the construction materials and the morphology. The latter describes the fluxes of materials that are used to sustain the urban system and generate wastes that alter the composition of the atmosphere. Over the past few decades a range of models have been developed that can simulate the urban effect on aspects of climate however the absence of detailed information that describes the form and functions of cities poses a real obstacle to their application. Remotely sensed data can overcome some of these obstacles by providing detailed spatial information that can be updated quickly. Moreover, these data are becoming less expensive to acquire. In this study we examine aspects of the climate of Dublin using high resolution aerial imagery that allows us to detect vegetation and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data that can be used to extract topographic variations and the heights of trees and buildings. These data are used in the Urban Multi-scale Environmental Predictor (UMEP) model to examine the impact of urban form on micro-climatic variation across the city centre.

Keywords: Climate, cities, remote sensing, models
1.1.1. Analysis of intra-urban outdoor heat load/stress in heat wave and normal summer periods based on urban climate monitoring network data

János Unger, Nóra Skarbit, & Tamás Gál

Department of Climatology and Landscape Ecology, University of Szeged

The research gives a comprehensive picture on the daily dynamics of the intra-urban diurnal outdoor human thermal sensation levels during a heat wave period which are more and more frequent in the last decades in the study area. The daily heat load patterns of this period is compared to the ‘normal summer’ situation analysing data series of an urban climate monitoring network in Szeged, Hungary. The comparison is based on a surface classification, namely the local climate zone (LCZ) scheme and utilization of the Physiologically Equivalent Temperature (PET) comfort index of which thermal sensation categories were adapted to the local population. The daily dynamics of the PET patterns is evaluated in a 3-hour time steps in order to reveal the temporal and spatial variations of thermal sensation level and their relationship with the differently built-up LCZs within the city. As the results show the thermal load exerted by LCZs follow their sequence both day and night and, as expected, showing larger thermal burden during the heat wave event in each zone. These results are in line with the LCZ concept originally concentrating only on air temperature differences between the zones. These type of studies based on LCZ division could locate the thermally stressful areas within the cities providing valuable information for urban planners and decision-makers for evolving strategies against the adverse effects of urban climate and climate change in order to create lively urban areas for the residents.

Keywords: urban thermal sensation, adapted PET scale, local climate zones, Szeged, Hungary
1.1.1. Developing a database to support an urban building energy model: A case study

Niall Buckley & Gerald Mills

UCD

Cities are key drivers of global climate change chiefly because they are a focus of anthropogenic energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Much of this energy use is associated with residential and commercial buildings, which may be responsible for 40% of global energy demand. Typically addressing energy use by this sector is managed at the scale of the individual building by establishing standards for levels of insulation, the efficiency of heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, etc. The effects of these changes are evaluated using building energy models (BEMs). Where much of the building stock is already built, it can take a considerable amount of time before retrofitting is complete, if ever. Urban Building Energy Modelling (UBEM) has emerged as a methodology that can simulate demand and evaluate policy scenarios at a neighbourhood scale (>1,000 buildings) and account for the advantages of spatial proximity of buildings and functions. UBEMs can overcome many of the disadvantages of BEM-based policies for cities but they require detailed geographic data on buildings that is not usually available. This paper presents a methodology that uses a building typology approach to create a detailed database suited to UBEM studies; we apply this approach to Dublin city centre, where the building stock is heterogenous and much of it was constructed before energy standards were mandatory. The approach allows us to assess current methods that rely on census data combined with building energy ratings to develop and evaluate energy policies. The results indicate that these methods will contain considerable error that could affect area based policies and that the UBEM database provides an ideal reference database.

Keywords: Urban Climate, Energy Modelling, Buildings
1.1.2. Everyday lives and municipal politics: a case study of the lodger franchise

Ruth McManus
Dublin City University

In attempting to recreate the lived experience of everyday urban life in the past, historical geographers are frequently hampered by the nature of the available evidence, which generally reflects the role played by elites and others in positions of power. Recent research into lodgers has begun to redress this balance, re-inserting these missing actors into the story of Irish urban households. Although tending to leave little trace in the written record, lodgers and boarders were a familiar part of the urban landscape. One point at which this group comes into view is at the time of municipal elections, where a lodger franchise was open to both male and female lodgers who fulfilled certain eligibility criteria based on age, valuation and duration of lodging. The lodger franchise offered the potential for marginalised groups – women and non-property owners - to assert themselves in local politics. Detailed analysis of surviving electoral registers for Dublin city, when cross-correlated with household census returns, reveals the extent to which the lodger franchise was manipulated by those who were denied access to political influence by other means. A newly-emergent suburban lower middle class and, in particular, young women, used the lodger vote to have their voice heard in the workings of civic government, although the degree to which lodger voters helped to shape the political agenda, or were manipulated by existing political parties, remains unclear.

Keywords: Lodger, identity, class, urban population, municipal politics
1.1.2. Changing Faces, Changing Places – A Geography of Limerick Retailing in the Twentieth Century

Helene Bradley

Mary Immaculate College Limerick

This paper examines the changing experiences of shopping in Limerick over the last century. It will focus on shifting retail geographies, changing tastes in food, clothes and hardware shopping, the memories of buying sweets and of shops that were central to individual neighbourhoods. This paper will utilise relevant documentary sources such as newspapers, photographs and trade directories, together with personal memories through recording and transcriptions of the recollections of people who have lived, worked and shopped in Limerick city from the 1940’s. As Limerick city undergoes rapid changes, and as memories of shopping in the past begin to fade, these recording provide a vital link to a landscape that is quickly disappearing from view.
1.1.2 Time and space, voice and place: creating, criticising and re-evaluating oral history maps

Penny Johnston

Cork Folklore Project

Digital oral history mapping has become an increasingly common methodology used to explore everyday experiences of urban landscapes and places. However, projects sometimes appear nostalgic and uncritical, satisfied with simply connecting voice to place and eschewing the disruptive potential of digital media to problematise or challenge narratives of space and place. This paper presents a critical re-evaluation of a small project, Cork’s Main Streets, created using oral histories recorded in 2014 and 2015. It focuses on the medieval heartland of Cork city, an area that has recently experienced urban decline. Some of the participants in the oral history project hinted that taking part was a way for them to try and help counteract that decline by promoting the heritage of their streets. Four years since the oral histories were recorded and a few months since a digital revamp of the project, this paper will examine its relevance today, at a time when significant re-development is underway along one section of the medieval main street. This will be combined with recent responses from participants, who have now had time to reflect on the nature and impact of their contributions. In this way, the paper will illustrate how responses to place are mediated through time, and not simply through space.

Website: http://corksmainstreets.corkfolklore.org/cms/

Keywords: oral history, urban, place
1.1.2. Tracing the lives and landscapes of rural migrants to Dublin in the mid-twentieth century

Arlene Crampsie

School of Geography, UCD

While much has been written about the development of Dublin in the twentieth century, a key area that remains relatively unexamined is the experiences of rural migrants in the city. These largely invisible migrants arriving from rural Ireland played important roles in all aspects of the city’s development and substantially complicate binary urban-rural identity divides. However, finding sources and methodologies that allow their roles and experiences to be examined is challenging. Subsumed easily into urban society, their influence in workplaces, social spaces and even in the corridors of city government can be difficult to specifically identify without detailed local or personal knowledge. For researchers interested in everyday lives and landscapes, oral history is increasingly being utilised as the go-to tool to uncover these otherwise hidden histories, gradually bringing to light extraordinary lives lived in very ordinary contexts and allowing researchers an opportunity to ask questions well beyond the scope of the traditional archival record. Drawing on interviews conducted as part of the Gaelic Athletic Association Oral History Project this paper explores the lives and landscapes of mid-twentieth century rural migrants to Dublin, revealing their overlapping and multiple urban and rural identities. In doing so, it showcases the potential of oral history to illuminate a whole range of otherwise lost voices, providing a key to the past life of the city.

Keywords: oral history, rural migrants, GAA, overlapping identities
1.1.3. Troubling Narratives of Here and There: a critique of the annual ILGA Sexual Orientation Laws Map Report

Louise Sarsfield Collins
Maynooth University

Each year the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) publish a series of maps depicting the legal status of same-sex relationships by country, with Europe invariably portrayed as legally progressive in contrast with most African countries as backward and dangerous for any lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans or gender non-conforming people. The spatial implications of hate, homophobia, transphobia, inclusion and acceptance are not as black and white as the ILGA maps suggest and this snapshot will trouble this simplistic division of the world as it explores notions of binaries such as ‘here’/’there’; ‘progressive’/’backward’ and ‘good’/’bad’. It argues that such representations work to silence the experiences of people living at either side of the binary divide.

Keywords: LGBT, Maps, Geographies of Sexuality
1.1.3. (re)Assembling Home: Exploring the geographies of life after Asylum in Cork, Ireland.

Rosie Howlett-Southgate

UCC

Description: My work investigates the process of leaving Direct Provision and transitioning into a life in the wider community. I create a multi-scalar thesis which sketches out the destruction of home, the finding of home, the feeling at home and lastly the making of home all bound together in a case study of Cork. From expanding upon these four areas of home geographies, I paint a picture of the socio-economic and emotional processes at play in leaving Asylum Ireland behind and re-assembling home 'on the outside'.

Keywords: Integration, Home, Refugees, Cork.
1.1.3. Making Hui - the minoritisation, performance and place of Islam in contemporary Beijing.

Dean Phelan
Maynooth University

In today's era of post-Cold War politics, where the West's gaze is firmly fixated on the "threatening" Islamic Other and radical Islam, the U.S.-led 'War on Terror is increasingly being used as a mechanism for governing and disciplining Muslims globally. Set in this geopolitical context, this research examines how processes of minoritisation and othering have impacted on the identities, lived experiences, inter-ethnic relations and geographies of the Hui, China's largest Islamic ethnic minority group. Specifically, I contend that the Hui's distinctive food culture provides an analytically useful and empirically accessible route into wider reflections on how the Hui perform their identities by constructing, claiming, and negotiating practices, places, identities and subjectivities in contemporary Beijing.

Keywords: China, Hui, Identity, Geopolitics
1.1.3. The Series With Elastic Extents Problem (SWEEP) and "Gerrymandering" Urban Time Series

Samuel Stehle

Maynooth University, National Centre for Geocomputation

I demonstrate equivalent temporal effects to the Modifiable Aerial Unit Problem (MAUP) using a sample of detailed measurements from sound monitors in Dublin. The effects of aggregating sound data into hourly and daily averages – for the purpose of communicating to the public and measuring prolonged noise – increases the appearance of risk to human health and to EU regulations concerning sound exposure over reporting sound in the five-minute intervals in which they are observed. I invite speculation into how such known effects could be "gerrymandered" to produce different perceptions of the "noisiness" of Dublin.

Keywords: Time Series, Modifiable Aerial Unit Problem (MAUP), Gerrymandering
1.1.3. From policy to paralysis. An historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland.

Darren O'Rourke & Ronan Foley

Maynooth University

The reconfiguration of acute hospital services, particularly urgent and emergency care services, are amongst the most hotly contested decisions in health. Here, examining the enduring challenge of spatially configuring hospital services in a fair and equitable manner, I present an historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland over 85 years, and add to a growing literature which suggests hospital planning is better understood as a political rather than a technical process.

Keywords: Health Service Planning; Health Geography;
1.1.3. Climates of Conflict in Ancient Babylonia

Rhonda McGovern
Trinity College Dublin

Babylonia is a kingdom / province in the Fertile Crescent in south-central Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq). It has a rich textual and archaeological history and is the origin of scientific and cultural advances, such as the definition of the seven-day week, the invention of zero, and many legal principles still underlying modern contract, tort, criminal, property, and family law. This research aims to investigate climatic changes in Babylonia during the final eight centuries BCE and assess for linkages to patterns of violence and conflict, through the application of historical climatology to the wealth of data available. To test the project’s hypotheses, the project has four related aims: (1) To provide a new climatic reconstruction for Babylonia from the eighth to first centuries BCE using multi-proxy approaches to twin the region’s rich written and natural archives. (2) Establish if climatic changes are statistically associated with violence and conflict, and (3) delineate the pathways by which climatic changes may have catalysed violence and conflict, and how Babylonian society attempted to mitigate such violence and conflict. (4) Examine how the changing historical context mediates any role for climate in violence and conflict through this long period.

Keywords: Ancient Babylonia, Climate, Conflict
1.1.4. Influence of map data representing different interests on coastal management plans in Norway

Ivar Svare Holand & Hans Wilhelm Engel Thorsen

Nord University

Through history, Norway’s coastal waters have been a commons in which transportation and different ways of utilizing marine resources have coexisted. The recent fish farming industry requires exclusive occupation of sea areas, which has necessitated marine spatial planning. The Planning and Building Act of Norway requires that all affected will have the opportunity to participate in the planning process. We have investigated the differential influence that different types of map data, each representing an authority’s or stakeholder’s interest, have in planning processes and on finalized coastal plans. The research was done by inspecting recent plans and interviewing planners about the priorities made during planning processes. Results indicate that the authority of map datasets vary systematically according to topic, geometry, and applicability of statutory authorities. Undocumented stakeholder interests have little influence. Because spatial planning is a municipal responsibility, local unmapped priorities may trump other mapped matters.

Keywords: Map data, marine spatial planning
1.1.4. Marine Spatial Planning in a Climate of Uncertainty

Liam Carr

School of Geography & Archaeology, Socio-Economic Marine Research Unit, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland

A €1.8bn ‘blue economy’ centred on shipping, commercial fishing, offshore energy extraction, and tourism, contributes approximately 1% toward Ireland’s GDP. A suite of EU-level Directives, legislation, and national-level policies and strategies have been enacted to further expand upon this productivity while simultaneously reducing the risk of environmental damages. This paper examines the development and implementation of marine spatial planning in Ireland, and considers its functionality in the face of climate change impacts. Climate change will cause significant changes in the availability and reliable delivery of marine ecosystem services, particularly supporting and regulating services. It is important for policy makers and stakeholders to recognise the limits of planning when faced with the uncertain, complex nature of climate change. As such, marine spatial planning tools must be responsive, adaptive, and support larger responses that address the sources of climate change – greenhouse gas emissions – rather than responding to its impacts.

Keywords: Marine Spatial Planning; Climate Change; Ireland
1.1.4. On the need for community voices

Desiree Farrell¹, Liam Carr¹, & Eugene Farrell²

¹School of Geography & Archaeology, Socio-Economic Marine Research Unit, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland; ²Discipline of Geography & Ryan Institute, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland

Despite the growing policy shift from sector-based management of coastal and marine areas to an integrated and adaptive approach, there remains a lag in the inclusion of community voices within planning and policy. In the case study of the Maharees, Co. Kerry, Ireland, an increase in severe storms and a shift in socio-economic focus has led to an increase in the severity of landscape change and, as a result, a surge in community organization. This study employs qualitative survey methods in Qualtrics to determine the perceived threats of the Maharees environment by the community. Locals demonstrate expertise knowledge and consensus of the systems and perceived threats in the Maharees and the surrounding areas. The establishment of the Maharees Conservation Association, a community-driven movement, has resulted in an increased awareness of the Maharees environment and ecological systems. Results reinforce the conclusion that sustainable practices and management should include community voices and be generated bottom-up while providing an example of successful community involvement in conservation and planning.

Keywords: local knowledge, community engagement, stakeholder analysis, Q Methodology
1.1.4. Regional Planning Across the Land-Sea Divide: Contemporary Challenges and Future Prospects

Cormac Walsh

University of Hamburg, Institute for Geography

The need for spatially-sensitive management of the ‘blue economy’ is increasingly evident as anthropogenic use of the sea and competing claims on sea space intensify. Coastal and off-shore economic activities are embedded in a relational space of flows, characterised by networked relationships at oceanic and global. At the same time, our engagement with coastal and marine spaces is shaped through complex sociocultural relationships between land and sea at the local and regional scales. The preparation of maritime spatial plans has become a requirement for all EU member states, at a time when the need for regional-scale spatial planning on land is increasingly questioned. Yet, experience across Europe to date indicates that MSP is predominantly viewed as a rational, technical exercise, conducted in bounded container spaces and with limited attention to the complexity of socio-spatial relationships or acknowledgment of the contested socio-political nature of marine space.

This paper examines current challenges facing spatial planning at the land-sea interface. The paper outlines future prospects for integrated forms of transboundary planning practice, informed by an understanding of spatial planning as a place-based, situated practice embedded within specific, multi-scalar regional contexts. To this end, the paper draws on critical perspectives on the ‘unbounding’ of spatial planning through the constructive use of soft spaces and fuzzy boundaries. The emergence of the marine as a socio-economic space challenges regional planning to move beyond terra firma, to engage critically and reflectively with the multi-scalar regional embedding of the coast and the sea.

Keywords: marine spatial planning, soft spaces, land-sea interactions, coastal regions
1.1.4. Working with small scale fishing communities in Ireland to co-design and test inclusive governance approaches

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“Blue Growth” and “ocean wealth” form the dominant narrative around the marine environment in the National Marine Planning Framework baseline report (NMPF). This may not leave space for other understandings of, and relationships with, the marine environment. Academics, community representatives and policymakers need to work together to understand how the socio-political and socio-cultural contexts of Irish small-scale fisheries can shape innovative governance approaches. Despite the social, cultural and economic importance of the inshore fisheries sector to small coastal communities, the NMPF frames the inshore sector in economic terms and without specific reference to island small-scale fisheries, which face particular challenges. The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) recognises that “[s]mall offshore islands which are dependent on fishing should…be especially recognised and supported in order to enable them to survive and prosper.” The Island Fisheries (Heritage Licence) Bill 2017 envisages issuing “heritage licences” to rural coastal and island communities to allow for traditional and seasonal fishing practices on offshore islands. This talk will present governance initiatives under development in a new participatory research project partnering with the Irish Island Marine Resources Organisation, a national organisation made up of Irish islanders fighting to bring to the attention of decision makers the needs of island communities across the country on marine-related matters. The aim of the CO-SUSTAIN project (October 2018-October 2020) is to co-design and test innovative governance approaches with a strong community, heritage and sustainability focus that address the needs of fisheries-dependent island communities while meeting national and European marine planning and conservation objectives.
1.1.5. Landscape grabbing. A possible new concept?

Claudio Cerreti & Margherita Ciervo

Università "Roma Tre", Università di Foggia

We observe, in particular in the Northern countries and, specifically, in Europe, a more and more widespread and drastic landscape reshaping. Generally, it is the effect of very rapid changes in the environment and society, linked to: development strategies, policies based on utilitarian and competitive logic, privatization of public places and commons, commodification and large-scale production models. The result is that people suffer tremendous changes in their life context, misplace sense and values of their landscape, lose their territorial identity and sovereignty, that it to say the capacity to decide on own territory, although they formally continue to be the owner of their residences and lands. In the urban context, we refer to the gentrification process, landscape management projects, urban sprawl, whereas in rural areas, we mention the spread of intensive monocultures, big renewable energy plants, tourist resort. Certainly, we can read this phenomenon also referring to sea or mountain landscapes, and so on.

The landscape transformation, dispossession and mystification, historically produced by the industrialization and urbanization process, are increasing at stunning speed and in a pervasive way because of the neoliberal globalization. Therefore, based on a problematic approach, we present a study focused on the process, the spatial and relational features, and the perceptive, cognitive and behavioural aspects. The aim is to propose a suitable conceptual frame in order to describe and interpret this increasing phenomenon based on four cornerstones: a rapid reshape of landscape; “indirect” grabbing acts and tools; exogenous promoters; territorial conflicts between the inhabitants and developers.

Keywords: landscape grabbing; neoliberal globalization; conceptual frame
1.1.5. Interpreting “landscape grabbing”: when a public/community theatre is used/utilized by/for …

A case in Verona (Italy)

Emanuela Gamberoni
University of Verona

In the life of cities and in their different districts, cultural activities play a crucial role not only for the cultural productions strictu sensu, but also for the inhabitant’s quality of life and in the relationship between them and places. This represents an important aspect, especially when the cultural events are carried out by some professional and amateur dramatics that are meaningful for particular places. What does it happen when an unexpected change occurs? This paper discusses the case of the Camploy theatre (Verona, Italy): this theatre, a specific icon of a part of Verona (for its location, its history and so on) has been protagonist of a sudden theatrical schedule change accomplished by the municipality in favour of a celebrity that intended to occupy the theatre for several months preventing the usual schedule entrusted by the local companies to be performed. This choice is driven forward in a market logic without taking into account the traditional season of the theater and the habits of the citizens. This can be interpreted like a “temporary landscape grabbing” in the wider discussion of urban changes and of the relationship between values and the destiny of cities.

Keywords: urban spaces, public spaces, Verona
1.1.5. To domesticate landscape. Newcomers' socio-spatial strategies of accommodation to living in suburban locations in Poland (Lower Silesia region).

Katrzyna Kajdanek, Agnieszka Latocha, Paulina Miodońska, Dominik Sikorski, Robert Szmytkie, & Przemyslaw Tomczak

University of Wrocław

Political and economical constraints that have put a stop to suburban development in Poland during communist times and have significantly limited its scale and scope, in comparison to suburban fringes in other post-socialist countries, disappeared after 1989. Over the last 15 years the process of suburbanization has become one of the most powerful forces shaping the rural landscape in the vicinity of big cities but also the areas adjacent to mediumsized and small towns in Poland. Suburbanization processes observed around small towns located in the peripheries of the region may be also regarded as an impulse for rural revival of the areas that were previously stagnating. One of the main declared reasons for leaving the city for the suburbs is to live in a bucolic, rural landscape and to fully use an opportunity to enjoy the beauty of nature. However, there is a disparity between the imagined landscape (welcoming, easy to manage, subject to human activity) and the experienced landscape that newcomers find themselves in. The aim of the presentation is to explore the phenomenon of domesticating the suburban landscape for the purpose of accommodating to a new place, using the case of newcomers to small town suburbs in the region of Lower Silesia. Several aspects of domesticating the landscape encompass: ways of dealing with the wild animals (e.g. foxes), handling grasslands, designing private suburban gardens, managing levels of light and sound pollution but also responding to farming activities still taking place in suburban locations. Visual data (photos) and data from semi-structured interviews with newcomers is used to analyze the means and outcomes of landscape domestication.

Keywords: suburbanization, landscape, Lower Silesia
1.1.6. Spaces of Memory: Glasnevin Cemetery and Ireland’s Decade of Centenaries (2012-2022)

Gerry O'Reilly

Dublin City University

This paper explores Dublin’s Glasnevin cemetery as a space of memory - Utopian ideals, iconography and contested narratives - its multiple uses in state commemorations for the Decade of Centenaries (2013-23) within wider European and global contexts. Observers witness historical, social and political metanarratives and creation of new iconic memorial places within the cemetery including those for Irish soldiers killed in WWI with new British and French memorials, reflecting Ireland’s innovative democratic narratives and visions for the future. Glasnevin signifies a cultural landmark, with practices and expressions stemming from a shared past, material monuments and existential testimonials. The contested Memorial Wall inaugurated in 2016, remains a work in progress, where it is intended to continue inscribing the names of those who died in the liberation struggles following the initial 1916 Rising, and contested trajectories taken by the Republic and Northern Ireland. According to the Centenaries commemoration programme: “… 1912 to 1922 was one of the most eventful in Ireland’s history… campaign for Home Rule… WWI … 1916 Rising to the foundation of the Free State, … Campaigns for social reforms — … suffrage movement and the 1913 (Workers) Lockout, — all went hand in hand with political events. The … programme aims to commemorate each step that Ireland took … in a tolerant, inclusive and respectful way.”

Keywords: Memory, Glasnevin, Cemetery, Centenaries, Contested
1.1.6. Commemorative and collaborative landscape in Estonia’s centenary celebrations

Anu Printsmann

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The aftermath of what then was called the Great War several countries gained independence, marking their centenaries in 2018. States, national memory and landscapes are interlinked. Jubilees are occasions to parade the most obvious symbolic landscapes, reminiscence, retrospectively and retrogressively inspect the past and adjust the hindsight. This presentation will observe how landscapes were used in Estonian anniversary celebrations and what historical themes were foregrounded and which omitted, revealing how collective historical commemoration in landscape enacts within national identity framework. Estonia gained its independence on February 24, 1918 but the official festivities programme runs from April 16, 2017 until February 2, 2020. Although coordinated by a government committee, people of Estonia (i.e. individuals, groups of friends, local communities, NGOs, ministries, businesses, associations and other organisations) can receive and make gifts in the form of events, which the website lists thousands ranging from local hikes and excursions to nation-wide 1-minute (on 24.02.2018 13:00–13:01) photo competition and nomination of National Landscapes. The layer of soviet landscapes in centenary celebrations is ignored. Intriguingly, no major wave of monument erection occurred, only one large landscape memorial for the communism victims of 1940–1991 that was absent before. The tension between statehood and nation comes apparent with hesitant inclusion of minorities and regional identities.

Keywords: Landscape, co-creation, centenary, commemoration
1.1.6. ‘Nowhere to pay our respects’: memorials for the Irish dead of World War I constructed in Ireland, 2006-2018.

Jonathan Cherry
Dublin City University, Ireland

On the 1 July 2006, the Irish National War Memorial Gardens at Islandbridge in Dublin was the setting for the first formal state commemoration of Irish soldiers who had died while fighting as part of the British army during World War I. Marking the 90th anniversary of the Battle of the Somme, the event sought to correct the national ‘amnesia’ which had sidelined commemoration of the Irish dead in the Republic of Ireland, while within the context of the Northern Ireland peace process reflect the shared histories and experiences of war in the north and south of the country. Since 2006 and with a greater frequency in the last four years as various centenaries associated with the Great War have passed, memorials have been unveiled at various locations across the Republic of Ireland in memory of these soldiers who died during the conflict. Ranging from simple wall mounted stone plaques to more ornate and contemporary designed monuments, these recently invented sites of memory reflects a localisation of commemoration. This paper using a number of case studies, seeks to highlight the varied range of actors and motivations behind the construction of these recent additions to Ireland’s symbolic landscape, their design and positioning and the reactions and responses they have excited, as the most recent additions to Ireland’s symbolic landscape.

Keywords: Ireland, sites of memory, memorials, World War I
1.1.6. Commemoration and public space - the case of Liberty square, Budapest

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Public spaces can be sources and outcomes of shared memories, identities within society. Thus, social and cultural groups often compete each other not only for the use and control of resources, but for have more visible, more powerful symbols within space as well. The paper analyses how conflicting meanings, identities and ideologies appear in a contested public space: the Liberty square in Budapest. The aim is to present the conflicts in relation to the symbolic meanings of the monuments and other objects, places at the square. The research is based on the content analysis of media articles and participant observation conducted on the square from 2016 to 2017. The results of the research show that Liberty square is a highly contested space historically – and it is still a contested place nowadays.

Recently, the most significant conflicts emerged regarding the Memorial to the victims of the German occupation – which was erected in 2014. But other conflicts can also be identified – for example in relation to Soviet Heroic Memorial. Because of their vicinity, certain memorials and monuments influence the meanings of other objects with symbolic meanings – which creates a complex interrelation and discourse between monuments and other places. Other, previously important places lost most of their symbolic meanings due to political changes. Liberty square is and will be a contested public space; several conflicting ideologies, values, interests try to control and shape the symbolic spaces within the square.

Key words: public space, Budapest, conflicts, urban geography
1.1.6. Tullaghoge’s Destruction and Derry’s Ascension: Space Made Sacred in Seventeenth-Century Ulster

James Ryan
Boston College, United States

The seventeenth century in Ireland opened and closed with conflict. Sacred sites desecrated and defended in Ulster illustrate the shift in social and political order. The destruction of Tullaghoge Fort in 1602 and the protection of Derry City in 1688-1689 symbolize space as power and an instrument of social reorientation. Tullaghoge destroyed, the powerful Gaelic chieftains would soon depart Ulster creating a political and cultural power vacuum. The Ulster Plantation, replacing the native social hierarchy with the new spheres of influence, succeeded in remaking the province. By century’s end, the settlers, British and Protestant in identity, pledged their loyalty to the Protestant king of England in the Williamite War. In the modern history of Ulster, why is the Siege of Derry mythologized and the destruction of Tullaghoge Fort forgotten? Did the English monarchy believe they could tame a people by taming their landscape?

For a rural society still resisting English political and cultural overlordship, supplanting the O’Neill clan at their powerbase in county Tyrone was vital and directly led to a repossession of land and customs with plantation. By saving Derry during the siege, the planter population had a rallying point for future generations and used this to further divide the society, native and settler. Derry would rise to the status of sacred through mostly nineteenth century efforts to formulate a cohesive Ulster Protestant culture while Tullaghoge and the O’Neill past was largely left behind. A people remade the landscape, and then the landscape remade the people.

Key words: Warfare, Plantation, Memory
1.1.7. Northern Dimension of European Neighbourhood: geopolitics of areas of shared policies in the European North

Ilkka Liikanen
Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland

My paper discusses the destinies of EU’s Northern Dimension Policy as part of formulating and renewing EU common policies of external relations with special attention on the adaptation of the notion of areas of shared policies. In the core of the analysis is the introduction of spatial imaginaries referring to a common frame of shared policies such as Northern Dimension, Wider Europe and European Neighbourhood and the pattern of promoting them as instruments for preventing geopolitical dividing lines in Europe. The study is based on conceptual analysis of main EU policy documents, Finnish foreign policy statements and the related political discussions with specific consideration on how relations to Russian Federation are anticipated in this context. I will analyse the tasks and motivations related to launching the ND initiative as a specific area bound policy programme in the late 1990s as well as in reforming it 2006 in the context of developing European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) as key-element of EU’s common foreign and security policies. The results of the study will bring new light on how notions of areas of shared policies became a central element in the formulation of EU common policies of external relations and especially what kind of role they have played in EU’s pursuit to organize its relations with the Russian Federation. Furthermore, the paper will bring a contribution to broader discussion on how to renew EU policies and how to apply the notion of areas of shared policies after the Ukraine crisis.

Keywords: EU, Russia, European neighbourhood, Northern dimension
1.1.7. Promoting multilateral European cooperation. The tension between national and European actorness in the Finnish Northern Dimension debate from 1990s to 2010s.

Alina Kuusisto

University of Eastern Finland

The Northern Dimension Policy, Finnish initiative from the late 1990s, is a part of the agenda of European neighborhood policy, where the union has sought to promote the multilateral cooperation and also transfered its values, norms and practices in its peripheral regions. Inside the neighborhood policy the Northern Dimension has been seen representing a model that takes multilateralism a step further. The Northern Dimension has sought to be a genuinely equal and multilateral policy, which then challenges the normative and interventionalist character of the neighbourhood policy. The focus of the presentation is on the tension of Finnish national (EU) policy and the level of the EU policy. The "boom" of the Northern Dimension in the late 1990s changed almost to funeral feelings after Russia losted its interest towards the policy. In the context of its second EU Presidency in 2006, Finland drove through the reform of the Northern Dimension on the basis of multilateral and equal co-operation, but despite its achievements in the environment projects, the Northern Dimension has not been a success story in the long run. In particular, the post-2014 EU Russia sanctions policy has almost completely stopped the project activities carried out within its framework. In my paper I will discuss through Finnish parliament debates, political speeches and interviews how the Northern Dimension has been used as a discursive resource in Finland and how the development of European neighborhood policy and EU-Russia relation are reflected in them.

Keywords: The Northern Dimension, neighborhood policy, multilateral cooperation
1.1.7. Local Development and Neighborhood in Small Russian Cities on European and Asian borders

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Small cities are a fundamentally important part of the borderland. Frequent cross-border contacts are a specific feature of these cities. They are particularly sensitive to the change of the international environment and the regime of the state boundary. Interaction culture here is often based on kinship. Furthermore, the names of these cities are mentioned in the country’s historical chronicles promoting them as elements of the nationwide social representations about country’s borders and identity. For the citizens of other countries, cities on the border are often the "showcase" of contemporary Russia. The authors considered the history of development, today functions and problems of border cities, the dominant representations of local population about current geopolitical shifts and their impact on the life of local communities, their state of mind, the interest and the participation in cross-border interactions and the attitude to “neighbors”. Challenges to local development depending on the dynamics of bilateral relations, administrative practices and self-organization of business and population, and local institutes of civil society are analyzed. The local level of research was related with the study of the impact of border location on the life of small cities. Authors considered few cases at different sections of Russian borders with Ukraine (Dzhankoy and Armiansk), Kazakhstan (Troitsk) and China (Zabaykalsk) where 13 focus-groups and interviews with inhabitants was conducted by the authors. If the objective differences between the various sections of Russian borders are a factor of situations’ diversity, subjective perceptions and social representations make them similar.

Keywords: border, small cities, local development, neighbourhood
1.1.7. Cross-border cooperation and neighborhood in the EU-Russian borderland

Alexander Sebentsov

Institute of Geography RAS

Neighbourhood policy of the EU originally includes the cross-border cooperation. Russia refused to consider itself an object of the neighborhood policy, but agreed to participate in cross-border cooperation programs (CBC Programs) on its borders with the EU. In the framework of cross-border cooperation, it was possible to do what was not achieved in the framework of international relations: the interaction has become more equal and attractive for both sides. Our study shows that CBC Programs with the EU have resulted in reformatting all institutions and the spatial structure of the cross-border cooperation. There was a selection of Euroregions and the emergence of new regional structures similar to them. The most effective Euroregions (for example, Karelia) were able to use the financial resources of the Programs to initiate and support their own projects, others (Sheshupe, lyna-Lava, etc.) were doomed to gradual decay. At the same time, cross-border networks in the border region have developed sustainable partnerships that include major cities and border municipalities. Thus, despite the rejection of the goals and objectives of the neighborhood policy, as well as the alienation between Russia and the EU, it is the experience of cooperation on the border of Russia and the EU is seen as an example for other parts of the Russian border. This experience shows that promising models of bilateral interactions can be found at the subregional level.

Keywords: European neighborhood, cross border cooperation, CBC Programs, Russian borderland
1.1.8 Musicking-Geography as Creative Geographic Methodology

Aoife Kavanagh

Maynooth University

In this presentation, I will detail my “musicking-geographer” project methodology, which deploys creative-geographic doings and dialogues (Hawkins, 2013) to explore the co-constitutive processes of music-making and place-making in three Irish small towns. I draw on my professional experience as a musical practitioner, bringing the knowledges accrued though my professional practice to the study of geography and geographic themes. My methodology consists of three strands. Firstly, I developed what I term “musicking ethnographies”, working with a diverse range of musicians from across the amateur-professional continuum to understand their on-the-ground experiences of building local musical practice, and making places. I collaborated with musicians through performance, rehearsals, analysing scores and outputs, and audience experience, resulting in a mixture of creative doing and dialogue, using my own artistic experience as the lens through which to gain insight into the work and experiences of other musicians. Secondly, I worked with local musicians of all ages, musical backgrounds and genres, gathering their stories, memories, experiences and perspectives into “musicking mappings”. This empowering, engaging, novel and creative method to shape the narratives of their places, uncovering challenges they face, and exploring strategies they deploy to overcome them. Lastly, I piloted a collaborative musical composition method, responding to Hawkins’ (2015) discussion of learning and seeing anew as a geographer through artistic media and methods, by delving into an aspect of musical practice I have not worked with before – musical composition. I worked with Shane Hennessy, an Irish composer and guitarist, to compose a short piece for violin and guitar, “An Fiodóir”. I will conclude by reflecting on my experiences overall, and the lessons it might offer to shape and inform creative approaches and collaborative, engaging research experiences for artists and geographers within and beyond the academy.

Keywords: creative, music, place, methodology
1.1.8. Collective critical cartography in the classroom: Co-creating maps as creative pedagogical practice

Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn & students of GG33933 (Geographical Information: Data and Tools) 2018/19

Trinity College Dublin

Creativity is a key feature of the process of learning. This is well-recognised in academic research on geography and education, e.g. Scoffham’s pedagogical note that ‘geography and creativity are fundamentally aligned. Trying to make sense of the world and understanding the forces that act upon it – key geographical endeavours – require us to think creatively’ (2013, p. 372). This paper discusses my experiences co-teaching a module on ‘Geographical Information: Data and Tools’ in which students were instructed in using geographical information systems (GIS) technologies in creative and critical ways. In keeping with Marianna Pavlovskaya’s (2018) description of the transformative potential of critical GIS in teaching, our module empowered students as mapmakers creating individual and collective critical cartography. The paper will outline two examples of the students’ creative and critical ‘doings’: 1) mapping geographies of presence and absence in Google Maps representation of information, and 2) using Census data and StreetView imagery to map urban vacancy. Students’ individual mappings were used to produce collective maps, which were in turn used as pedagogical tools to ground a co-created critical interpretation of geographical information, data, and tools, and the ways in which spatial media produce and are produced by their socio-material contexts (Leszczynski, 2015). The paper grounds the examples of collective critical cartography in the classroom within broader pedagogical literature on creativity and the co-creation of knowledge.

Keywords: creativity, pedagogy, maps, critical GIS
1.1.8. Mapping creatively from ‘outside’ geography

Eoin O'Mahony

School of Geography, UCD

In autumn 2018, the School of Geography and Library Services UCD organised a mapping competition for staff and graduate students across the university. 24 entries were received for the competition with prizes supported by Ordnance Survey Ireland and the university. These two dozen entries came from animal science, engineering, literary scholars and others and all were subsequently exhibited in a public space on the university campus. While the stated intention of the competition and exhibition was to highlight the role that geographic information systems can play in inter-disciplinary research, it drew attention to the multiple ways that people ‘map’ the outcomes of their own research.

This presentation will reflect on the competition and exhibition in UCD in 2018. Entrants were permitted to display one major image of their work in map format and a maximum of 200 words outlining the map. Some found it difficult to conform to the limitations of the competition while others took it as an opportunity to artistically render their own work in a way that their disciplines do not often allow. The presentation will present the range of entrants and put forward the idea that, for most, the map is less understood as an image representing data or a set of concepts and more as an addition to other means of communicating complex ideas. If recent practices of cartographic representation and geography is the “reshaping of disciplinary landscapes” are we, as geographers, ready to reshape what it means to map?

Keywords: GIS, mapping, interdisciplinarity
1.1.8. ‘Understanding our world through Opera: Increasing children’s engagement with climate change through cross-cultural collaboration’

Janne Iren Robberstad\textsuperscript{1} & Daithí Kearney\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, \textsuperscript{2}Dundalk Institute of Technology

The Global Science Opera (GSO) is an EU-funded international, educational project that is transdisciplinary between arts and science, where students, teachers and scientists cooperate. In 2018 the scientific theme was the ocean, sustainability and climate change, and based on the ocean literacy. Hundreds of students participate in creating and performing scenes that were either pre-filmed or live-streamed in a simultaneous premiere on the world-wide stage of the internet. With an RRI-inspired approach, the GSO takes the students seriously as stakeholders in the global challenge called climate change and invite their ideas and opinions into the creation of the opera. This democratic methodology allows students to immerse themselves into a topic and express themselves creatively. Art may speak directly to the heart, not taking detours via words, crossing language barriers; art may help build awareness in both the maker and the viewer helping us understand better both the problem and the solution. This paper critically reflects on One Ocean, a 90 minute long compilation of song, music, dance and acting and the in-depth learning-process of the participants. Many young people are genuinely concerned about their future, and the participants engaged in the issue of ocean-health. In addition to working with sustainability as an overall theme, many of them brought eco-design into the practical process of making sustainable scenography. Climate change – or rather climate reality – is a global challenge, and it will take massive effort and global collaboration to meet this problem.
1.1.9 Innovative forms of tourism as a factor of the rural revival in the Kłodzko region (SW Poland)

Robert Szmytkie, Agnieszka Latocha, Przemysław Tomczak, Dominik Sikorski, Katarzyna Kajdanek, & Paulina Miodońska

University of Wroclaw

Kłodzko region (Sudetes, Poland) is a mountainous area that in the 20th century was a place of substantial political, economic and social changes. After the World War II, there was almost total exchange of local population from German to Polish as a result of changes in political borders. The new Polish settlers were not accustomed to farming in mountain areas, thus they could not adapt to the environmental conditions prevailing in the region. As a result, depopulation and economic decline took place in this area. Only the socio-economic and political changes initiated in Poland after 1989 caused the rural areas of the Kłodzko region to slowly “revive”. One of the forms of the rural revival is the development of tourism, including rural tourism, based on natural and local resources. Many agritourism farms (almost 200) have been created in the studied area. They try to apply various methods to become innovative and competitive in order to attract tourists. The aim of the paper is to show the role and importance of tourism in the revival of the villages in the Kłodzko region. Examples of applications of innovative solutions (ecotourism, educational farms, educational paths, etc.) will be presented, which contributed to the development of tourism and the progressive economic revival of the entire region.

Keywords: rural revival, rural tourism, ecotourism, Kłodzko Land
1.1.9. The Euganean Area In Italy: Critical Reflections On Integrated Strategies To Promote Sustainable Rural Territorial Tourism

Rizzo Luca Simone, Rizzo Raffaela Gabriella

Università di Padova, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

The Euganean Thermal District has become well established over the course of time, even though today it is penalized by the excessive offering of thermal spas. These increasingly take on the connotations of a holiday destination: hotel facilities provide a combination of treatment, prevention, wellness and leisure. In order to study the evolution of the District, it is worthwhile exploring the whole of the rural surrounding area, as the basin forms part of the more dynamic and forward-thinking Regional Park of the Euganean Hills. Our aim is, therefore, to understand if the spa towns – which are now seeking stabilization / revitalization – are territorially complementary with the Park. Via an explorative qualitative case study, we intended to determine whether the Euganean area as a whole demonstrates liveliness and capacity for strategic planning as well as for designing/implementing an integrated policy oriented towards tourist destination building and management (taking into account that in it various forms of niche rural tourism are either beginning to take hold or further developing).

Keywords: Euganean area (Veneto Region, Italy), DMO, rural sustainable territorial tourism
1.1.9. River canoeing and kayaking in Czechia – from “slow” rural leisure activity to commercial form of tourism

Dana Fialová & Jiří Vágner

Charles University, Prague

Outdoor sports and leisure activities are considered a global phenomenon, performed in different natural contexts, and contributing to sustainable local rural development (Melo & Gomes, 2017). Specific sociocultural dimensions and traditions and their commodifying have been almost neglected, especially in the context of the political and social developments of post-communist Central and Eastern Europe. The article tries to explain the role of tradition of whitewater canoeing and kayaking in Czechs’ lifestyle (inspired by Western romanticism) in the past one hundred years. White water sports are not only a part of leisure and tourism activities, but they have also remarkably contributed to top sport achievements, prestige and popularity of Czech(oslovak)ia. The community of „white water boating men“ has been a strong subculture with a specific lifestyle in Czech society and it survived the totalitarian periods of Czech(oslovak) history. Water sport and leisure activities have been closely tied with the tradition of rural second home tourism in Czechia (Vágner, Müller and Fialová, 2011). However, the strong „spirit of traditional watermen“ and “slow” rural leisure character seem to clash with commercial and adventure experience activities on the rivers nowadays. An empirical study based on quantitative and qualitative data on the exploitation of major Czech rivers for water tourism results in a growing concentration, commodisation and internationalisation, also with a variety of negative environmental and social aspects which should be reflected by decision-makers in reasonable regulation and local planning.

Keywords: river tourism; rural tourism; commodisation; Czechia
1.1.9. Experiences of Community-based tourism in rural Romania: chances and challenges

Kinga Xenia, HAVADI-NAGY; Ana ESPINOSA SEGUI

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European and national policies consider tourism as an important tool in rural development, especially as one component of a broad-based plan to improve rural economics. The general opinion of policy makers and academicians consider that Community based tourism (CBT), despite various shortcomings (structural inequalities within communities, complexity of the community, access to control and decision-making processes), has the potential to contribute to the economic, environmental and socio-cultural sustainability of rural regions. This paper focuses on chances and challenges of CBT in Romania. The country has a strong rural character due to the fact that 87% of the total territory is defined as of rural character and around 45% of the total population lives in rural areas. Natural and cultural features ensure a versatile potential for touristic exploitation, but the villages are endangered by several phenomena, like rural exodus, or post-socialist economic and social transformations. Analyzing the experiences of four CBT initiatives (in the villages Viscri, Sâncraiu, Rimetea and Roșia Montană), the survey intended to identify factors of success or failure of this kind of initiatives, emphasizing on the premises for successful CBT projects and on the possible obstacles in starting and developing CBT enterprises. Applying qualitative methodology (interviews, on-site observations, informal discussions) we came to the following major conclusions: on one hand innovative approaches of CBT in rural areas ignited by charismatic leaders with entrepreneurial spirit develop based on the existent social capital, but on the other hand various initiatives are vulnerable due to hampering local municipalities or sustainability issues.

Keywords: community-based tourism, Romania, rural area
1.1.9. Analysis of visitor flows in Hungary using mobile positioning data

Zoltan Kovacs
University of Szeged

The use of tracking technologies in travel and tourism studies has seen rapid development since the early 2000s. Various tracking methods have been elaborated to the study of tourist movements, including mobile positioning data, GPS data, user-generated data such as geolocated tweets from Twitter. The main aim of this study is to measure the spatial and temporal behaviour of spa tourists in Hungary using mobile positioning data. Mobile phone data was provided by one of the major mobile network operators in Hungary. Visitors of five major spa locations were segmented according the country of origin, length of stay, number of visits in nearby tourist centres. Compared with traditional accommodation and survey data, mobile phone based tracking technologies enable us to study tourism more precisely and effectively because the spatial and temporal accuracy of the data are better and the tracking periods are longer. The results enable us to monitor and compare destinations based on data describing actual visits which has great potentials in destination management and marketing.

Keywords: mobile positioning, destination management, big data, tourism, Hungary
1.2.1. Bioclimatic benefits of green areas in a city – Botanical garden in Zagreb

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There are many benefits of green areas in modern cities (social, environmental, climatic…), especially of those that are situated within densely built urban areas. Botanical garden of Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, is placed near the Zagreb city center and it makes a cool island compared to a surrounding build-up area. During summer months the average seasonal temperatures are up to 1.8 °C lower than in surrounding parts of the city and absolute temperatures are even lower. This research deals with an analyses of data measured by automatic data loggers on eight measuring points in Botanical garden and the surrounding area, as well as data measured in meteorological stations in Zagreb (by Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service). Measurements of temperature and relative humidity in Botanical garden have started in May 2018. The goal of a research is to analyze the thermal differences and the differences in bioclimatic conditions between Botanical garden and built-up area. Therefore, bioclimatic indices, as effective temperature and heat index, will be calculated to quantify the favorable thermal features in the Botanical garden, in particular in the warm part of the year when most of visitors spend their free time there. These bioclimatic conditions have auspicious impact on human health especially in the summer months when high temperatures occur.

This work has been supported in part by Croatian Science Foundation under the project UIP-2017-05-9066.

Keywords: bioclimate, green areas, UHI, Zagreb
1.2.1. Valuing Blue Space for Health & Wellbeing: Indoor and Outdoor Perspectives.

Maedhbh McNamara, Ailise Murphy, Fiona Dowler, & Ronan Foley

Maynooth University Department of Geography

There has been an upsurge of recent interest in blue spaces, especially evident in nature-based research associated with the health and wellbeing potential of oceanic, coastal and inland waters. This presentation documents Irish studies that compare indoor and outdoor blue spaces for different user communities and practices. The studies employ qualitative methodologies to enact a form of ‘place capture’ in three different types of blue space. The first study, based at an indoor swimming pool in West Dublin, identifies the benefits and value of swimming as a healthy practice, from three different cohorts of respondents. The second study of a single canal space in the Midlands looks at the benefits identified by mixed regular users, including Park Runners, of the blue-ways alongside the Royal Canal. A third study captured comparative in-situ user-perspectives from two very different blue spaces, canal and beach, in two locations in Central/South Dublin. What emerges from the studies are complex assemblages of identified therapeutic outcomes, reflecting diverse user perspectives from different types of blue space. The accounts reflect the literature in identifying both health-promoting and health-reducing dimensions of blue space experience, as well as specific commonalities and variations in how users explicitly value blue spaces settings. Key themes include access, autonomy, activity and affective response and hint at the potential of qualitatively focused ‘emplaced blue community’ studies to underpin and extend the scope of such research to inform public health policy in Ireland.

Keywords: Bluespace, canals, beaches, wellbeing
1.2.1. Measuring of restorative characteristics of urban green spaces with different natural assets: Case study of Ljubljana

Polajnar Horvat Katarina, Smrekar Aleš, Tiran Jernej

Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Numerous studies have shown that natural environments and urban green spaces tend to be more restorative than built environments. Exposure to restorative natural environments in urban areas contributes to reducing stress, promotes more positive moods, feelings and well-being, helps prevent disease and may facilitate recovery from illness. Among the various known theories explaining restorative environments, the research has been guided by the modified Attention restoration theory, which asserts that people can concentrate better after spending time in nature or looking at scenes of and assumes that environments can counter directed attentional fatigue when the human-environment relationship is characterized by a series of characteristics: fascination, novelty, escape, extension or connectedness and compatibility. In our study we have analysed the perceived restorative characteristics and their relations in a 9 study areas (large urban park, small urban park, neighbourhood green space, urban forest, riverbank green, sport facility, playground, shopping mall and old town). The results show that generally, the differences between various types of green spaces are lower than one might expect with regard to the perceived restorative characteristics. Sport facilities achieved the highest overall score, performing above average in most characteristics. Large urban parks and riverbank greens were also evaluated above average. Presence of water seems to have an additional positive influence on the people's evaluation. Urban forests did not rank the highest which is somewhat surprising, as urban forests are a type of area that is the most similar to a natural environment. The urban population seems to prefer well-maintained, organized and tidy places, although these places are only an artificial representation of nature.

Keywords: restorative environments, urban green spaces, nature
1.2.1. What value is the urban forest? Case study of Ljubljana

Smrekar, Aleš; Polajnar Horvat, Katarina; Tiran, Jernej

Research Centre of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

Go shopping? Or take a walk or jog in the nearest park? More and more urban people usually opt for the second option, and not without reason. There is an abundance of evidence showing numerous health, social and psychological benefits among urban population of spending time in nature. Presented research focuses on nine types of cultural ecosystem services, which are the least understood element of the now widely applied ecosystem services framework. On the other hand nine types of public open spaces were chosen and not limited just to those with an explicit recreational function. The aim of this presentation is to show what kind of cultural ecosystem services are the most popular in urban forests comparable to the other types of public spaces. The research was executed with a survey among 1003 inhabitants of Ljubljana (the capital city of Slovenia), which is an example of a medium-sized European city with a diverse set of urban green spaces. Urban forests rank the highest in recreation and sports, which points to people preferring to recreate in natural environments. On the other hand, urban forests somehow did not perform as well in other types of ecosystem services. The results are somewhat surprising, as urban forests are a type of area that is the most similar to a natural environment. The level of coherence in urban forests is the lowest of all the areas. On the other hand, people feel the most intense feeling of escape in urban forests, which is in line with their high recreational value.

Keywords: cultural ecosystem service, urban forest, public space, recreation
1.2.2. Supporting Women in Geography (SWIG) Panel

Aoife Delaney¹, Oana-Romona Ilovan², Joe Robinson³, & Sandra Karner⁴

¹UCD; ²Babes-Bolyai University ClujNapoca; ³MU, ⁴IFZ
1.2.3. Using machine learning algorithms in Python to explore vacant housing in Dublin

Martin Grehan and Oona Kenny

Dublin Housing Observatory, Dublin City Council

Census 2016 reported that 183,312 homes were vacant across Ireland. The Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan has sought to utilise existing housing to increase supply and a national *Vacant Housing Reuse Strategy* to 2021 was published in July 2018. This included a commitment to establish ‘robust, accurate, consistent and up-to-date data sets on vacancy’. The Census data set is complex, containing hundreds of variables. This makes the data or conclusions drawn from the data often inaccessible to policymakers and the general public. In addition, research presented previously at CIG 2018, by the Dublin Housing Observatory (DHO) indicated that vacant homes are almost impossible to identify using street-survey methods meaning the Census dataset remains a rich source of knowledge on vacancy. Preliminary analysis of the data by the DHO in early 2018 showed that it might be possible to produce a set of indicators for areas with higher levels of long-term vacancy. Here, we demonstrate that novel techniques in machine learning can help analyse Census vacancy data. Using the new dtreeviz module in the open source Python programming language, we present some very simple and intuitive visualisations of this work. A more detailed appraisal of these algorithms and their application to the problem of vacancy will be available later in 2019. However, the current work illustrates the power of innovative open source machine learning algorithms to interpret public datasets visually.
1.2.3. Case study on the Usability of open data in the Dublin Dashboard.

Egess Tiri & Brian Moran

Maynooth University

One of the goals of a smart city in the context of city governance is to use data and technology in order to increase transparency and to inform and engage citizens about the cities performance, its politics and policies. Recently, many big cities around the world are designing and using dashboards as a tool to collect, manage and visualize all the urban data generated by the city, including both machine and human generated data. But, are dashboards really fulfilling their purpose in the context of a smart city? The first step to answering this is to examine the usability of open datasets. ISO Standards defines usability as “the extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction in a specified context of use.”

In this paper we will look at the usability of datasets used in Dublin Dashboard. Previously we checked the datasets related to housing from Housing Department, Planning Department, ESB New connections and CSO Vacant homes datasets. We checked these for: File formats (CSV, PDF, XLS), data structure (unstructured, semi-structured, structured) and their metadata. We used the R statistical language to check for consistency. Following on from this we will look at other datasets used in the Dublin Dashboard under the same criteria.

Keywords: open data, data usability, smart cities, dashboards
1.2.3. Fostering Open Data Literacy and Research through Engagement with City Dashboards

Oliver Dawkins
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In this paper we consider the relationship between the perception of open data maturity across Europe and the practicalities of working with that data. We begin with a review of the recent update report on Open Data Maturity in Europe, with particular reference to the detailed report for the Republic of Ireland. While the report highlights considerable advances in the cause for open data in Ireland, its focus on the national Data.gov.ie portal means that its references to use and usability of data concentrate too narrowly on the characteristics of one particular participant in the wider open data assemblage. In this way it fails to engage with the practical experience of utilising the data.

On the Building City Dashboards project these issues are being addressed through research into the identification of different types of users and their needs. This research then informs the development and testing of our dashboards. Meanwhile we are also engaged in the more mundane, yet crucial, tasks of maintaining, checking, updating, processing and reprocessing Ireland’s open data. This activity allows us to identify and feedback data quality issues to providers. It also enables us to engage with new users, not only through the dashboards, but also through the dissemination of learning materials and guidance through practical workshops on using open data in Ireland. The paper outlines our contribution to a more sustainable ecosystem for open data research by communicating and contributing to the value of that data, and fostering the capacity to use it more effectively.

Keywords: Open Data, Data Literacy, Data Quality, City Dashboards
1.2.3. Open research in Ireland: A researcher’s perspective

Burcin Yazgi Walsh

NCG

Open research is gaining more attention lately in Ireland; especially through the developing European Commission policies around open data and open access. Since open research combines the interrelated concepts of open data, open source software, open methodology, open analysis and open access, the relations can be dynamic and complex as well. The main purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of open research in Ireland by pointing out the existing support mechanisms as well as the existing and foreseeable challenges and missing links. This overview can serve as an introductory guidance for researchers to build their own paths to adapt to the concept. In this paper the question of ‘how connected are each of these open procedures’ will be briefly discussed in order to address the importance of each open procedure and the integration to achieve the ultimate “openness” goal. The outcomes of the paper can be useful for the development of a new mind-set in Ireland and beyond, as well as to support the open research approach from a bottom up perspective.

Keywords: Open research, Ireland
1.2.3. Discussant

Eoin O’Mahony
UCD, Ireland
1.2.4. Bad Neighbourhoods: How external factors can influence the risk of genocide

Cian Keams
University of Limerick

Genocide studies boasts little published research examining external influences and the spread of genocide across borders. The field has remained almost exclusively focused on individual, country-level analysis (Verdeja, 2016). This is peculiar. Even a cursory examination of genocides since 1955 reveals clusters in certain regions. Central Africa has suffered a multitude of genocidal events. The Middle-East, centred around Iraq, and South East Asia also show apparent genocide clusters. Even in regions where countries endured one-off incidents, the victims were often neighbours: Chile and Argentina in South America; El Salvador and Guatamala in Central America. Do these genocidal clusters exist purely due to shared political and social values and constructs that make them naturally more prone to genocidal violence? Or is there another explanation? Do certain macro-level, international factors play a role? Through statistical analysis, this research suggests that certain factors, external to the characteristic set of individual countries, play a role in determining a country’s risk of genocidal violence.

Keywords: Genocide Studies, Risk Assessment
1.2.4. Deep-Mapping Movements of Memory and Meaning in Post-Genocide Rwanda

Giselle E. Connell

NUI Travelling Studentship Scholar, Durham University

The Rwandan genocide has been the subject of much international scholarly debate and discussion, yet the geographies of Rwandan dance performance in attending to the legacies of colonial violence and inter-ethnic conflict, as well as the country’s current search for nation-building and identity formation, is little understood. One aspect of Rwandan public discourse that has been responding to the violence of the country’s past and present as part of national initiatives for cultural development and participation, is the performing arts. This research aims to investigate through situated ethnographic research and creative geographic ‘deep-mapping’ methods, the “theatre of war” (Gregory, 2016) as it exists in Rwandan urban spaces that have been affected by, and transformed through political-geographic conflict. Taking ‘representational’ (Nash, 2000) and ‘affective’ geographies (Massumi, 2015) of the dancing body as the focus of the study, and as a frame of reference, this research seeks to gain an understanding of how the ‘body’ as used in Rwandan dance performance and movement expression, acts as an embodied expression of past and present urban conditions and the contestations over official and state-sanctioned narratives of post-genocide space. Situated at the nexus of creative and political geographies, this research aims to foreground the political efficacy of a choreoscape of creative practice that seeks to engage with the changing politics of Rwandan urban space, without (re)colonizing it.
1.2.4. Genocide and Ecocide in Merauke, West Papua: The Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE)

John E. McDonnell

School of Advanced Study, University of London

Raphael Lemkin’s original concept of genocide was more concerned with the loss of culture - ‘the shrines of the soul of a nation’ – than with physical killing, since it is culture that animates the ‘genos’ in his concept of genocide. This understanding enables us to better understand what is at stake for cultural minorities whose culture is destroyed - the very fabric of their social existence. Subsequently, many indigenous groups around the world present a strong cultural relationship to land that has resulted in the concept of ecocide being utilised within the field of genocide studies, developing the idea that environmental destruction can cause an “ecologically induced genocide” on these groups. In colonised West Papua, the Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate (MIFEE) provides a case study that demonstrates the effects of both cultural and environmental destruction against indigenous peoples. The MIFEE is an Indonesian development project that pledged to “Feed Indonesia, then the world” by converting 1.2 million hectares of forested land and natural ecosystems into crop and fuel plantations. However, the creation of these plantations has resulted in widespread cultural and environmental destruction as the land in Merauke is inhabited by the indigenous Malind Anim. Thus, this paper looks to provide insights into the usefulness of a culturally-centred, ecologically-engaged genocide lens using the case study of the MIFEE, by illuminating what is at stake for the Malind Anim when their culture and land is destroyed.

Keywords: Genocide, Ecocide, West Papua
1.2.5. The revitalization of the Camino Mozárabe in Almería (Spain) – Pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela from the South

Andreas Voth

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Pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela has grown very dynamically in the last two decades. The main route of this European Cultural Itinerary, the Camino Francés, already shows signs of overcrowding, while alternative routes are attracting attention in several regions of Spain and in other European countries. One of the emerging pilgrimage routes is the Camino Mozárabe, the longest route that starts in the southeast corner of Spain, in Almería. The Mozarabic Way is the historic route of pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela, used by Christians called mozárabes and living in the Arab kingdoms in the south of the Iberian Peninsula during the Middle Ages. In Andalusia, between Almería and Granada, the initial stages of the Mozarabic Way to Santiago de Compostela from the south have been recovered and signposted. The revitalization of this medieval pilgrimage route offers opportunities for the enhancement of the rich material and intangible cultural heritage of small rural municipalities. The Mozarabic Way is considered an instrument of territorial cohesion and development with a unifying function in the cooperation between the municipalities, as well as between the different social groups and economic actors. The objective of this contribution is to analyse the recent processes of recovery and increasing use of the renewed historical route and its possible functions in the promotion of local development based on the historical and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Pilgrimage, Camino Mozárabe, Almería

Lucrezia Lopez, Enrico Nicosia, & Rubén C. Lois González

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Visual media productions narrate stories and describe places and locations, lifestyles, customs and practices. In doing so, they can seduce millions of spectators and contribute to the diffusion of different social phenomena, apart from being a tool for promoting natural and cultural environments. Specifically, the filmic language has always been able to narrate the permanence of time and history and still today movies and documentaries project old and new pilgrimage spaces, old and new beliefs and motivations that spectators learn and eventually empathically share. Considering these premises, the intention of the present proposal is to advance new theoretical and methodological opportunities and challenges in studying pilgrimage starting from the cinematic and documentary production.

Until now, cinematic research and pilgrimage has been neglected; for this reason, we select visual productions related to the main European Pilgrimage routes (for instance, the Way of St. James, the Via Francigena and The St. Olav Ways). Since the term cinematic discourse is based on two planes: diegetic (history of the film, narratives and actors) and extra-diegetic (the film as an artistic product of professionals), we opted to characterise cinematographic space through visual cinematographic discourse of the diegetic plane. As a result, we point out and reflect on those pilgrimage patterns produced and transmitted in these productions as new research sources that can assume a true performative value in relation to its geographic reality.

Keywords: Visual media productions; European Pilgrimage routes; cinematographic pilgrimage space
1.2.5. Walking pilgrimages: encountering culture and wellbeing on the path

Richard Scriven

National University of Ireland Galway

Drawing on discussions of walking pilgrimages across Europe, this paper explores experiences of the North Wales Pilgrim’s Way (Taith Pererin Gogledd Cymru). In the context of the considerable growth of these pilgrimages, medieval and (re)invented routes offer natural recreation and cultural heritage spaces to participants, and economic benefit to rural communities. Studies of walking and pilgrimage have highlighted the importance of the journey, rather than the destination, as the site of significance. The performance of walking pilgrimages is valued as a liminal activity enabling participants to forge connections with the natural landscape, other people along the way, and the emotional-spiritual aspects of their lives. By combining accounts of this new route across Wales, I will examine how pilgrimage is experienced as a distinct form of walking which combines an active lifestyle, personal encounters, and natural and cultural heritages. In addition, the paper will discuss the challenges and opportunities of researching these practices.
1.2.6. The Battlefield of Mohacs, the ’Hungarian Kosovo polje’ (1526): The role of Turkish Hill (Törökdomb) in the Hungarian national identity

Pap Norbert & Reményi Péter

This paper addresses issues related to Törökdomb, the memorial place built by the Ottomans on the battlefield after the battle of Mohács, which has perished over time. In this battle, the army lead by Hungarian and Czech King Louis II encountered the troops of Sultan Suleiman I. 12-15 thousand people lost their life in the battle on the Christian side, including the king. The artificial hill was erected in Roman times next to a military road, but it gained special importance as a legendary site only after the battle in 1526, where Sultan Suleiman prayed for victory and watched the battle. The hill has played an important role as a memorial place for several centuries, which has undergone significant changes over time. The köşk was built by the Ottomans was transformed to be a Christian chapel by the Jesuits in 1687. The place was called 'Satoriste' (Serbian 'place of tent'). The modern memorial place of the battle is called Sátorhely (Hungarian 'place of tent'). The interpretation of the place and the battle has changed several times, just like the memorial site of a similarly famous battle between the christians and Ottomans at Kosovo polje, we use as a comparison. Recently discovered findings can reveal much about the social changes of the last 500 years as well as the changing views on the battle and Hungarian identity.

Keywords: Mohacs, Kosovo, identity, memories, Hungary, Serbia
1.2.6. LGBT sports in Europe, identity politics and territorial strategies

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In most European countries, lesbian and gay sports clubs are rare, and their spatial practices indicate a high risk perception and management, in response to variously hostile contexts for LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi, transgender) communities. Their analysis is very revealing about social, cultural and spatial standards and norms in these countries. The creation of alternative sports places, designed or chosen by specific groups in order to challenge the dominantly heterosexual and masculine norm, highlights the violence and the gendered nature of ordinary social and spatial patterns, by setting up different standards, at various scales: creation of secured and temporarily isolated territories, strong local and international networks, high mobility and flexibility, symbolic territorial markers… This paper uses the risk management approach to understand these patterns and strategies: the paradoxical process of marginalization chosen by a group of people in an attempt to reach more safety, but combined with a non-consensual objective of de-marginalization, can be analyzed more broadly as a social, cultural and political marker; whereas the evolution of LGBT sports clubs and tournaments in European countries is quite representative of specific identity politics and territorial strategies.

Keywords: Sports, gender, identity, Europe
1.2.6. Industrial Semiotics: Dominant Versus Formal Identity In An Industrial Town

Peter Kumar

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Reading symbols is one of the strategies to understand the collective identity of a city. The construction of the town of Velenje in socialist Yugoslavia is linked with the coal mining and later home appliances industry. After the fall of communism and independence of Slovenia in 1991, Velenje managed a relatively successful transformation of its industries to the capitalist system. Like many other post-industrial cities, formal identity politics in Velenje implemented ambitious re-imaging strategies to appeal to a variety of external audiences. Our aim was to identify if present-day visible and invisible symbols in the city follow or oppose the formal identity politics. Concurrently, we aimed to understand if industrial semiotics is presented either as something positive or negative. We employed fieldwork with key informants, mapping and photographic survey to identify and interpret material and non-material symbols. We found that industrial past and present is well-represented by industrial symbols and is a matter of pride and collective identity of people. As part of post-industrial development and in the course of forgetting or erasing socialist past, the formal identity politics have tried to invent new identity of the city. Although some local inhabitants have started to adapt to this new identity, we found that urban semiotics does not support it.

Keywords: urban semiotics, local identity, dominant narratives, formal politics
1.2.6. Contesting geopolitical discourses over an essentialized Moldovan identity

Tamás Illés

Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

In the wake of the Ukraine crisis, European post-Soviet space has once again become an object of rivalry and struggle. This context paves the way for ethno-political mobilisation within the multi-ethnic state of the Republic of Moldova. With its enduring frozen-conflict, it comes as no surprise that temptation to play groups off against each other has a long run in this geopolitical zone too. Due to their constant dependency upon remote centres of power, local structures have not been able to become the catalysers of a possible nation-state, compatible with the Westphalian system. The early implementation of nationalising incentives strove to blend premodern regional identity with progressive forms of cultural delineation of ‘us’ and ‘them’, either in the form of Panslavism or pan-Romanian nationalism. On top of that fragmentation, schemes of Sovietized identity-constructs have been established to emphasize the unique character of ‘Moldovanness’. Nevertheless, political turmoil of the 1990s has brought revived nationalisms to the fore, conserving and even deepening age-old cultural tectonics. Under the pressure of all these legacies, cohabitation of diverse cultural groups has led to the cultural splitting of identities. Although the country’s political leadership balances its orientation between the EU and Russia, geopoliticalisation of identity-driven narratives has led to zero-sum approaches. This paper aims to denaturalise these mutually exclusive geopolitical narratives, theorizing a framework of fluidity and in-betweenness for post-Soviet ethnic identities.

Keywords: geopolitics, post-Soviet, Moldova, ethnic identity
1.2.7. Neighbours and neighbourhood as socio-spatial concepts – towards a concept of good neighbourhood

Béla Filep
University of Bern

This paper addresses the question of how to conceptualize “neighbourhood” as a spatial and/or social category and explains its applicability and benefit to scientific analysis and policy. Essentially, I understand neighbourhood as a concept for a sense of belonging defined by shared physical space, in the framework of which people – neighbours – engage in social relations. However, the paper first discusses and critically assesses some examples of how the term has been used by different authors and in the framework of various policies. Second, it outlines two aspects that were relevant with regard to a concept of good neighbourhood that I developed for multicultural border regions of East Central Europe – scale and the quality of neighbourly relations. In the end, I will present the concept and highlight why the "neighbourhood" has been key to framing the improvement of inter-ethnic relations in this politically sensitive context.

Keywords: (Good) neighbourhood, physical space, social relations, East Central Europe,
1.2.7. North, Northernness and the EU’s Northern Dimension in Finnish media

Joni Virkkunen

University of Eastern Finland

Northern Dimensions is one of the well-known regional cooperation initiatives of Finland in the EU. The policy was introduced by PM Paavo Lipponen in the 1990’s with the idea of increasing security and stability in the European North that faced great changes in terms of post-Soviet transition and enlargement of the European Union. The policy aimed to create a joint policy to Russia and to increase profile of Finland, and the North, in the EU where the social, political and natural contexts of the North were considered unfamiliar. After the 2006 renewal, it focused on concrete cooperation in narrowly defined partnerships where all participants – EU, Russia, Norway and Iceland – were formally equal.

During the first years of policy, the Northern Dimension gained lots of publicity in Finnish media. Its strategic approach was praised but, at the same time, criticized of political and territorial incoherence. The paper looks at the EU’s Northern Dimension through the Finnish media. It examines the different, often contradictory, representations of the Northern Dimension and explores the alternative agendas that were proposed for the EU’s regional and territorial frameworks in the North. The paper also reflects the reasons and implication of the media silence that the policy in the aftermath of the 2006 renewal faced. How did the newspaper Helsingin Sanomat present the Northern Dimension and, thus, Finland, EU and Russia as actors of regional cooperation?

Keywords: Media, Northern Dimension, EU, Finland, Russia,
1.2.7. Russian Dimensions of the Northern Dimension: political and media discourse analysis

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Institute of Geography of Russian Academy of Sciences

The interpretation of Russian-Finnish neighbourhood and the discourse about it were changing with time. In the conditions of the deep political crisis in the relations between Russia and EU the “Northern Dimension” (ND) policy initiated by Finland is one of few areas where cooperation continues, though at a more modest level. Some experts are prone to consider ND as a model of cooperation. Others, on the contrary, suppose that the achievements of ND are limited by the general format of cooperation with the EU. The objective of the paper is to analyze the perception of the ND initiative and programme in Russian federal and regional media since 1997 till 2018. ND is always discussed in Russian federal media in the integral context of the relations with the EU. Despite a positive perception of ND, its interpretation and coverage do not reflect its basic idea and key aspects. In 2001-2005 ND was viewed as a new original format for an equal dialogue with the EU and the opportunity for integration. After 2005, such romantic expectations led to disappointment. During the same period, in the mirror of regional media ND has been gradually transformed from the instrument of integration with the EU and regional development into a mean to solve regional and local environmental problems. All in all, despite the lack of common strategic vision of the project’s future, ND provides a unique opportunity to restore the relations between EU and Russia.

Keywords: Northern Dimension discourse neighbourhood
1.2.7. The dynamic theoretical and methodological approaches of the electoral bias, illustrated by the Hungarian case

György Vida

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Geography plays a central role in electoral systems where certain parts of the mandates are distributed in constituencies. In the allocation of mandates among geographic factors, the role of gerrymandering, malapportionment and reactive malapportionment are clear. However, these territorial factors of electoral bias should not only be defined but should be emphasized the interactions in a broader context. So the presentation study deals with two main questions. Firstly, the dynamic interrelations between gerrymandering, malapportionment and reactive malapportionment factor how determining the total electoral bias? On the other hand, what kind of electoral bias can be detected in the Hungarian systems based on the results of the 2014 and 2018 parliamentary elections? So the main goal of this presentation provides a theoretical and methodological overview of the bias in the Hungarian electoral system and its consequences for unequal political representation. The investigation methodology based on the geographic information system, mathematical and statistical methods with the 2014 and 2018 parliamentary elections results. To sum up, as the nature of electoral bias is dynamically changed by society has demographical and voting pattern features, it is expedient to examine the unequal political representation. In addition, based on the results of the 2014 and the 2018 parliamentary elections and the socio-economic data of the 2011 census, the main characteristics of the gerrymandering, malapportionment and reactive malapportionment within the Hungarian electoral bias are highlighted.

Keywords: Electoral geography, electoral bias, interactions, Hungary
1.2.7. Relationships between the voting behaviour, social status- and voting diversity on micro-scale in Budapest

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One of the most important axioms of electoral geography is that votes are distributed unequally in space, and these are influenced by different social and economic processes and patterns. In metropolitan areas, the examination of these nexuses is rather cumbersome, as these areas due to significant population concentration are characterized by rapid transformation and high degree of variation. However, the evolution of statistical applications and queries make it possible to collect and synthesize data on smaller geographical scales, thus, the analysis of micro-scale processes in metropolitan areas is a relevant and current issue. Therefore, the aim of the study is to map socio-economic relations and seek to find relations between social status and voting diversity on micro-scale within Budapest. In the analysis, mathematical-statistical- and GIS methods were applied and the polling station level results of party-lists of the 2014 parliamentary elections were compared with the database of the 2011 census tracts. The results show, that there are significant spatial differences within the Hungarian capital regarding both the socio-economic patterns and electoral geographic patterns, furthermore, correlations can also be detected between them. The diversity analysis shows that in a more diversified area of social structure, the support of the political party will also be more diversified. In contrast to the national results, in Budapest, the supporters of the government party (Fidesz-KDNP, the alliance of Viktor Orbán) are concentrated mostly in areas with high social status.

Keywords: electoral geography, Budapest, micro-scale, voting behaviour
1.2.8. Students mobilities: what are the international issues for French universities?

Es, Maya & Lea de Frémont

University Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne; University Paul Valery - Montpellier 3

University globalization can be assessed using two measures: International rankings and increased flows of students from their country to another. Attracting international students has become a competition between countries. Welcoming students is a real diplomatic, scientific and cultural issue. In this competition, the USA’s model is a reference. Not only do the USA attract nearly 20% of the mobile students, but its universities also rank among the top institutions in the world. We currently observe a high polarization of this mobility: students mostly come from Asia (China or India) and go to Europe or North America. This hierarchy could be undermined. The presence of emerging countries like China, Singapore or Russia in international rankings is increasing. Massive state investments are made in those countries to reverse the current trend. Furthermore, high registration fees are criticized for removing social missions of universities and transforming education into an economic market. French universities consider social missions a priority. France attracts 250,000 students every year, making it the 4th most welcoming country for international students, without being distinguished in international rankings. This attractiveness is owed to other reasons: nearly free registration fees, the francophone community — especially for African students — and cultural soft power. The international influence of the French university model doesn't apply to a few universities but in all of them. Despite this potential, the attractiveness of France is threatened by the increase in registration fees announced by the government.

Keywords: International mobility, University globalization, attractiveness, registration fees
1.2.8. Mapping spatiality of urban activities of foreign students in a middle-size regional center – a case study of Szeged, Hungary

NAGY Gyula

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In the last 30 years the European Union is increasingly promoting educational mobility among member and partner countries enabling students to study abroad. With the support of the EU students can gain valuable knowledge, experience from which they can benefit on the labor market. The related higher education institutions also strengthen their international relations. Several researches proved that the mass presence of foreign students have impact on the local economy and community. In the life of Szeged foreign students have also special importance. A recent Hungarian study found that foreign students have a positive impact on the economy of the examined cities, through their spending they improve the local employment and create jobs. Despite these effects are concentrated in the urban space, mainly in the city center. This offers many urban development potential, but also conflicts, which can appear on various areas of life. The research attempts to understand the motivations and the patterns of consumption, the urban space-use habits. The paper focuses on the opinion and experiences of the foreign students studying or studied in Szeged using survey and interview methods. To observe space-time patterns students were asked to draw mental maps or hand in their position data which was recorded during the time they spent in Szeged. The use of the results could enhance the positive effects of foreign students on the local economy, as well as help to improve the urban image, solve occurring problems thus strengthening significance of Szeged.

The research was supported by the Ministry of Human Capacities, Hungary, grant 20391-3/2018/FEKUSTRAT

Keywords: studentification, erasmus, urban spatiality, student conflicts
1.2.8. A chicken and egg story: what link between mobility behaviors and residential choices of students?

Morhain Chloé, Bouzouina Louafi, & Zoubir Ayman

ENTPE

As a particular social group belonging today to the so called Gen Y & Z or millennials, we know that students housing choice and mobility behavior differ significantly from other typical working adult especially when regarding socioeconomic characteristics, lifestyle, attitudes and preferences. These young adults appear to be leading the trend in term of changing travel and housing behaviour. Some trends confirmed today have been present for several years in the behavior of students: decreasing of car use in favour of alternative modes, variability of travel and housing behaviour, car and home sharing with partial abandon of the private property etc.

It is from these specific behaviours that we chose to study the link between mobility choices and residential behaviour among students. How can residential choices and the way of living affect student mobility behaviours? How the preference for a mode of travel can influence the residential choice?

To answer this question, the materials of the MobiCampus survey will be used. MobiCampus is a study conducted by LAET since 2016, whose object is the users of universitites in the Lyon metropolitan region. This project has the particularity of being a survey with mixed methodologies between qualitative and quantitative. From data collected through 10,000 survey responses and about 60 qualitative interviews, we will present an analysis of this cause-and-effect relationship between mobility and residential choice for the student population.

Keywords: students, mobility, mobility behaviors, residential choices
1.2.8. Security policy risks of European student mobility

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In recent years (2015–2017), the increasing number of terrorist attacks in the European Union has drawn attention to the security risks of migration and integration. In parallel with the decline in the number of illegal migrants, new immigration strategies are highlighted, of which the paper pays special attention to international student mobility. Although it is not possible to find somebody with a student visa among those committed terrorist attacks in Europe, there are still direct and indirect risks to the security policy for international student mobility. In the case of those studying abroad, this includes a threat to the security of educational and social care services, as well as the various ethnocultural and health risks, in addition to the obvious national security risks. In the research, from the perspective of security policy (i.e. political and human security), international student mobility trends of those countries in the Middle East and Africa and their migratory connections with main EU countries of destination are being analysed that are highly affected by terrorism according to the international reports of recent decades. The study identifies the potential security policy risks associated with migration in each direction and evaluates them in the light of both common and member state foreign and border policies in practice.

Keywords: international migration, student mobility, security policy, European Union
1.2.9. Family homelessness in the Dublin Region: using data to better support individual outcomes, service provision and policy planning.

Holly Morrin
Dublin Region Homeless Executive

Since 2014 Ireland has seen an unprecedented growth in the number of families presenting to homeless services, particularly in the Dublin Region. The current housing market presents continued challenges in supporting families at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Indeed, better data is key to communicating the issues and anticipating future challenges and responses for this cohort of families. This research uses administrative data to address previous gaps in knowledge and provide robust quantitative data on trends in family homelessness in the Dublin Region. PASS, the national shared services database for all state funded NGO and local authority homeless services has uniquely allowed for the analysis of data relating to the entire population of families newly experiencing homelessness from January 2016 to December 2018 (n=2,990). Dedicated data collection and analysis has provided valuable insight into the most common causes of family homelessness in the Dublin Region and comprehensive details on rates of progression through homeless services. It produced interesting findings relating to profiles of families experiencing homelessness, specifically highlighting that lone parent, non-Irish nationals and larger families are more susceptible than other family types when compared with the general population. Comprehensive data allows for an interrogation of emerging issues to produce better outcomes for the individuals involved. Detailed findings are passed on to operational and management staff in real time to both plan for services to better support families experiencing homelessness and to assist in developing a regional and national response to the issue of housing supply.

Keywords: Family Homelessness, Service Provision, Policy Response, Dublin Region
1.2.9. Rough sleeping in the Dublin Region: a twelve-year review of the Rough Sleeper Count

Joanne Ahern
Dublin Regional Homeless Executive

Measuring the extent of rough sleeping presents a unique set of challenges given the mobile nature of the population in question, both due to the lack of a fixed residence and the changing composition of the group as they exit and re-enter homelessness. Furthermore, in recent years it has become more apparent that there are different subgroups of people sleeping rough, indeed, the population is not homogenous nor is it static. This paper examines the episodic versus chronic nature of the rough sleeping population and considers the suitability of policies, systems and supports in place which address rough sleeping. While there is no universally prescribed method followed by organisations when enumerating individuals sleeping rough, a point in time street count is common amongst European cities (Gallwey, 2017). In Dublin, a rough sleeper count has been conducted by the DRHE on a bi-annual basis since 2007. This paper reviews the data collected since 2007 via the rough sleeping count and combines it with administrative data provided from PASS, (the national shared services database for all state funded NGO and local authority homeless services) to examines long term trends and trajectories of individual rough sleepers in the Dublin Region.

Keywords: Rough Sleeping, Street Counts, Homelessness, Rooflessness, Dublin Region
2.1.9. Beyond the Capital: Examining homelessness in the West of Ireland

Kathy Reilly

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The number of people experiencing homelessness in Ireland is at crisis level. This sharp rise is reflected in trends globally, and the Irish state’s response to homelessness has been an attempt to adopt a Housing First approach. Given that the responsibility for addressing homelessness in Ireland has been devolved to a series of regions (represented by local authorities, the health service executive (HSE) and NGO service providers, among others) tasked with developing and implementing a series of action plans, the adaptation of a Housing First approach has been less than rigorous. Contextualised by national data, this paper focuses on three regional contexts in Ireland (West, South-West and Mid-West Regions) incorporating a multi-stakeholder perspective drawing together key findings from the ‘Deconstructing Homelessness: Finding a Place for Geography?’ project. The paper considers Irish policy, community service perspectives and the voice of the homeless person. Central to this analysis is an exploration of homelessness as a societal crisis experienced right across Ireland.
1.2.9. A Study of Service Delivery for the Homeless and Hidden Homeless in Portsmouth

Sophie Edwardson & Caroline Day

University of Portsmouth

This paper explores the potential to improve service delivery for the street homeless and hidden homeless in Portsmouth. It unpacks the interplay between the key stakeholders, who shape the landscape of homeless service delivery in the city. Revanchist urbanism which has sought to address homelessness, by dismissing individuals from the social and physical landscape, has incited a requirement for service provision. This paper identifies how the consequential growth of ‘spaces of care’ can be attributed to a ‘civic responsibility’ to assist the homeless, which runs counter to popular generalisations of homelessness as a lifestyle ‘choice’. With consideration of the extensive contributions of the third sector, homeless services in Portsmouth have transcended statutory provision. Nonetheless, homelessness within Portsmouth has persisted. Collaboration between service providers for the benefit of the service user can be stemmed by the environment of competition in which they operate. There is an evident requirement for strategies that correspond with an apparent alleviation of homelessness. However, this paper draws on interviews with key stakeholders who contest the potential of contemporary policy, inclusive of the Homeless Reduction Act 2017 and Universal Credit, to achieve this. It is identified that consultation with the homeless themselves can facilitate an informed understanding of need, which is inherent to purposeful policy and service delivery. Homeless experiences can instil invaluable knowledge within the service user population which could assist others experiencing homelessness. This paper recognises service user activism within the homeless population as a means by which to address the increase of homelessness in Portsmouth.

Keywords: Homelessness, Service delivery, Collaboration, Service user activism
2.1.1 Urban shrinkage: challenge or chance for the ‘European City’?

Marco Bontje

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While dominant contemporary European city debates are about managing increasing growth pressures, and most national and European urban and economic strategies focus on encouraging and facilitating further growth, many European cities face a different reality. Especially in Central, East and South Europe, but also in North and Northwest Europe, urban shrinkage is no exception and may even become the rule in the coming decades. Europe’s population is ageing and slower growth or even shrinkage will eventually spread across most of the continent. Demographic and economic growth increasingly becomes concentrated in city-regions in the top layers of the ‘world city network’. While some shrinking cities manage to return to growth, most shrinking cities have to adapt to longer-term shrinkage or stabilisation at lower levels of population, jobs, amenities and infrastructure.

This paper will explore the possible connections and disconnections between urban shrinkage and the historic and contemporary representations and strategies of the ‘European City’. Cities facing structural shrinkage deserve a more prominent place in the European urban development debate. Shrinkage may be a serious challenge to the idealised ‘European City’, but it may also offer chances to return to that city model, or to create a ‘more European’ City after all in places where development so far maybe was not fitting that urban development ideal. The argument will be supported and illustrated by several examples from shrinking cities across Europe, amongst others from the JPI Urban Europe projects ‘Bright Future for Black Towns’ and ‘3S RECIPE – Smart Shrinkage Solutions’.


Cian O'Callaghan & Cesare Di Feliciantonio

Department of Geography, Trinity College Dublin

In recent years, a narrative about the possibilities of vacant spaces to provide alternative forms of urbanism has gained traction in European cities. In particular, the period following the 2008 crisis has seen an acceleration in these types of activities, while also problematizing assumptions as to their inherently progressive character. In post-crisis cities, alternative social projects in vacant spaces have come into ambivalent tensions with efforts to kick-start urban redevelopment. Some of these visions and alternatives are not able to persist over time, they remain contingent, while others are easily subsumed by capitalist rationality. What makes it possible for some of these visions and projects to resist over time while others are rapidly incorporated in the urban capitalist machine? Building on our research work on Barcelona, Berlin, Dublin and Rome, in this paper we argue that three factors play a central role in determining the possibilities for these initiatives to shape alternative futures, resist over time and go beyond the crisis contingent phase. Firstly, we argue that the lack of an ideological project and the dis-engagement with creating cultural and political hegemony make the initiatives volatile, easily subsumable to capitalist rationality. Secondly, we identify the importance of (immaterial) infrastructures of initiatives in terms of both transnational solidarity and the political, social and territorial embeddedness of local projects. Finally, we argue that the work on the self needed to shape an alternative subjectivity (following Gibson-Graham, 2006) cannot be detached from a continuous work on everyday relations and actions.

Keywords: Urban vacancy; Alternative social projects, Urban Governance, Urban Politics

Lidia Manzo, Lidia, Federico Jardini, Moran Shitrit & Karen Whitaker

Università degli Studi di Milano and Politecnico di Milano (Italy)

The 'right to occupy' vacant and abandoned spaces without property owners’ consent is a crucial contemporary issue of debate. Particularly in Europe, self-managed social centers have claimed a stake in the housing market over the last forty years as agencies through which squatting is promoted as a housing strategy. Existing studies have mainly focused on the political, legal, and socio-economic factors that determine the development of squatter movements and the logics behind. However, the effect of everyday practices on the production of squatted space have been overlooked. This paper looks at the influence of squatting on the re-construction of public life in an Italian urban community. We present the ethnographic study of an enclave in Milan’s Navigli canals: the streets of via Gola, via Pichi, and via Conchetta. Navigli is a rapidly gentrifying neighborhood known for its trendiness, historical casa di ringhiera apartments, upscale cafes, fashion showrooms, luxury offices and hotels, and the recent redevelopment of its inner harbor for EXPO 2015. On the contrary, those streets evoke a very different image of squatter houses, social centers, drug dealers, graffiti, and public protests regarding security issues. Such a stage/backstage dichotomy is quite relevant. On the one hand, it reflects the ways in which such alternative production of public life plays out through everyday interactions and negotiations between squatters, residents, store owners, and other city users. On the other, it highlights the challenges that counter-hegemonic politics pose to Milanese neoliberal urban policies.

Keywords: squatting; gentrification; urban social movements; everyday practices

Debbie Humphry
Kingston University

Access to affordable, secure and safe housing is increasingly challenging in many European cities including Dublin and London, met with substantial academic critique and housing activism. This paper contributes to these critical voices with a paper analyzing a case study of the post-Olympics mixed-tenure East Village in London, UK. The paper examines how social tenants’ experiences are shaped by new forms of neoliberalism embedded into social housing provision. Drawing on allocations policy documents and qualitative interviews with residents, the paper explores housing providers’ management strategies to argue that the East Village case suggests a shift in social housing provision away from patterns of residualisation, as the beneficiaries are more self-reliant tenants rather than those most in housing need. By situating residents’ experiences within wider political discourses of neoliberalism and welfare austerity, this paper explores how far East Village is a special case or indicative of broader trends in UK or European social housing provision. It is argued that the housing provider’s financial responsibilisation and contractual strategies aim to construct tenants with enhanced consumer identities, which works to shift risks from landlord to tenants in the wider context that housing providers themselves face increased financial risks. This paper makes a unique contribution as there is limited research on East Village from the perspective of residents’ lived experiences. The paper will be of interest to scholars on housing, mixed communities, regeneration and Post-Olympics developments.

Keywords: housing; neoliberalism; austerity; regeneration;
2.1.1. “Hemmed in by the New Developments” Root Shock: the physical and mental disturbance experienced by the Pearse Street Community with the regeneration of the Dublin Docklands.

Mary Broe

Geography Department Maynooth University

“Hemmed in by the New Developments” Root Shock: the physical and mental disturbance experienced by the Pearse Street Community with the regeneration of the Dublin Docklands.

Social Psychiatrist Professor Mindy Fullilove developed the concept of root shock when she examined disturbance to people’s mental mazeways as a result of external factors. If these mazeways are disturbed the individual and even whole communities can suffer root shock. “Root shock can follow natural disaster, development induced displacement, war and changes that play out slowly, such as those that accompany gentrification” (Fullilove, 2005). Gentrification is a key factor in the regeneration of Dublin city. One of the main housing policies is to create a ‘social mix’. This social mix through the process of regeneration is envisioned to reduce the social problems of the city. However, for the established working class local communities with high unemployment, low income employment and low educational achievement, if social regeneration is not prioritised locals are concerned their issues will be camouflaged within the education and employment statistics. I will draw on evidence gathered through interviews and individual and community ‘Mazeway Mapping’ to comprehend the phrase ‘Hemmed in by the New Developments’ frequently used by the locals.

Keywords: Regeneration, Gentrification, Social mix, Root shock,
2.1.2. Fostering a global sense of place through video documentary assignments

Krisztina VARRÓ & Bouke VAN GORP

Utrecht University

This paper reflects on the use of video documentary as a form of assessment in a fieldwork assignment inspired by Doreen Massey’s notion of a ‘global sense of place’ in an introductory human geography course at the University College Utrecht in the Netherlands. The main aim of the course is to familiarize students with geographical concepts and thinking by focusing on the question as to how places are being reshaped by globalizing flows and connections. The video documentary has been introduced as a wrap-up exercise and asks students to explore, in a neighbourhood of Utrecht, how external influences and relations to other places have shaped the neighbourhood’s development and identity.

This paper offers a qualitative analysis of students’ logbooks and personal reflections that they submitted, along with the documentary, at the end of the course. Based on this analysis, the paper addresses three issues that have come to stand central, albeit rather separately, to debates on geography education today: the need to nurture geographical relational thinking; attempts to reinvent fieldwork as part of geography curricula through the use of new technologies; and the added value of visual methodologies. It is argued that by creating visual material, students have learnt to reflexively apply geographical knowledge acquired in class; in particular, they have improved their understanding of the situatedness of places within broader scalar relations and have critically engaged with their own and others’ ‘essentialist gaze’.

Keywords: relational perspective, global sense of place, education, video documentary
2.1.2. Reflexivity and Learning on Field Trips in Human Geography

Georgina Perryman
Maynooth University

What do we learn on field trips, and how do we learn it? Fieldwork and field trips are synonymous with Geography in Higher Education. These excursions are proposed to form the most creative and exciting pedagogical styles, interlacing theory and the environment it relates to. Fundamental justifications for field courses have been long established and relevant learning outcomes are expected accordingly. However, the literature reveals that there is a lack of pedagogical reflection by educators using field work and whether it facilitates students’ critical thinking within human geography. Using an empirical case study of a Geography Masters module at Maynooth University, I conducted interviews with students and the lecturer who coordinated it about their experiences of being in Dublin to learn about its urban and cultural landscape. It was the case that most students had only been on a field trip for physical geography until this point, and students found it beneficial to their learning experience. Benefits included being in the field itself, doing student presentations in the field, locating their education in the city, and walking as a class practice. However, some challenges were also identified by both students and the lecturer regarding class size, student engagement, and conducting field trips in a way that is empathetic with the areas and people being visited. The paper finishes with some suggestions for local field courses in human geography, and a call for further pedagogical reflections on field course teaching within the discipline.

Keywords: Field Trip, Pedagogy, Walking, Reflection
2.1.2. Geographers for Geography – learning by doing

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Education of (future) geography teachers is very important not only because of the knowledge they will acquire but also because of the empathy/sensibility they will transfer to their students in order to encourage them for all spectrum of different issues/problems. There is no doubt teachers nowadays play an important role especially since students face different challenges in the process of obtaining different information. Distinguishing the real world vs. virtual is becoming very important because there is an enormous difference between the reality and insubstantiality. To inspire the curiosity among young people towards learning from the real world is one of the goals all Geography teachers are trying to achieve.

Department of Geography on the University of Zadar in conjunction with Croatian Geographical society – Zadar is engaging geography students in different activities with the aim of enhancing the level of geographical literacy. Among numerous activities such as field trips, lectures, seminars, workshops, for the purpose of this paper several will be analysed. One of them is called Small geographers, monthly workshops for primary school students in Zadar County. Workshops are being organised in the Main city library and its branches so more children can be involved. All those who register online can participate and Geography teachers and students voluntary prepare diverse workshops. So far they were dealing with different topic-and motive-related content such as how to recycle and why, what is the shape of planet Earth, karst modelling, water pollution, mapmaking, etc. Each topic is related to everyday life and includes active learning by doing.

Keywords: Geography, education, student, teacher
2.1.2. Geographical and Environmental Education in Russia: Experience and Prospects

Nina N. Alekseeva & Marine A. Arshinova

Lomonosov Moscow State University

The geography was taught in Russia since the turn of the 17-18th centuries. In the late 19th century the geographical science made a progress at higher educational institutions of the country. In 1884 the first department of geography, and in 1938 the geographical faculty were organized at the Moscow University. The Russian university geography is notable for its classical traditions, high scientific level of the faculty and a wide range of specializations. Academic and professional training and field work rank high in curricula, the role of geoinformation technologies, analytical and other research methods has grown substantially.

Since the 1990-s Russia has an established system of higher environmental education. Undergraduate training in "Ecology and Nature Management" is provided by 268 and postgraduate courses by 92 classical universities of the Russian Federation. The modern system of geographical and environmental education has to address the dynamic knowledge and skills applicable in different spheres of professional activities. All Federal state standards of the higher education in Russia impose the obligatory studying of a discipline which includes basic knowledge in environment protection and sustainable development.

The mission of geographical and environmental education is unique – it represents an important element of socialization and ecological education of youth, providing professional competences and preparing students for their future role in society. The future status of university geography and ecology in Russia will depend on its adaptation to changing social and economic situation and requirements of labor market and also to the development of new scientific branches and educational technologies.

Keywords: university geography, professional training, higher environmental education, educational technologies
2.1.2. Teaching gender and geography in higher education in Europe in the context of decreasing education budgets

Joos Droogleever Fortuijn,

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In their seminal article ‘On not excluding half of the human in human geography’, Janice Monk and Susan Hanson outline two different strategies to incorporate feminist perspectives into the discipline of geography: a strategy in which feminist geography develops as a specialization with separate feminist geography elective courses, and a strategy in which feminist perspectives are integrated in core geography teaching. They argue that the first – separation – strategy is “necessary but not sufficient”. They favour the second – integration – strategy. “Only in this way, we believe, can geography realize the promise of the profound social change that would be wrought by eliminating sexism” (Monk and Hanson 1982, 11).

Since the 1980s many European universities offer specialist, usually elective, courses in the field of gender and geography, in line with the separation strategy. Such courses, however, have a vulnerable position in geography curricula, partly because of resistance in a male-dominated context of geography teaching at universities, partly because of decreasing budgets for higher education in European countries, resulting in dissolution of elective courses.

This presentation reports on the different strategies of feminist geographers in the Netherlands in teaching gender and geography in higher education and demonstrates how a strategy of separation is replaced by a strategy of integration.

Keywords: geography teaching, gender, teaching strategies
2.1.3. Between Use and Discard: Mapping the middle ground of independent ICT maintenance and repair around the world

Josh Lepawsky, Ramzy Kahhat, Josh Goldstein, & Brittany McCrigler

Memorial University

Maintenance and repair (M&R) are on the agenda of an emerging literature that cuts across several fields in geography and beyond. It is argued that M&R practices, broadly conceived, offer possible lessons for living in a world "altered beyond return (though not necessarily beyond repair)" (Jackson, 2014: 221-222). Our presentation discusses preliminary work that is part of a larger project examining the maintenance and repair of information and communication technologies (ICT M&R) as questions of economic, ecological, and social significance. Here, we draw on a large sample of data about users of iFixit’s online repair manuals. We use these data to map what Borg (2007: 2) calls technology’s middle ground — those ambiguous spaces between production and consumption in which people maintain and repair devices they may neither make nor necessarily own. Our mapping of this activity points to unanticipated geographic patterning, both regionally and globally. City population size, for example, is only weakly associated with the number of iFixit users present in cities. Our preliminary results also suggest fruitful directions for deeper analysis and research into both pragmatic questions about ICT M&R (such as its social, economic and environmental significance), as well as more speculative questions about how and why the fates of ICT between use and discard stand in for dreams of technological futurity and nightmares of social and environmental breakdown.

Keywords: maintenance, repair, ICT
2.1.3. The poetry of repair

Gigi Marks

Independent poet and scholar, New York

In a life of attachment, repair can be seen as an essential category of work in resistance to economies of abandonment that value new elements or stable elements or replaceable elements. When intimacy is foundational, we can trace vulnerabilities, fragilities, and allow the space for care and attention, for the work of maintenance and the practices that repair the shattering of material lives, and support endurance and survival. Thinking about repair as an integral part of attachment, what is also revealed is what cannot be fixed, what might show up in the spaces of care but resist efforts of restoration.

In the spaces of attachment, poetry can become a practice that reveals details and intricacies of repair by emphasizing rhythms, durations, the time and season that are fundamental to maintenance, for example. In this case, my examples include a series of poems belonging to daily life, each poem concerning what may be revealed as fragile, what is broken or in ruin, and what mending becomes, within the space of family and familiar landscape, across and in seasons. The poems, moving from the materials of the body, to the surrounding places that hold them, offer opportunity to examine how the practice of poetry can reveal what might otherwise be difficult to reveal and what might remain hidden. As we sense more deeply, through this practice, into the acts of care, maintenance and repair become acts also of resistance to the distancing of vulnerabilities and the abandonment of the broken and/or dispossessed.
2.1.3. Elements of place name restoration: repair and replenishment in language

Sophie Brown

SUNY ESF, New York, USA

This paper explores the terrain of place name restoration, as a reparative act, inspired and informed by my particular toponymic research in the Haudenosaunee territory of upstate New York and the surrounding landscape. In place name restoration, especially in indigenous territory, layers of place, language, and culture are actively complicated; as place names survive, evolve, and resist forces of colonialist erasure, violence, and distortion, these elements of place name restoration can become critically obscured. This paper proposes a visualization of these elements and charts their possible relationships. Stemming from theoretical and material engagement with indigenous place names, such visualization clarifies the components of place name restoration – mapping; linguistic analysis; evaluation of language authenticity and authorship; consideration of syntactic meaning and contextuality in landscape; and engagement with the processes of repair and restitution. This discussion and its emerging ethos works to acknowledge and support place name restoration work in contexts of settler-colonialist suppression; it also aims to create a dynamic framework for future geolinguistic projects, on both large and continuing scales.
2.1.3. My Square Mile, Mapping the history of Repair and Maintenance business in Bristol

Teresa Dillon & Carmela Pietrangleo

University of the West of England, Bristol, UK

My Square Mile is a pilot study into the history of repair and maintenance businesses in a square mile around Bedminster, Bristol. The project maps changes in businesses that deal with repair and maintenance from 1938 to 2018.

Drawing for example on archival data, fire insurance plans and trade directories, the findings indicate a significant decrease in businesses dealing with the repair and maintenance of clothes, boots and shoes. As bicycle repair and metal work businesses (blacksmith, smelters and scrap merchants) disappear, the number of electrical repair businesses actually increases. This is reflected in part by the number of high street stores now dealing with basic mobile phones fixes and upgrades, as well as changes in consumption patterns with declines in radio, TV and video repair being the most significant, and the increase in general domestic appliances, such as washing machines and dishwashers increasing post 1958. The distribution of businesses also reflects changes in neighborhood centers’ such as Totterdown and Bedminster.

The findings illustrate not just changes in the types of repair business, but where they were situated. From this we can begin to infer how proximity, accessibility and the visibility of businesses dealing with the repair and maintenance of goods play an important role in understanding how we value materials. The presence of such business practices also addresses, more broadly, how we may achieve UN sustainable goals relating to responsible consumption and production and viable cities.
2.1.4. Bordescaping the island: the Euro-Caribbean border of Saint-Martin/Sint Marteen as a tourism attraction

Elena dell'Agnese
Università di Milano-Bicocca

Saint Martin is a small Caribbean island, which, since colonial times, has been politically divided between a French part (Saint-Martin) and a Dutch part (Sint Maarten). However, the border is not demarcated and, given the substantial ethnic and cultural homogeneity of the island, it is essentially invisible. The vast majority of the island's population is in fact of African-American origin, and the most common language is English. Nevertheless, the tourist branding of Saint Martin, specifically oriented to the US market, focuses on its political division in order to distinguish the island from the others in the region. Discourse analysis of the tourist literature indicates two main strategies: first, in websites and other tourist materials, the division is continuously called up, through the regular use of the double name (St. Martin/Sint Maarten). Secondly, the European influence on the two parts of the island is enhanced through references to the cultural landscape, cuisine, language, to emphasize the 'uniqueness' of the island and its dual culture. Visual analysis of cartographic representations of the island offers similar results: in tourist maps, the most eye-catching feature of the island – along with the usual icons of tourism, such as bathing beauties and sailing boats – is the international boundary bisecting the land. In this way, the boundary - despite its immaterial nature - is promoted as a symbolic sign of diversity, an element emphasized to give a distinctive flavour to the island and make it different from the many other "exotic paradises" of the Caribbean Sea.

Keywords: divided island, island tourism, post-colonial tourism
2.1.4. Potentials, perspectives and challenges in tourism development on Croatian islands – differentiation and classification of islands according to their complex geographies

Josip Faričić1, Anica Čuka2, & Ante Blaće3

1 PhD Josip Faričić, full professor, Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Croatia; 2 PhD Anica Čuka, associate professor, Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Croatia; 3 PhD Ante Blaće, assistant professor, Department of Geography, University of Zadar, Croatia

According to many international classifications, at the global scale Croatian islands could be classified as small. The biggest among them is Cres with total area of 405.7 sq km and the most populated island is Krk with 19,383 inhabitants (according to 2011 census). Islands make up only 5.8% of the total land surface area of the Republic of Croatia, but they accounted for 18.4% of all tourist arrivals and 24.1% of overnight stays in 2017, according to data on tourist trends for the whole country.

Even though Croatian islands have similar natural resources and socio-historical development, there are huge differences among islands based on their geographical position, vicinity to the mainland, population number, distribution of settlements and traffic connection with the mainland. All mentioned factors influence tourist development and make difference in recognizing their tourist potential and perspective. The seasonality of the tourism has impact on the organization of everyday life of islanders but it also makes pressure on sensitive islands’ infrastructure, landscape and islands’ and surrounding sea water environment.

The authors researched the social processes on islands caused by tourism and housing, and their influence on changing the island landscapes. They analysed changes in populations and tourist numbers in the last few decades, with a special emphasis on typology of islands taking in consideration mentioned differences among them.

Keywords: Croatian islands, tourism development, islands’ landscape
2.1.4. Climate Change and environmental risk: a global problem. The archipelagos of Svalbard and Kiribati

Stefania Palmentieri

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The Special Report on Global Warming, approved in 2018 by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), with more than 6,000 scientific references and the contribution of thousands of experts from governments around the world, confirmed the global dimension of the problem related to climate change, produced by human activities, which disrupts ecosystems, landscapes and economies of all continents and has, therefore, stressed the need to limit the warming of the planet within 1.5 °C.

The thawing of the permafrost, the melting of the ice in the polar regions, the consequent rise of the average sea level (19 cm from 1901 to 2010) and the alteration of the degree of salinity, represent issues that would require coordinated solutions at an International level, hindered, however, by the non-total agreement on sustainability objectives among many industrialised countries which, fearing an impact on their productivity, do not adopt the protocols relating to the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. Starting from the global dimension of the problem, this paper will examine two regions placed in "extreme" latitudes (the Svalbard archipelago, at about 78°N and Kiribati archipelago, at 1°N). Two very different contexts that, in various ways, must deal with the criticalities linked to climate change. It will be seen, for instance, that the rise in permafrost temperatures generates, in the European case under consideration, the thawing and, consequently, landslide, with the consequent increase in the level of risk for the population. The alteration of the sea temperature also endangers the survival of certain activities, such as cod fishing, one of the main items of the Norwegian economy.

In Kiribati, however, the progressive and unstoppable rise of the ocean level, provokes, during the high tide phases, the flooding of roads and villages, making life very difficult for the majority of its 110,000 inhabitants. Although tourism is a business that is accompanied by traditional activities and contributes to improving the quality of life, the rate of emigration is quite substantial, especially towards New Zealand. It is calculated that, if the rise of the oceans is not arrested, most of the islands of this archipelago will disappear within the next fifty years. Nevertheless, in the international debate, there is still optimism, based on the awareness that it is possible to take back the average temperature of the planet to pre-industrial levels. In fact, many countries have respected the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which contemplates the provision – by 2020 – of 100 billion dollars per year, to be allocated to the needs of developing countries, in a context of mitigation actions, in the perception that the next few years will be crucial, especially to reduce CO2 emissions. The challenge has no precedent cases and will not be won only by technology or economy. We need a better governance to obtain a deeper understanding of system transformations and motivation for change. And we need to prepare ourselves for the impacts and losses that can no longer be avoided, satisfying the needs of the people most at risk.
2.1.4. Islandness in winter. A visual approach

Arturo Gallia

Università Roma Tre

As we know, islands - and small islands in particular – main economic activity is sea tourism. The stereotyped image is linked to Sea, Sun, Sand model. But, what when tourism sleeps during winter? How change the image of the islands during the months without tourism activities? How is it depicted in social media? The speech would to highlight how Italian small islands’ images are during winter. In special, the aim is to understand how tourism impacts more and more on non-touristic image of those islands, despite it there is not. The analysis will be on printed photographic works and on Instagram and Flickr images about Italian small islands.

Keywords: social media, winter, perception
2.1.4. Small Islands and Fishing Tourism in the Mediterranean: an overview on challenges and opportunities

Stefano Malatesta
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Focusing on the Mediterranean Basin and starting by a review of projects, plans and programmes, the abstract gives an overview on fishing tourism as a potential strategy to improve transnational cooperation, to promote the protection of marine and coastal areas and to tackle marginalization of small islands’ cultures and economies. Small-scale fishery is a heritage of Mediterranean islands and serve as potential example of sustainable human-environmental interactions. Supporting and empowering its unique practices must be a key-priority of the European strategy for the Mediterranean, where coastal attractiveness determines the success of seasonal mass tourism: WTO forecasts numbers growing to 264 million tourists by 2030.

Archipelagic regions share a common set of challenges related to tourism:
- The seasonality of flows.
- The lack of integration among environmental policies and tourism.
- The disconnect between the local knowledge of practitioners and the scientific knowledge of experts.

The challenge of a sustainable maritime management is too large for any country to handle effectively on its own, therefore regulating fishing needs a transnational perspective. Moreover, capitalising small island fishing tourism may be a step in the transition from a Blue Growth Strategy to the European 2020 Strategy based on cooperation among territories; and small-scale initiatives may act as tools in the integration among local policies and the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.
2.1.5 Spatial inequalities of rural development in the Alpujarra, an emerging tourism destination in southern Spain

Andreas Voth,

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Rural areas in Europe show a great diversity of development approaches and their respective socio-economic impacts. Many mountain areas face special challenges and very complex structural changes, which is why they seek new perspectives in the protection and enhancement of their rich natural and cultural heritage and the promotion of tourism. A growing number of rural counties and municipalities highlight their tourism potential. Initiatives at several administrative levels aim to activate and support processes of valorization of the endogenous resources and an economic diversification, with differing success and generally without reducing internal spatial inequalities of rural areas. In the Alpujarra, a mountainous area on the southern slopes of the Sierra Nevada in Andalusia, the effects of rural development initiatives and tourism development show significant imbalances.

The objective of this contribution is to analyse the spatial inequalities in the emerging tourism destination of the Alpujarra related to structural differences and recent processes of rural development that shape the image, multiple definitions and current search for new opportunities. The potentials, development approaches and experiences in the construction of a tourist destination are considered from the perspective of various local actors and institutions. The focus is on the emergence and improvement of cooperation structures. Building spatial networks can help to overcome imbalances in rural development and contribute to a better coordinated growth of a tourism destination that permits the participation of small rural communities.

Keywords: Rural development, tourism, Alpujarra
2.1.5. Analysis of rurality and resilience in Romania by a quantitative approach

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Romanian rural territories are characterized by small farms grouped, due to their modest land capital endowment, predominately in the clusters of semi-subsistence and subsistence enterprises which are strongly sensitive and dependent to the payments and financial subsidies disbursed by the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy. Lots of researches in a quantitative framework of study have sought to define a clear and unique concept of rurality and its quantitative assessment. In the same time, very interesting has been to define the resilience of rural areas able to stimulate a cohesive reaction fruitful in reducing the socio-economic marginalization in rural territories. The core purpose of this study was to assess by the Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) an index of rurality estimating also if rural areas have been able to be resilient in halting their socio-economic marginalization assessing the role and function of financial subsidies allocated by the Common Agricultural Policy towards rural areas. In this paper with the purpose to assess an index of rurality in Romanian countryside it has used the quantitative dataset published by the European Union in its annual survey Farm Accountancy Data Network since 2007 to 2017 and other direct statistical sources. Findings have pointed out as the PLS-SEM has been adequate in estimating the index of rurality and the cause effect-relationships in all investigated Romanian counties. Furthermore, research outcomes have pointed out in the framework of resilience the role of financial subsidies allocated by the European Union, predominately in the first pillar, in reducing the socio-economic marginalization.

Keywords: rural development, Common Agricultural Policy, FADN, rural territories
2.1.5. Culture Based Development: Case Of Rural Latvia

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The research of cultural environment development in the sustainable and balanced development context of Latvia was started by National Research Program EKOSOC LV 2014 – 2018 and funded by the Government of Latvia. The next cycle of National Research Programme 2018-2021 " The Heritage of Latvia and Future Challenges to the Sustainability of the State " will focus on cultural resources based development potential of Latvian regions, by analysing cultural strengths, challenges and opportunities.

The scientific literature, over the last decades, has focused on locally designed strategies aimed at promoting the growth of local economies, identifying and using local natural, cultural and other resources in a new, innovative way. European experience shows that creating a successful place-based development is a long-term process that requires a clear local economic strategy, strong local institutions and an emphasis on innovation.

Local case studies provide a deeper insight into culture-based development practices, reveal various strategies not only to create new economic activities that raise the quality of life of households, but also to restore and strengthen the local community up to the targeted place making. They can serve as examples of good practice for residents of other regions not as literally replicable social and economic practices, but as an encouragement for identifying and innovating local cultural resources, although these practices are often not accepted and supported institutionally. Study gives a deeper insight into culture-led development practices to contribute to a better living environment and sustainability in the rural areas of Latvia.

Keywords: cultural practices, culture-led development strategies
2.1.5. Evaluation of High Nature Value Farmland in the context of Rural Development Programme

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High Nature Value Farmlands (HNV) are defined as those areas where agriculture is a major or dominant land use and where that agriculture supports, or is associated with, high species and habitat diversity and/or the presence of species requiring conservation (Andersen et al., 2003). The aim of this research is the evaluation many factors in localities like management, changes, development, territorial and social impacts in context of Rural Development Programme (RDP). These localities represent the type 2 of HNV – farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements. The development of landscape depending on the management intensity and the contribution of subsidies from the Rural Development Programme is evaluate. Our research runs in 40 randomly selected localities in Slovakia that are supported through RDP or non-supported localities. They were selected for detailed monitoring of the impact of agri-environmental measures, based on the records of the field survey. The results have shown some correlation between management intensity, diversity of landscape structure, size of parcel and subsidies. In addition, we can conclude that RDP subsidies help to slow down or to halt the negative trend of marginalization and abandonment of HNV farmland.


Keywords: agricultural landscape, high nature value, management
2.1.5. Civic budgeting as a tool for, or emanation of better place: Evidence from rural Poland

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The main purpose of the research is to address the real, operational context of the civic budgeting. It is argued that civic budgeting might be a tool useful for development various ideas at local level including social justice, civil society, human capital, information society, or sustainable development. Using set of quantitative methods (principal component analysis and regression analysis) we tried to define the real motives of employing civic budgeting by local authorities. The question is about significance of mentioned ideas like social justice, civil society, human capital, information society, and sustainable development for employing civic budgeting. It might be hypothesize that, for example, the willingness to employ civic budgeting in local policy might be higher when social justice is achieved to a greater extent (civic budgeting as an emanation of social justice). In contrary, following hypothesis should be stated: lack of social justice positively influence the willingness to employ civic budgeting (civic budgeting as a tool for social justice). To address mentioned question we investigated all rural communes employing civic budgeting in Poland, in 2018.

Keywords: civic budgeting; rural development; local policy
2.1.6. Marginality in Europe - Where, Why and When

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Europe compared to the rest of the world is considered to be on the more developed side and as it is often observed from European perspective also very central. However, Europe is very diverse from many aspects including economic conditions and social wellbeing. There are nations and regions far below the European average that certainly can be considered as marginal. We intend to present the theoretical framework of geographical marginality within European context and to use some statistical data as well as typical newspaper reports showing different kinds of marginality that can be considered as geographical.

Keywords: geographical marginality, Europe
2.1.6. Revival of the marginal region. Economic development in rural areas of the Kłodzko region (Sudetes, Poland)

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University of Wroclaw

During the post-war period the area of Kłodzko region (Sudetes, Poland) was a subject of considerable depopulation processes, which resulted in partial or total depopulation of peripheral villages. A decline of non-agricultural forms of the business activity, mainly tourism and industry, which were common here before 1945, was one of the main causes of the depopulation in rural areas. Therefore, the Sudetes, and in particular Kłodzko region, due to the processes taking place and the marginal position of the region, were classified as problem areas, despite various attempts to activate them. In recent years, however, slight increases in population number and in the entrepreneurship in rural areas have been noticed and, besides locally progressing depopulation, processes indicating ‘revival’ of certain villages have emerged. This situation is a result mainly of an influx of new residents, mainly from urban areas. Population inflow is contributing not only to a growth of the population or transformation of population structures, but also to the development of entrepreneurship (mainly in the tourism sector). New residents usually run own businesses, contributing to transformation of the functional character of many villages. The aim of the paper is to present the impact of the development of entrepreneurship, especially tourism, on the economic revival of the marginal region.

Keywords: Kłodzko Land, marginal region, rural revival, entrepreneurship, tourism
2.1.6. Spatial, economic and social marginalization of rural areas in the Polish-Czech transborder region

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Polish-Czech border region represents characteristic symptoms of peripherization and even marginalization in economic, demographic and social meaning. One of the most characteristic phenomena is the progressing depopulation of areas with poorer communication accessibility and difficult farming conditions in mountain areas. In many places this process has led to an extensive depopulation of rural areas and small towns, and in some cases to the disappearance of entire villages. In the economic and geographical literature, the phenomenon of disappearance of rural settlements ("shrinking") is defined as the concept of spiral of negative development. Policies focusing on counteracting these processes based on stimulating economic growth through permanent development subsidies do not bring the expected results. One of the solutions is to develop adaptation to fit the changes - the search for new features and functions of depopulated areas (i.e. tourism, recreation, eco-agriculture, expansion of second homes and the concentration of development in selected localities – key villages).

The aim of the study is to discuss the problem of economic decrease and depopulation of Polish-Czech transborder region and its landscape, spatial and functional consequences. The paper tries to identify the main causes and phases of depopulation process, and to present spatial diversification of its scale and extent. It evaluates also the new trends within the depopulated areas and their threats, as well as possibilities to counteract depopulation and its consequences. It also discusses the effectiveness of local and regional policies for the development of peripheral areas based on various forms of external support.

Keywords: rural areas, depopulation, shrinking villages, transborder region
2.1.6. Urban Planning, Local Development and Marginalization in Cluj-Napoca, Romania

(a) Oana-Ramona ILOVAN, (b) Xénia Kinga HAVADI-NAGY, (c) Silviu MEDEŞAN, (d) Emanuel-Cristian ADOREAN

We discuss the structural inequalities characterising the power relations in post-socialist Romania (still in transition from political/ideological and economic perspectives: from totalitarianism to democracy, from state socialism to capitalism) and their impact on urban planning and sustainable development. Because marginality is diverse, we assess the role of certain marginal groups, relevant in Cluj-Napoca (regular citizens, NGOs, associations, and women) and how marginality evolves in this regional centre, with the largest catchment area in Transylvania, considered the heart of civic activism in Romania. Grassroots initiatives in Cluj-Napoca, situated usually outside the mainstream discourse and practice of urban planning (defined by local authorities and main economic actors), experience lack of appropriate support from the public administration and hence marginalisation. We explored the factors influencing this deficient collaboration in the context in which the public administration seemingly makes efforts to become visible (i.e. Centre for Innovation and Civic Imagination) and involves citizens in urban planning, using innovative fashionable tools (e.g. participatory budgeting processes and e-planning). Our research also explores the role of female and male leadership (either from the public administration or the civil society) in urban planning. The results of the qualitative analysis (based on participant observation, sociological survey, semi-structured interviews, and public policy analysis – discourse and practice) show (a) that exclusion manifests in the case of women’s (not)participating at the decision-making process, despite their active involvement in grassroots local development initiatives and (b) that the local authorities appropriate some discourses of the civil society instrumentalising them for their own political interest.

Keywords: grassroots, leadership, civil society, gender
2.1.7. Factualizing the Central-Asian corridor of the Belt and Road initiative

Anton Bendarzsevszkij

PAIGEO

Since the announcement of the One Belt One Road project (or as later called, the Belt and Road Initiative, BRI) – Chinese initiative to connect Europe and Asia, based on the narrative of the historical Silk Road – China has declared the start of several hundred projects connected to the BRI. The Chinese Development Bank has allocated about $ 900 billion to the initiative’s projects. The BRI may seem a little to conceptual and distant, but could prove very important for Central-Eastern Europe, and the rest of Europe as well. Several economic corridors planned by the BRI could enter Europe from North-East, East or through the ports of Italy and Greece. During the project, started by the Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation, we would like to research in details the economic corridors of Belt and Road Initiative designated by China. In 2018 we have started the research project with the Central-Asian economic corridor, which is an operating trade route, connecting Western China to Europe through Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus. During the field research phase through July to September, our researchers have visited main trade companies, logistic hubs, railways companies and free trade zones in China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus and Poland.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, BRI, New Silk Road, One Belt One Road, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, economic corridor, logistics, railway
2.1.7. Russian-Chinese cooperation in the context of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

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Institute of Geography RAS

The political reversal in the East contributed to development of foreign economic relations with the countries of the Asia-Pacific Region, primarily with China. Russia offered its strong support for Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). At the same time, despite some successes, cross-border interactions with China remain asymmetric. Sparsely populated eastern regions of Russia are serving in its traditional role as a «raw material appendix» of neighboring Chinese provinces. Although the way of the realization of the Initiative remains unclear, it causes both excessive expectations and fears in neighboring countries. BRI is an institutional and discursive challenge for Russia, which will determine the ways of combining the interests of the two countries, including the border area. Authors examine the attitude of Russian society to Russian-Chinese relations and megaproject BRI. Based on methods of critical geopolitics authors examined the discourse of Russian political leadership, the expert and the scientific discourses about the development of Russian-Chinese relations as well as the mass representation about China. Authors analyzed: 1) databases on the official and expert discourses comprising more than 300 documents – speeches, statements and interviews of Russian officials; 2) about 1800 publications in the daily “Nezavisimaya Gazeta” for 2012-2017; 3) the most often quoted monographs and academic papers about the place of Russia in Chinese Silk Road project.

Keywords: China, Russia, Russian-Chinese relations, Belt and Road Initiative, discourse, border regions
2.1.7. The “Iron Silk Road” – new dimensions of economic relations between China and Europe

Borosnyay-Miklós, Katalin

Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation

China Railway Express, the container trains running between China and Europe, is intended to deepen the commercial relations and since the beginning of the Belt and Road Initiative, the number of freight trains grew intensively year on year. The organisation of the Europe-bound rail transport has many levels in China. The Chinese government has made a brand and a five years development plan for the cargo trains, a committee of stakeholders coordinates the improvement of logistic services, while platform companies link together the customers and operators of the supply chain. The spatial distribution of the cargo train network is well organised in China, the main bottleneck is the transfer of containers between the broad- and standard-gauge railway systems. Further problem is the imbalance of east- and westbound traffic as well as logistics of empty containers. The rail freight transport toward Europe is subsidised by the Chinese government as a mean for boosting local economy. It is part of the strategy aimed at reducing the gap in economic development between western and eastern part of the country, and to link the landlocked western regions directly to the international market. Subsidies might be discontinued after 2020-2022, the improvement trends in the following years will be vital in order to increase competitiveness and make the system economically viable on the transportation market. The presentation would like to assess the current development of EU-China rail freight transport relations, its prospects and the consequences of this process on the European countries.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, freight railways, China-Europe relations
2.1.8. Recent emigration from Croatia to the EU countries

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The paper discusses recent emigration from Croatia, which has intensified significantly since the beginning of the economic crisis in late 2000s. Each year, the country records population decrease which is largely caused by emigration fuelled by the economic crisis. One of the main problems related to registering emigration is the lack of official population register that would provide the exact number of emigrants and their destination. The only reliable information is provided by the Ministry of Interior and it refers to those who officially cancelled their residence in Croatia and registered it in another country. Most of the emigrants settle in the EU countries, predominantly in Germany, which has traditionally been the most attractive destination of Croatian emigrants since 1960s. The second most attractive EU country is Austria, and in the last few years the third most attractive country and the country with the largest increase in the number of Croatian emigrants is Ireland. The thesis that the number of emigrants registered by the Ministry of the Interior is not the exact number of emigrants is supported by the statistics of the recipient countries, which register substantially larger number of Croatian immigrants. The authors analyse the number of emigrants, their age and sex, county of origin and their destinations.

Keywords: emigration, Croatia, EU countries, economic crisis
2.1.8. Realities and ideals in rural out-migration and return

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Out-migration among young people in search of better employment opportunities and personal fulfillment is a long-established feature of rural areas internationally. Many migrants maintain transnational links with their areas of origin which help to facilitate return at a future date. Some out-migrants return to their place or country of origin, having spent varying periods of time away. This paper focuses on the ways in which different realities and conceptions of the countryside influence out-migration and return, using evidence for first-generation return migrants to rural Ireland. Their motivations include a desire for ‘home’ as expressed in closeness to family and friends and a somewhat idealistic view of the countryside, although the move per se is usually linked to the availability of employment, retirement or the termination of a work permit or visa. The narratives reveal that the more positive features of rural life, which were outweighed by the desire for economic and personal fulfillment at the time of migration, become revalued whilst living overseas in a highly urbanised environment. Following return, the realities of rural living may again obtrude, vis-à-vis the remembered advantages of the urban life that has been forfeited.

Keywords: Rural return migration, home, Ireland
2.1.8. Identity change of returning migrants: a case study from Hungary

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Since 2004 migration within the European Union has been extremely increased. The majority of migrants are originated from the new member states (especially from East Central European countries). Though emigration generates severe problems in the source countries, it is not a final stage of the migration process; the number of returnees are also increasing in the recent years. Returning migrants could possess newly acquired skills (e.g. language, management or professional skills), hence return migration could minimise drawbacks of brain drain, but the mobilisation and the adaptability of these skills are determined by foreign work experience of returnees. They are also impressed by many inputs from the host society (e.g. new habits, foreign culture), consequently identity of returnees might be also changed during the migration process. This paper aims to draw attention to the importance of identity change of returning migrants and differentiate between returnees. I used Sussman’s (2011) identity change model as a theoretical framework and added two factors, ‘skills’ and ‘family status’. The four types of identity of return migrants (affirmative, subtractive, additive and global) could predict migration paths in the future. Only migrants with affirmative identity showed no interest in re-emigration in the future. As the model states additive and global identity shifters have more chance to leave the home country again. However, according to the research results the chance of re-emigration is also high for returnees with subtractive identity because they felt frustrated by negative return experiences.

Keywords: return migration, identity change, Hungary, groups of returnees
2.1.8. Keep on running: women’s multiple moves in seeking security from domestic violence

Bowstead, Janet

Royal Holloway, University of London

This presentation is based on ongoing research on women’s domestic violence journeys in the UK. The author’s previous research included interviews with women in various locations in the Midlands, South Coast and London, about their experiences of migration as a strategy for safety from an abusive partner. Their journeys were often segmented into multiple stages, and further fragmented by the policies and practices of authorities and services. Such forced internal migration – creating tens of thousands of internally displaced women and children – is generally under-recognised in a country like the UK. This presentation will explore the trajectories of women’s domestic violence journeys through quantitative and spatial analysis of an England-wide dataset of access to service provision. De-identified administrative data on approximately 18,000 woman-journeys per year is used to map and quantify the patterns and processes of this migration. The use of a linking variable has enabled further analysis on multiple service access by individual women and children over time and space, and on service stays in transitional spaces such as women’s refuges. This analysis will be presented to highlight the trajectories of forced journeys within the UK, and factors of ongoing (in)security, such as housing tenure before and after service access. Fleeing a violent home is seen to be much more complex than a single episode of housing insecurity, raising policy and practice issues as well as highlighting women’s and children’s personal quests for safety and belonging.

Keywords: domestic violence; internal displacement; services; administrative data
2.1.9 ‘Good-Bye Anthropocene – Hello Symbiocene: articulating eco-social art practices that promote ecoliteracy and agency to help us move beyond 10,000 years of ecocide’

Cathy Fitzgerald

Independent artist and scholar

For many becoming aware of the planetary eco-social emergency, the Anthropocene and similar concepts like ‘Plantationocene’ (Haraway, 2015) and ‘Capitalocene’ (Haraway, 2015; Moore, 2016), usefully focus attention to the systemic, eco-social catastrophe that an extractive, globalized hyper-capitalistic society inflicts across the Earth and towards its inhabitants. However, exploring the Anthropocene epoch reveals a profoundly enduring cultural crisis of Western civilization. Human supremacism as promoted in Western culture over millennia (Jensen, 2016) results in today’s ‘sociopathic society’ (Derber, 2014) divorced from understanding what constitutes a thriving Earth. Scientists (IPCC, 2018) now argue a near-impossible short 12-year time-frame to prevent irreversible environmental breakdown. To say goodbye to the ecocide of the Anthropocene necessitates an urgent societal shift toward ecological values of the Symbiocene, where all life thrives (Albrecht, 2016). A shift to ecological life-sustaining values will require the work of cultural agents to engage diverse communities across society (Dean Moore, 2014). As Plumwood argues (Robin and Rose, 2004), the two main projects [for the Symbiocene] require the expansion of values to ‘re-situate humans within ecological systems, and to re-situate nonhumans in ethical terms.’ Such efforts are evident in Earth-aligned practices developing on the margins of contemporary art practice. Through the example of her efforts to transform a monoculture tree plantation and contribute to new sustainable forest policy, Cathy Fitzgerald offers a framework to articulate how localised practices of art and non-art activities and social exchange foster ecoliteracy and agency for change, for creative practitioners and their audiences. Cathy’s ecological art activism is proudly part of “Generation S” (for the Symbiocene), and is contributing to local and global conversations towards the values that constitute an ‘honourable forestry’ (Dean Moore, 2018).
2.1.9. ‘God above is in charge of the weather!’: The Art and Geography of the Irish Capitalocene’

Nessa Cronin
Irish Studies, NUI Galway

In 2016 TD Danny Healy-Rae made international headlines when he declared in a Dáil debate: “God above is in charge of the weather... we here cannot do anything about it.” In contrast, the environmental historian Jason Moore has also made headlines—by reframing our current era as the age of the Capitalocene, rather than the Anthropocene. He argues that capitalism should be seen as a “world-ecology” of wealth, power, and nature. In the Age of the Capitalocene, engaging with the ‘wicked’ question of the relationship between climate, capital and culture in a time of environmental collapse has become more urgent as noted by Dipesh Chakrabarty (2009, 2015, 2018) and Moore (2015, 2016, 2018). Indeed, this sense of global urgency seems to have been matched in Ireland with a sense of anxiety felt by artists, scholars and communities concerned with the reframing of the Irish nation in the immediate aftershock of the global financial crisis in September 2008. This paper will bring the Irish experience to bear on the current climate change debate. It will focus on the urgent need for a critically inclusive narrative, an intersectional vocabulary, and new ontological ways of being informed by the Arts and Sciences in this “age of the 6th extinction.” It is finally argued that unlocking the potential of “a new narrative”, as harnessed and re-imagined by Humanities’ scholarship and socially-engaged arts practice, is key to actively engaging all societal actors with this, the existential crisis of our time.

Keywords: Climate, Capitalocene, Narrative, Culture
2.1.9. Healing the Wound? Artist led conversations, reimagining peatlands

Monica de Bath

Independent artist

For over a decade I have had a temporary studio at a Bord na Mona Works (BnM) in Co Kildare. Getting to know the stakeholders on this site involved negotiating connections and building trust with site workers, land managers, and the ecology team. My paintings created the space for informal conversations with the workers and led to a number of art interventions on site. Research into the future use of cutaways was informed by formal interviews, site visits to a BnM Power Plant and to a sphagnum rehabilitation trial in Mayo. Notebook conversations and short films led to a deepening engagement with Ecology team and land managers. PLOT/CEAPACH, an ongoing durational arts practice references BnM’s practice of using trial plots to test new uses and potential wise use for “cut away”, such as elephant grass trials or rehabilitating fragile remnants of raised bog. It also reflects how I have positioned myself as bilingual artist in relation to climate change, and the choices I have made about collaborating with other artists, academics, scientists, environmentalists, collectives, wetland community networks. While drawing and painting are central to my practice, my active engagement with BnM workers, with local and national community wetlands has shaped PLOT/CEAPACH. Exhibitions, Publications/essays, Seminars, Guided walks to a Blueberry Plot and to a raised bog remnant have become ‘poetic spaces’ for conversation and exchange.
2.1.9. ‘Seed Matter’

Christine Mackey
Independent artist

Under this collective term, I will outline a critical appraisal of recent inter-related and on-going projects that relates current investigations of the historical, political and biodynamical ecologies of plant life through the subject of the ‘seed’. The earliest endeavor began in (2008). Aggressive localism proposed practical and redemptive tactics towards man-made structures through the planting of native Irish wild-flower seeds, expanded further as a public event premised on a binding contract between artist and the public led to the distribution of seed bags Trade Off (2009). Instigated a research trip to Svalbard Seed Bank (2010), which led to the development of a long-term project Seed Matter (2010-ongoing), the basis of which stemmed from recorded conversations and interviews, photographic reportage, and archival research; followed by the re-commoning of a defunct military space The Potting Shed (2014-ongoing) concluding with a new project Safe-hold: Pollinating Pastures (2019-) imagined as a collaborative project to raise awareness about the plight of wild pollinators, empower communities to actively engage in solutions for habitat loss and transform underutilized sites into sustainable flowering SAFE-HOLDS that serves as Pollinating Pastures.

The presentation will encompass a narrative structure with key headings that outline the research material, sites of interest with a specific focus on the different agencies that emerge in the various works through an assemblage of diverse ‘materials’ in various forms. This generative approach attempts to activate new ideas related to site, agency and ecology.

www.christinemackey.info
2.2.1. Visualising European Cities – an overview of existing practice.

Vornhagen, Heike and Young, Karen and Davis, Brian and Zarrouk, Manel

Insight Centre for Data Analytics, NUI Galway, Maynooth University, Insight Centre for Data Analytics

Visualisations of city spaces in the form of dashboards, infographics and interactive graphics of specific topics help to increase awareness as well as potentially foster deeper knowledge of localities. They are capable of conveying information quicker and easier than the same data presented in textual form and are generally designed to be appealing to a wide range of users. In Europe, access to city data is becoming easier through various European open data directives which supports the development of a variety of visualisations. However, the question of whether such visualisations reflect an accurate picture of the complexity of cities and if so how, remains unexplored.

Given current sustainability challenges such as for example impacts of planning decisions on urban biodiversity, understanding the hidden dynamics and relationships within cities is important not just for decision-makers but also city inhabitants. Hence, we propose a systems thinking approach with which to communicate cities as complex systems to a variety of users, which would facilitate making better and more sustainable long term decisions as it enables stakeholders to more fully understand the implications of our decisions and actions. We therefore present a brief overview of existing city visualisations within the European context based on a literature review and a survey of existing dashboards. We describe the different types of visualisations and classify them according to topic(s) covered, types of visualisation, level of interactivity and replicability. We then describe the main challenges of using data visualisations to present cities as complex systems and provide suggestions for further work in this area.

Keywords: Data Visualisation, Systems Thinking
2.2.1. Barriers to cycling: A typology of non-cyclists in Germany

Johannes Mahne-Bieder, Monika Popp, Henrike Rau

LMU Munich, Department of Geography

Reasons for not using the bike are manifold, including infrastructural issues, socio-cultural norms about mode use and related aspects of mobility socialization, and personal factors such as shifts in people’s mobility biography relating to major life events. The latter includes childbirth, marriage, residential relocation changes in employment and retirement as well as ‘mobility milestones’ (Rau and Manton 2016) such as getting a driving licence, being involved in a traffic accident, or the acquisition of cycling skills. In Germany almost half of the population rarely or never use their bike for commuting or leisure trips. This contrasts with only 13.4% not owning a bike (infas et al. 2008). However, non-cyclists have not yet been adequately researched, even though they are known to constitute a very sizable and diverse group (Davies et al. 2001). A focus on non-cyclists is thus needed to better understand their motivations, and potentially increase the cycling modal share. This paper presents the first-ever encompassing typology of cyclists and non-cyclists for Germany, exploring their motivations and barriers. This typology is based on a representative survey in Germany (n=3000). A special focus is put on the biographical perspective. This interest in people’s mobility biographies is mirrored in the methodological approach, which focuses on life events and ‘mobility milestones’ that have resulted in a modal shift away from cycling. It is thus possible to identify typical combinations of barriers, life events and ‘mobility milestones’ that characterize particular types of non-cyclists, who may or may not be open to activation by means of pro-cycling measures. In addition, we compare cyclists and non-cyclists to identify differences and similarities between them, and to review the suitability of political measures for increasing the cycling modal share.

Keywords: mobility, life course, non-cycling
2.2.1. Typologies of the suburban morphologies in Prague’s hinterlands

Kukeli, Greta; Ouředníček, Martin; Kopecká, Zuzana; Klášek, Adam

Charles University, Faculty of Science, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Urban and Regional Laboratory, Prague

Suburbanization is considered as a process with an ongoing high impact on the territory, especially within the Central Eastern European countries. However, due to the attention being more focused on their social environment and design, little is known concerning the development paths types of suburban areas. The understanding of their morphology would lead to a better comprehension of the nature of the development form of these spatial patterns happening in metropolitan regions. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to identify and classify the morphologies of suburban development, as a tool towards the creation and implementation of adaptable policies, better orientation of development interests, and the forecast of future trends.

We present a methodology of mapping and identifying the development paths of these areas using typologies as a tool. The suburban municipalities located within the hinterlands of Prague will serve as a case study. We will analyze selected features of these suburban areas such as density, connectivity, centrality, urban form, building typology, and mixed uses for 75 municipalities with the most intensive impact of suburban development. For this research, data from the Register of Census Tracts and Building (RCTB) and own field survey realized during 2018 in these municipalities will be analyzed using several GIS tools.

Keywords: suburbanization, indicators, morphology, spatial patterns, Prague
2.2.1. From the farmer’s market to the shopping mall: the changing retailing landscape in European cities

Lemarchand Nathalie

Université Paris 8 / UMR Ladyss

From the farmer’s market to the suburban shopping mall, the merchant places are not only transactional, but they also constitute a social and cultural marker of a society. The point in case we are examining here is the shopping center that, in French suburban as elsewhere in Europe, has been accused of causing commercial desertification in city centres. In France, in order to control, and even stop, this process, the government started trying to regulate their openings with a national law named “commercial urbanism planning” (1973). It did not work too well. So, years later, and still going today, it’s with a new public policy named “Operation City Heart”, that the government hopes to bring back retailing in city's central spaces. Why did it fail in 1973? How can we avoid a new failure? The answer rests in the latter questions in the necessity to consider what a retail space’s dynamic means? Does it take into consideration the larger socio-cultural mutation of a society? In order to answer the question, one has to reflect on the role commerce plays in the attachment, exchange, and interactions in and within a community? Can “global shopping” in local shopping center replace this sense of place, or even sense of belonging? By leaning to the three most important mutations of retailing from the birth of department stores to the new shopping forms, I will discuss the theoretical pattern that may help to explain their success, and their consequences on communities and territories.

Keywords: retailing landscape; retailing mutation; socio-cultural mutation, sense of place
2.2.1. Ensuring the regeneration of European port-cities: A framework for sustainable European urbanisation?

Niamh Moore-Cherry, Aoife Delaney, Cian O’Callaghan and Eoin O’Mahony
UCD, TCD

Over the last thirty years, waterfront and dockland regeneration projects have become a ubiquitous urban form in large European cities such as Barcelona, Dublin, London, and Rotterdam. A standardised waterfront renewal package consisting of ‘flagship’ infrastructure, iconic buildings, and consumption-based economic activity have dominated in an attempt to embed cities more fully in the flows of mobile global capital. In Europe, the majority of cities are not large scale metropolises but rather small-medium sized, often second-tier, cities with a very different role to play in national and global political economies. This paper draws on a new ESPON-funded project (ENSURE) examining the unfolding and impacts of port-city regeneration in these smaller cities. It presents the preliminary results of a pan-European survey of port-city regeneration highlighting the spatial imaginaries being deployed to restructure these urban areas, the extent to which a ‘standard’ policy approach is identifiable, as well as the implementation challenges experienced related to governance and funding models.

Keywords: waterfront regeneration; European port-cities; governance; second-tier cities
2.2.2. Aligning Geopolitics, Humanitarian Action and Geography in Times of Conflict – Challenges for Education

Gerry O'Reilly
Dublin City University

This paper appraises challenges in geography for students, teachers and practitioners alike, to envision the holistic nature of the discipline, by reviewing its applied nature in countering conflict: aligning geography, geopolitics and humanitarian action. (i) Resource control, defence and identity need continuous re-evaluation while the state remains the conceptual framework for UN management and political-economy despite globalizations. Conflict entails material and existential variables including Utopias, nationalism, religion and democracy itself. (ii) The nexus - humanitarism, NGOs, development, order and governance needs continuous revision in light of human vulnerability and risks, while education and curricula must reflect this. Environmental needs are especially to the forefront as endeavoured in the SDGs (2016-2030) and UN Paris Agreement – UNFCCC (starting 2020). (iii) Interconnections between organization and humanitarism necessitates geographical interpretation within global architectures of the UN, and post-Cold War legacies. From the 55 original UN member states in 1945, this increased to 193 by 2011; reform in UN power structures urgently need to cater for this. Disjuncture exists between UN agencies and capacity to deliver on many issues, while socio-political malaise in EU countries is on the increase, with conflict in Ukraine, Syria, Yemen, DRC and Myanmar. Nonetheless, multilateralism remains the best deterrent to violence despite the one-dimensional perspectives of populism and associated trumpery. A robust education in geography must enhance European Project ideals, offering solutions at home and abroad.

Keywords: Geopolitics, humanitarism, development, international organisations, education
2.2.2. Panel Discussion

Zoltán Kovács (Hungary), Antoine Le Blanc (France), Ana Peido (Croatia), Gerry O’Reilly (Ireland), & Leo Paul (Netherlands)
2.2.3 Everyday clothing geographies: insights for sustainable fashion consumption

Helen Maguire
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A focus on the “everyday” as a way of conceptualising the places and spaces in which we live has long been an important lens for geographic inquiry. More recently such research which foregrounds the ordinary and routine, yet complex, experiences of the everyday has become valuable in contributing to discussions concerning sustainable consumption, as consumption and production remain inextricable from our everyday lives and from contemporary societies. In such research the identification and analysis of everyday practices, their coordination, routines and dynamics has become an integral task with theories of practice as an overarching theoretical and methodological lens becoming increasingly employed.

In this presentation the notion that responsible daily practices in the micro level selection and management of household resources such as clothing could provide a key pathway towards sustainable consumption will be explored. This presentation is based on an ongoing PhD research study which spans the disciplines of Home Economics, Geography and Sustainable Consumption and explores the active use phase of clothing consumption in Ireland through a complex intergenerational data set generated using in-depth problem based interviews to enable detailed case and comparative analysis. Employing theories of practices as a lens in the manner of this research and deeply exploring consumer everyday interactions with clothing is facilitating a fuller understanding and a more nuanced and holistic view of the everyday geographies of wearer garment relationships, cultures, rituals, behaviours and everyday clothing practices post purchase.
2.2.3. Why people change their diets: Triggers and facilitators towards healthier and more sustainable eating habits

Baur Ivo; Ernstoff Alexi; Ralph Hansmann; Claudia Binder;

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To foster healthier and more sustainable eating habits, we need to better understand causes of dietary change on the individual level. This includes differentiating the factors that trigger good versus bad dietary change with regards to health and environmental impacts. The present analysis is based on a household survey with 620 respondents, of which 138 (22%) indicated that they have recently changed their diet. We find that diet changers in general eat worse than the rest of the sample, and also have a higher caloric intake. They are significantly younger, less likely to live in a relationship, and more often experienced critical life-events recently. As main motivations for dietary change, people indicate weight loss and their wish to eat healthier, while reducing environmental burden is rarely indicated as a motivational factor for dietary change. After changing their diet, respondents managed to reduce health and environmental impacts significantly. Further analysis suggests that the main facilitator for healthy and sustainable dietary change are increased sports activities. The factors negatively affecting the health and environmental effects in diet changers are breakups, time constraints relating to job obligations, and frequent restaurant visits. This suggests that having enough time to cook and to eat at home, in combination with increased physical activities facilitate change towards healthier and more sustainable eating habits.

Keywords: Dietary change; tipping points; motivations
2.2.3. The practice and sustainability potential of foraging to aid transitions towards more sustainable food systems in Ireland and Malta.

Jean Williams
Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Foraging, defined as, the search for wild sources of food, is a ubiquitous behaviour among animals, including human and the oldest form of food provisioning. In the Global North the ability to identify, access, process and consume wild edibles via foraging, except in periods of hardship and famine have diminished. Concerns have been raised that not only does this lead to a dependency on international agribusiness for nourishment, it has led to a disconnection between populations and their landscapes. Claims that foraging offers nature-based solutions by means of connecting people with their landscape, resulting in biodiversity and conservation protection thus offering a complementary method of food supply free of pesticides and fertilizers.

This research aim examines the practice and sustainability potential of foraging to aid transitions towards more sustainable food systems in Ireland and Malta. In achieving this aim, a social practice theoretical framework will be adopted to explore links to nature-based solutions, food security, rules, tools and skills. The objectives of the research are to identify sites of foraging around Ireland and Malta, to develop a profile of foragers, to determine what wild edibles they forage, when and to what extent, if foraging contributes to nature-based solutions, sustainability and the sustainable development goal(s). This research will explore how foraging is governed in Ireland and Malta. The contemporary landscape of foraging is increasingly mediated through information and communication technologies (ICT). How this ICT interface affects communities and foragers, and foraged foods has though yet to be subject to critical examination. Concerns exist that the increased visibility of foraging via these technologies may lead to overexploitation of wild foods, causing damage to local ecosystems and even illegal practices. This project will make a novel contribution in providing an evidence base of current practice, its sustainability impact and future foraging possibilities.
2.2.3. Short food supply chains in Spanish urban areas. Agroecological consumers’ groups

Espinosa Seguí, Ana

University of Alicante

Spain leads the production of organic agricultural products in the EU but consumption in the country is still very low due to difficulties on commercialising the produce and the stagnation that the side of consumption has presented in the organic supply chain for decades. The results of the atrophy of the organic food market are visible and can be summarised in higher prices of organic products, their absence in mass retail, the lack of interest that retailers had in organic products until quite recently and the maintenance of the organic market as a tiny niche within the food market with low perspectives to be conventionalised in the mass distribution channels. During decades, there was no other way for people interested in consuming organic that creating their own, alternative distribution channels in parallel to mass retailers. In this sense, consumers chose consciously their suppliers and dealers outside the strong mass distribution channel, reconnecting with producers and the spaces of production in a more human and local scale. These groups of consumption are formed by consumers with different social, political and cultural background and a common thread: organic products consumption. In order to understand how agroecological consumers’ groups work and are managed, a research was conducted in 20 consumers’ groups in the Spanish urban areas of Alicante, León, Salamanca, Valladolid and Zaragoza during 2017. The results showed that the analysed consumers’ groups are an appropriate tools for managing social communities with a focus on sustainable consumption on a local scale. Nevertheless, these groups struggle with unstable membership, volunteer work and low skills for commercial negotiation which put them in a fragile situation in the growing organic market, once big retailers have started the conventionalisation of the organic market in the mass distribution channels.

Keywords: agroecological consumption, organic food market, short food supply chains, Spain
2.2.3. Sensing our world: how digital cultural practices can contribute to changing social norms around consumption

Trish Morgan
Dublin City University

The need to communicate to publics about transitioning to less resource-intensive consumption is a key challenge in the Irish context (EPA 2018). However, unprecedented technological affordances are also at the disposal of Irish actors. These technologies allow stakeholders to dynamically monitor and communicate environmental data. Development in environmental sensing therefore have potential beneficial impacts on communicating resource use to publics.

Whilst these are exciting, timely and needed developments, this paper argues that there exists a knowledge gap between the ‘big’ data of this environmental monitoring, and wider publics who are unempowered in terms of their own consumption behaviours. The invisibility of this environmental data is therefore of key concern. Indeed, Gabrys and Yusoff call for ‘expanded methods … for engaging with publics’ (Gabrys and Yusoff 2012: 1), while Stengers argues for research to create ‘an opportunity to arouse a slightly different awareness of the problems and situations mobilizing us’ (Stengers 2005: 994).

This paper provides an overview of an EPA-funded project that investigates the potential for environmental data visualisation to communicate to publics in Ireland. It is concerned with how environmental datasets can be used in novel ways, using digital media, to communicate with publics, and raise awareness about cultural norms around consumption.

To provide a short overview of the project, this paper asks the key question: how can digital cultural practices contribute to how large environmental datasets are communicated? This is answered through interdisciplinary literature reviews in geography and media, best practice and policy analysis, and geographical fieldwork.

Keywords: environmental sensing, sustainability, digital culture, EPA,
2.2.4. The dynamics of human-mountain relationships in a karst mountain region (Tara National Park, Serbia)

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Karst terrains are specific landscapes because of their hydrologic, topographic and pedologic settings. Traditional living on karst is harsh, but their vegetation is often preserved in a quasi natural state, and spectacular features such as caves, gorges, sinkholes make them suitable for tourism. In order to preserve their biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as to use their economic, cultural and scientific potentials in a sustainable manner, kart terrains are often placed under protection. The Tara National Park (declared in 1981) is in Western Serbia on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. It includes a set of mountain elevations (up to 1591 m) and plateaus, intersected with deep river valleys. Unique natural conditions and the isolated position of the mountain, enabled the existence of a great biodiversity. The area is characterized by the decline of economic activity during the last decades and is affected by depopulation in the second half of the 20th century. The main research topic is a comparison of the settlements in Tara NP to other settlements in the same region by using GIS-aided statistical analysis. We studied how population and settlement density, land cover are influenced by natural settings (topography, lithology and hydrology). Nonetheless, social processes are also important, and the impact of nature is not deterministic, thus we also analyzed historic demographic trends, (un)employment possibilities and tourism characteristics, and compared karstic vs non-karstic, dissected vs less dissected terrains. We try to understand how the national park influenced natural and social processes within the area.

Keywords: human-environment relations; Tara National Park; settlements; tourism; GIS
2.2.4. Cultural Landscape and Fire through the Iberian Central Mountain System

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Fire has historically shaped landscapes as a natural and cultural element of land management in the Iberian Peninsula. In fact, the Iberian Central Mountain System is known as one of the greatest mainland historic and current rural fire landscapes of Mediterranean regions. These cultural landscapes have been studied by different disciplines from a millennial perspective to shorter time scales. However, because of limitations on fire and land use history data availability, these studies have been reduced to the second half of 20th century. This presentation focuses on analyzing the historic bond of fire and territory in Estrela massif and Ayllón massif from a long-term perspective. We applied a comparative analysis in order to understand the changing dynamics in both the western and eastern ends of the Iberian Central Mountain System, as well as to be able to explain its relation to the current fire issue. Geohistorical and geospatial information sources, along with methods of Geographical History and GIS techniques, enabled the following results: an original database of historical rural fires (prior to 1968 in Spain, and prior to 1975 in Portugal), and the reconstruction of the historical dynamics of land use, population and settlement, and forest management activities. Results analysis showed that the different environmental, political and socio-economic contexts at either end of the Central Mountain System, have led to distinct cultural landscape dynamics and associated nonlinear fire regimes. This approach highlights the historical role of fire and its value as an integrating component of the cultural landscape.

Keywords: Rural fires, historical dynamics, Estrela massif; Ayllón massif
2.2.4. Spatial and functional transformations of rural areas in the Sudetes Mountains, Poland (Kłodzko region case study)

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The peripheral rural areas of the Sudetes Mountains have been recently subject to major spatial and functional transformations, which contribute to substantial landscape changes. The area has witnessed a long-term depopulation and land abandonment since the end of the 19th century. It was especially intensified after the World War II due to almost total exchange of local population as a result of the changes in national borders. Depopulation and land abandonment led to the large-scale shrinking in settlement network and to re-wildering of former agricultural lands due to the secondary vegetation succession. However, the political and economic transformations in Poland after 1989 have triggered new phenomena to these marginal lands. A slight and local increase in population can be observed due to migrations of urban citizens to the “wild” rural areas. There is also a fast development of new housing, including permanent houses and “second homes”. In some areas the large-scale investments in tourist infrastructure can be also observed. All these processes can be interpreted as “rural revival” on the one hand. However, on the other hand, they lead to increasing spatial conflicts either between local communities and outside parties or between new investments and nature/landscape protection. In our paper we focus on the scale and dynamics of these processes, and on their impact on transformations and threats to the mountain landscapes.

Keywords: rural revival, second homes, tourist development, spatial conflicts, landscape change
2.2.4. Cultural transformations of the Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge cross-border mountain landscape in the 20th century

Kučera, Zdeněk

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Mountain areas represent multifunctional and often also cross-border landscapes, which brings specific challenges to their management. The paper discusses the impacts of driving forces behind landscape related transformations that took place in the Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge cross-border mountains in the Czech-German borderland during the long 20th century. Although the Czech and German parts of the area share large portions of their history and regional image, particular events also contributed to their significant differentiation. Especially after World War II the Czech side of the mountains witnessed along with similar areas in the Czech borderland almost total population exchange connected with significant cultural change. The continuity of its settlement, cultivation and interpretation was broken. With opening of the borders after 1989 dynamic changes took place particularly in mountain areas, where there new possibilities for cross-border contacts opened up. The issues of landscape, settlement and identity (trans)formations are discussed on the case of the Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge area in closer detail, with particular emphasis on: different ways in which multiple identities of the area are being formed; transformations of landscape and settlement physical structures and functions; the processes of regional heritage (re)creation, (trans)formation, (re)interpretation and commodification (including the proposal to consider the area as a UNESCO World Heritage site). The study is based on an analysis of quantitative data about landscape and settlement development and on field research.

Keywords: landscape transformations; Krušnohoří/Erzgebirge area; Czechia; 20th century
2.2.5. The failure of the neo-Endogenous development enterprises in rural areas of Andalusia 2007-2013. The profile of the participants

Eugenio Cejudo, Francisco Navarro, Jose Cañete

University of Granada

The situation of European rural territories in general, and of Andalusians in particular, can not be understood currently, without taking into account the impact of the LEADER initiative, trying to reduce not only the differences of these spaces with urban areas but also among them, the internal disparities that differentiate their most dynamic territories from the most depressed ones. The analysis of the application of the LEADER approach has focused on the study of the projects that have been executed, the successful ones, revealing both the territorial inequalities in the distribution of funds (Cañete et al, 2018) and the unequal participation of several social collectives (Cejudo et al, 2017). On the other hand, there has been a study of those who, for different reasons and having applied, have not done at the end the investment, with funding from LEADER (Navarro et al, 2017). Our objective is to analyse this type of initiatives from the point of view of the profile of the entrepreneurs who started, but did not finish, these kind of initiatives. The previous research does not suggest that the geographical component is the main condition of their failure. The groups with the most limitations at the time of undertaking, among other, young people and women, will also be the ones that fail in a higher way, in the situation of economic and financial crisis of the period studied 2007-2013.

Keywords: LEADER approach, rural areas, failed projects, rural development
2.2.5. Community-Based Social Enterprises and Inclusive Development in Peripheral European Rural Areas.

Olmedo, Lucas; van Twuijver, Mara; O'Shaughnessy, Mary

Cork University Business School - University College Cork

Since 2008 inequalities between social groups, but also between territories, have risen across Europe (EU, 2017; Bock, Kovács and Shucksmith, 2015). Social and solidarity economy initiatives could represent a way of fostering more inclusive development (Gupta, Pouw and Ros-Tonen 2015). Within this framework, social enterprises (SEs) have recently attracted great attention due to their ability to combine social and economic goals through entrepreneurial and innovative strategies (Defourny and Nyssens, 2013). Our study focuses on a subtype of SEs that predominates in rural areas, i.e. Community Based SEs (CBSEs) (Peredo and Chrisman, 2006; van Twuijver, Olmedo and O'Shaughnessy, 2018).

In order to study how CBSEs have fostered inclusive development in European rural areas, two case studies of CBSEs that have been operating for more than 20 years in two European (peripheral) rural areas (i.e. Mid-West/Ballyhoura Country in Ireland and Baixo Alentejo/Concelho de Moura in Portugal) are discussed. In this paper we present empirical evidence collected through interviews, field visits, secondary data and the (working) experience of the researchers within the organizations.

Our research shows how these CBSEs have fostered (simultaneously) economic, social and environmental development within their areas. Furthermore, the paper highlights how these CBSEs have developed relations with other organizations and institutions at different geographical and political levels (i.e. local, regional, national and international), thus illustrating, their potential to enhance the “connectivity” of these (peripheral) territories (Bock, 2016). We also explore their challenge to provide community driven development while being dependent upon a siloed policy framework.

Keywords: Inclusive Development; Rural Areas; Community-Based Social Enterprises
2.2.5. Game About Territory: Implementation of LEADER/CLLD in the Czech Republic

Konečný Ondřej, Pavlišová Anna, Caha Jan, Svobodová Hana
Mendel University in Brno

Introducing of pan-european (neo)endogenous method of rural development in the post-socialist Czech Republic provoked the boom of establishment of local action groups in two ways (2003-2007 and 2011-2014). The formation of LAGs territories was very spontaneous and hasty; influenced by number of specific factors. Czech countryside became a playground where individual LAGs set out their territory on the basis of different considerations. Based on clusters analysis and following in-depth interviews, authors identified the different type of LAG and explored the factors influencing the formation of LAGs territory. As a crucial factors were identified: tradition of the territorial organization, finance, experience and image of LAGS and personal relationships. We argue that the type of LAG's territory, which is relatively open (ie non-respecting rural-center relationships), is limited in the implementation of the CLLD strategy and the fulfilment of the LEADER/CLLD concept itself. In conclusion, however, we point out that the most important limit in the application of the method is not the delimitation of territory of LAGs in the Czech Republic, but the approach of national authorities to the method (setting, control, regulation…).

Keywords: Functional region, local action group, CLLD, LEADER
2.2.5. Nature, Regional and Landscape Parks as landscape and community based networks for rural areas (Approach for partnership in management of rural areas based on community and landscape resilience)

Szilvácsku, Zsolt

Szent István University, Dept. Landscape Planning and Regional Development (Budapest), Center for Landscapes with Co-operative Communities (CLCC)

In 2013 several nature park umbrella organizations as well as the EUROPARC Federation signed the 'European Nature Park Declaration'. Nature, regional and landscape parks establish a platform for co-operation, creating the basis for citizens joint commitment to the region in which they live.

In my presentation I will give an overview about the nature parks as landscape based cooperations and networks in Europe based on research from 2014 to 2018 focused on the connections of the ecological and social networks, resilience and the organisational structure, with case studies in selected landscapes. We can declare – in virtue of the experiences and results of several hundred European nature parks, – that nature parks consisting, developing and maintaining local governments, civil and business organisations are high-class examples of a value and community based collaboration, which has the ability to mend the vitality and competitiveness of rural areas.

Based on the experiences of Europe’s nature parks developed approach gives an integrated framework for planning and management of local communities and landscape with their natural and cultural values and resources. The horizontal issues focus on four crucial important elements: covenant, empowerment, management and impact assessment and five vertical elements: landscape-natural resources, education-knowledge, social-ethical background, livelihood and solidarity, ecosystem and human health. These elements need to recovered and ongoing evaluated to rural development as a community values and process. The landscape covenant could be recovered as new frame of regulation and participation at the landscape level for a mosaic and vital adaptation and co-operation for rural life.

Keywords: Nature parks, ecological and social networks, landscape resilience, organizational structure
2.2.5. Long-Term Analisys Of The Leader Approach. Reasons For The Continuity Of The Initiatives In Rural Areas Of Andalusia (Spain)

Navarro, Francisco; Capote, Alberto; and Cejudo, Eugenio

University of Granada, Spain

After almost 30 years of implementing the LEADER approach to local development in the rural territories of the European Union, it is necessary to look back, what about the initiatives that were implemented with rural development support in the nineties?. In particular, do enterprises created with public support continue to operate? What are the main reasons that keep these companies active? Our area of study is the Local Action Groups (LAGs) of the region of Andalusia. In-depth interviews are carried out with technicians of the LAGs. The results show that most of the initiatives are still operational, despite their high risk, working with innovative components. In addition to have a good product, the business mentality, being a good manager and knowing how to sell it, professional recycling and business training, together with territorial, social and family ties; are key elements to explain that survival over time. This approach in spite of the problems derived from its high bureaucratisation and its limited funds, has had a high impact in terms of demonstration, social innovation and diversification, among other aspects.

Keywords: Rural areas, rural and local development, LEADER APPROACH, Local Action Groups, sucessful projects, Andalusia
2.2.6. Spaces of art and counter-art in the walls. Understanding the marginality of graffiti in a World Heritage area.

Velez de Castro, Fátima

CEGOT / University of Coimbra

The concept of marginality encloses complex undertones, many of them with a negative character. In several cases, they are associated to peripheral territories, away from the dynamics of urban centrality, or reserved to endemically underprivileged communities. This communication intends to reflect on a contrary perspective, i.e., discuss marginality from the view of multiterritoriality, that is, from the result of overlapping several layers (social, cultural, political), in this case from the view of a central area. The idea is to understand marginality from the centrality of the UNESCO World Heritage Areas phenomenon, more specifically the University of Coimbra. Since its recognition on June 22nd 2013, the “University of Coimbra, Alta and Sofia” have reinforced their urban centrality, as well as in the region, having translated in a renewed public and private interest for the heritage and activities developed by the academy. The number of tourists and visitors has risen impressively, having transformed the dynamics of the city and of the protected area, namely through rehabilitation and preservation of the historical buildings. However, and despite that care, the University and the “upper” have been object of intense graffiti, raising some epistemological concerns (is it a form of art or is visual pollution?), civic (is it a form of freedom of speech or an attack to civility?) and institutional (can the status of World Heritage Area be lost?). This is a work concerning the marginalization processes in urban areas and their socio-spatial consequences.

Keywords: Marginality; World Heritage; UNESCO; University of Coimbra; Graffiti.
2.2.6. A second nature: Regional Nature Parks to bridge the men-tal gap between humans and nature

Walter Leimgruber

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All too often nature has ranked behind human wishes and requirements. This started with the invention of agriculture in the Neolithic and has continued unabated until the present. While in the early periods of history, human impacts remained relatively modest, given the simple technologies available, in the course of civilization, we have gradually enhanced our encroachment, following technological progress and steadily growing material desires. Nature has become a servant of man rather than a normal part of our lives, and we have largely become estranged from it. Landscape and nature protection are an attempt to curb this tendency and take humans back to nature. This paper tries to illustrate this process through the example of regional nature parks in Switzerland. The Swiss park strategy aims primarily at preserving nature, although in such a densely inhabited country, there is often a clash of interests and parks enter into conflict with human activities. It is therefore not astonishing that most protected areas are situated in mountain regions where such conflicts are rarer than in the lowlands. The paper focuses on the attempts to reconcile human demands with nature’s need without putting the regional potential at risk.

Keywords: nature conservation, diversity, culture, regional economy
2.2.6. Adapt or fail? Local reactions on perforation processes in rural Hungary

Máté, Éva

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Rural restructuring in Hungary have been caused severe fragmentation of the rural societies, which leads in some cases to a special kind of spatial differentiation. The intensifying urge to get more and more mobilised fragments rural communities, while some groups not only lose their spatial and social mobility, but might get isolated in rural places. We assume that villages where the proportion of immobile groups reach a higher level are losing their connections within the surrounding settlement system. This process could be labelled as perforation of the settlement network. In this kind of a fragmented and multilateral rurality, one of the most important questions could be how these settlements would answer on such challenges. The aim of this research on the one hand is to localise the “holes” in a perforating settlement network using the results of a questionnaire survey. These outcomes could also show the spatial order of local societies, which can depict the features of a multilateral society. On the other hand, with some in-depth-interviews we try to measure and evaluate the reactions of the local villages on the phenomena of perforation processes. With the answers of local stakeholders, attributes of different strategies and approaches could be defined.

Keywords: rural restructuring, isolation, perforation, local development
2.2.6. Animal Health management in a marginal context: the pork and deli meat sector in Corsica

Perrine Devleeshouwer, Marie Gisclard, François Charrier

LRDE - INRA

This paper analyses animal health management in a context of tension between economic development, formalisation and marginal practices. Stuck for a long time in domestic and informal economy, the pork sector has become a non-negligible sector for the Corsican economy. This is partly due to formalisation and organisation attempts since the 90’s. The process implies respecting the food chain sanitary regulation. Yet, the sector can still be seen as marginal in the European food production system because of its extensive outdoor breeding. Two dimensions of animal health management is investigated: the use of slaughterhouses and the implementation of biosecurity rules for farms. A mixed methodology is used: interviews with breeders, breeders’ associations, stakeholders and quantitative data from slaughterhouses and animal health department. Results show that sanitary regulation is not implemented uniformly through the sector. A relatively important part of breeders does not use slaughterhouses all the time. Breeders hardly bring together local production standards and health management issues. There is a mismatch between national policies and local practices e.g. the recent mandatory sanitary visits in pigs’ farms focus on antibiotic resistance whereas breeders in Corsica use nearly no antibiotics. In conclusion, taking as case study an important economic sector yet marked by marginality, we show breeders’ associations could play an intermediary role in health policies implementation. However, they face difficulties to do so because they focus more on the local pig race management and on the pork production than on sanitary questions. Plus, they do not represent the whole sector.

Keywords: pork and deli meat sector; territorial development; Geography and management of animal health; Corsica
2.2.7. Current trends of the EU-China economic relations with special attention on the trade relations

Gere, László

Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation

Since 2013, through the One Belt, One Road initiative (or as it is recently called, the Belt and Road Initiative – BRI), the Chinese foreign policy has turned its attention more openly toward the Central Asian and European countries, and the trade relations between China and the European Union are becoming more and more important. In line with the Chinese economic growth (together with the growing Chinese geopolitical power), the trade imbalances pose increasing challenges to the European countries. The presentation aims to introduce the main processes of the recent EU-China economic relations, its challenges and opportunities, as well as the future prospects in it. The first part of the presentation reviews the available EU-China trade statistics and the political announcements and agreements behind the sheer numbers. In this regard, the presentation makes a distinction between Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe, and tries to underline the different interests of these two parts of the European Union. The second part of the presentation focuses only on one transport mode as a case study, the rail freight transport: the recent trade relations and development of this sector. Although rail freight transport has tiny share in overall trade relations, it registered serious growth and attracted huge political attention. This sector alone spectacularly illustrates the potential challenges and opportunities in EU-China economic relations.

Keywords: trade, EU-China relations, geopolitics, rail freight transport
2.2.7. The geopolitical interpretation of the 21st Century New Maritime Silk Road as a link between China and the World

Klemensits, Péter

Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation

One of the major elements of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) launched by China in 2013 is the concept of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The aim of this mega project is to revolutionize deep-sea trade from Southeast Asia through Africa to Europe, and to put the participating countries on the track of economic development with the help of the infrastructural developments along the coastline. The presentation will start with a summary of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and the Chinese intentions in general. It will then discuss in detail the participation of the foreign countries in the project, and the geopolitical consequences of this cooperation especially for the regions of Southeast Asia, East Africa, the Middle East, Western and Southern Europe. The results of this new prosperous partnership, namely the agreements and the initiated projects with the anticipated consequences also been assessed. I will argue that the Maritime Silk Road has great significance in a geopolitical sense, because it has become the decisive element of Chinese strategy and for many countries it represents an outstanding economic opportunity even if some apprehension can be detected in some places vis-à-vis the growing Chinese political and economic dominance.

Keywords: BRI, China, 21st Century New Maritime Silk Road
2.2.7. Assessing the future of the Belt and Road Initiative in a Hungarian context

Maráczi, Fanni

Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation

The paper is based on a representative survey conducted by Pallas Athene Innovation and Geopolitical Foundation in the fall of 2017, aimed to assess not only the level of knowledge regarding foreign policy issues within the general population but also the attitudes towards world leaders as well as the opinions on the status of certain countries within the current world order. The Hungarian government has long realized the potential of tightening its ties with China and the wider Asia region, however society’s level of education and interest regarding East Asia does not seem to match the leadership’s ambitions in developing closer cooperation. As Hungary plays an important role within China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), serving as one of the gateway countries into the European Union, the population’s knowledge and attitudes towards China and Chinese enterprises can serve as one of the factors determining the future success of the BRI initiative and its individual projects. By analyzing the results of the survey, the paper aims to identify which areas need to be improved within Chinese-Hungarian relations as well as pointing out the challenges faced by Chinese investors.

Keywords: Hungary, China, survey, BRI
2.2.8. Sport, migration and national identity: ‘African’ footballers and questions of allegiance

David Storey
University of Worcester

The issue of international representation in sport has become a complex and thorny one, highlighting many distinctions between national identity and sporting citizenship. Traditionally, those who compete for countries have usually been born and raised there or have lived there for part of their lives. Increasing regulatory flexibility means that many sportspeople now have the option to represent more than one country in international competition, whether by virtue of birthplace, residency, ethnicity, or family origins. A complex array of factors underlie this with historical colonial links and established migratory pathways contributing to a situation where people elect to represent a country other than the one they were born or brought up in. This ‘swapping’ of nationality has been used by a number of African national football teams, notably Algeria and Morocco, who draw heavily on their European-born diasporas, a reflection of a colonial past and deeply entrenched migration routes. Alongside this, some European national teams, most significantly recent World Cup winners France, contain many players with close family links to African countries. These scenarios serve to draw attention to the often complex, multi-layered and contingent nature of national identity and highlight how this is mediated through sport.
2.2.8. Finding Home Through Motion: Transnational Childhoods and the Return Migration of the Second-Generation Irish from England

Sara Hannafin

NUIG

The cross-border connections which migrants maintain between home and host country are increasingly recognised in migration research; however, the experience of transnationalism for the next generation is less understood. This paper explores the transnational childhoods of the children of the Irish migrants to post-war England. I consider the experience of growing up in a transnational social field which was “infused with homeland values and behaviours” (Levitt and Waters 2002), how this shaped a sense of belonging to Ireland and, as a result, impacted on the “migration calculations” (Conway and Potter 2009) of the next generation. The paper is based on research with a small group of second-generation Irish who chose to return to live in Ireland, as adults, and considers how growing up in this ‘Irish-English’ transnational social field shaped their decision making. It recognises the historical transnationalism of the Irish migrants to post-war England and contributes to understandings of how transnational activity inevitably impacts on the children of migrants. The paper also considers the ongoing nature of these transnational links and the fact that these do not necessarily cease once return has taken place.

Keywords: Transnationalism; Return migration; Second-generation
2.2.8. Being in Love at the Time of Globalization: Exploring Diversity in Intercultural Relationships among Young Adults in the Italian Context

Manzo, Lidia

Università degli Studi di Milano (Italy)

One of the most profound effects of globalization is that people from everywhere are falling in love with people from everywhere else. Increasing migration worldwide has facilitated the unions of people from different countries, religions, ethnicities and, presumably, cultural backgrounds. Such unions are often celebrated as a sign of integration; however, the classic assimilation theory no longer suffice in tackling the growth of large cities, which are witnessing unprecedented levels of diversity. We know little, therefore, about what happens the next generation down: the romantic relationships among young people in super-diverse urban contexts. Drawing on narratives collected from a qualitative research study, this paper provides a beginning exploration for how difference both matters and does not matter in young adult (native born) Italians’ relationships with the second generation migrants in the metropolitan area of Milan. What meaning is made about these differences? And what is the role of the network, the extended family, the neighborhood, and others in constructing difference? In eliciting discourses of difference, mixed couples face more prejudice from outsiders, and subsequently they may feel that the experience of diversity is a source of great stress. Particularly from their parents, tensions and negative reactions are based on discriminatory attitudes and preconceptions linked to the partner’s origin, phenotype or ethnocultural characteristics, such as religion, in intersection with gender. At the same time these relationships represent a ‘quiet revolution’ that holds for re-envisioning people’s idea of ‘us and them’, challenging what it means to inhabit multiculturalism in our everyday lives.

Keywords: Intercultural Relationships, Everyday Multiculturalism, Second Generation Migrants, Young Adults
The right to refuge is a continually contested element of global human rights. Often the lived experience of losing home, ‘becoming’ refugee and re-assembling home after asylum gets lost in the contested discourse of global border politics. Building upon a series of ethnographic home tours and interviews with participants who have left Direct Provision, this visual paper explores the role of art in home-making. This presentation is part of a wider PhD project exploring the process of re-assembling home after Direct Provision, thus forming a natural ‘follow-on’ from esteemed colleague and friend Vukasin Nedeljkovic’s ‘Asylum Archive’ which documents aspects of home destroyed whilst inside Direct Provision. Through discussing pictures, landscapes, textures and representations of former homes displayed in the interior spaces of refugee’s current Cork homes I outline the ways ‘real’ or ‘first’ homes are re-connected too and re-produced in the domestic spaces refugees occupy. In the midst of the increasingly hard-line, nation-state level battles for rights to borders and policy-reformations, I introduce an intimate geography of refuge which is rooted in the living rooms, kitchens and artworks of those individual’s caught in the political crossfires. I also explore home as a concept and methodology, arguing that ethnographies of home may be a fruitful in knitting together experiences of those asylum seekers and refugees with diverse cultural, religious and national backgrounds under the umbrella theme of re-assembling home.

Keywords: Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Home, Art
2.2.8. ‘Memory work’ and epistemic anxieties in the asylum determination archives: a study of the Irish refugee determination process

Brown, Sasha
Maynooth University

Stoler and Strassler explains that “memory work” involves “treating memory as an interpretive labor … of not only what is remembered, but how” (Stoler and Strassler 2000, 9). Stoler’s focus on “archive-as-process” (Stoler, 2009, p. 20) frames the archive as a place of knowledge production. In this paper I present findings of an empirical engagement with a contemporary state archive of border control in Ireland.

This project investigates state archives as sites of key insight into revealing patterns of practice and treatment of asylum seekers and their applications for international protection. This project uses innovative methods to investigate the digital archives of the Irish International Protection Appeals Tribunal.

The border control that is enacted within state departments, tribunals and courts can reveal cultures of state with their own patterns of practice and treatment of asylum seekers and their applications for international protection. These agencies and individuals that are tasked with fulfilling the international obligations to hear and determine applications for refugee status and international protection from asylum seekers are important in studying migrant return and removal, and I present on various forms of memory-work and anxieties that have emerged from an engagement with this archive.

Keywords: borders, refugee, asylum, memory
2.2.9 Art with, against and beyond oil and war

Alan Ingram

This paper examines artistic responses to the 2003 invasion and subsequent occupation of Iraq, interpreted as an anthropocenic war. On the one hand, many works by British and international artists that anticipate and respond to the war have often displayed a fascination with oil as an object of both geopolitical power and aesthetic experimentation, employing and addressing oil and its affective capacities in a variety of ways. On the other, while artists of Iraqi heritage have often also critiqued the geopolitics of oil, an emerging tendency among artists and curators can be read as seeking to explore ways of living in and beyond the disaster of oil, war and the anthropocene. Engaging with the work of a wide range of artists and curators from Britain and Iraq, the paper will show how art can work with, against and beyond oil, as a materially-engaged form of critique, resistance and experimentation.
2.2.9. Networks of Debt and Consumption: The Maternal in the Capitalocene

EL Putnam

NUI Galway

Donna Haraway (2016) has suggested to “make kin not babies” as an alternative to human reproduction, drawing connections and cultivating interactions with the various “critters” already in existence as a means of countering the reverberating effects of impending major systems collapse. Her approach has sparked various critiques, including from Xenofeminist Helen Hester, who emphasises the value in rethinking “modes of intimacy, sociability, and solidarity beyond the nexus of the nuclear family” (2018, 57) but also identifies the negative implications of proposed biopolitical population control. In addition, Haraway’s aversion to human reproduction can be interpreted as form of mother shaming, where the mother is what Jacqueline Rose refers to as “the ultimate scapegoat for our personal and political failings” (2018, 1). Thus, a more nuanced approach to human reproduction is warranted, which accounting for the social systems that have entrapped many parents, and particularly mothers as primary care givers, into cycles of consumption. Specifically, in cultures where the nuclear family dominates as the primary social unit, care work is performed and mediated through capitalist transactions, perpetuating relations of debt through economic dependence and isolation. I explore the effect of these interactions on the maternal through performance-based art works that engage with themes of consumption, intoxication, and angst. In addition, artist and scholar Natalie Loveless develops maternal ecologies that expose and question such systems of reproductive care work. Through a shared analysis of our practices, I consider the maternal in the Capitalocene, while cultivating alternative networks of making kin in a period of impending crisis.
2.2.9. Un-Settling Canada and Ireland: The Transformative Power of Names and Stories through Post-Colonial Mapping

Maeve Lydon

University of Victoria, Carleton University

All human beings originate from aboriginal cultures. In all of us is some ability to understand relationships of physical space to survival and evolution of stable community life. (Aberley, 2002)

This paper examines and compares post colonial perspectives and practices of recovering placenames and re-mapping landscapes as part of eco-cultural restoration in the Irish and Canadian contexts. As in the post-independence Galway and Ireland of the 1930’s, Indigenous peoples in Canada are increasingly focused on transforming and 'de-colonizing' education and institutions and revitalizing their local, indigenous languages, cultures and placenames. I explore first: Why were indigenous and local placenames and cultures lost or destroyed, how are they being recovered, who is recovering them and what are the benefits to society, communities and ecosystems? Secondly, What lessons are being learned and advances being made through placemaking and community mapping praxis, in terms of increasing creative expression and democratic participation and including subordinated or marginalized voices and places/spaces?; and finally; What are areas of convergence and divergence between the Canadian and Irish context and opportunities for creativity and collaboration?

This paper references post colonial, feminist and ecol-cultural writers such as Said, Haraway, Harding, Solnit, and ethnographer Basso’s ‘Wisdom Sits in Places’ and builds on transformative education and community development praxis (e.g. McKnight, Freire). Using examples from Irish researchers and practitioners/artists such as Tim Robinson who have mapped and recovered stories and placenames in the west of Ireland, I share my own experience working in both settler and indigenous contexts in Canada.

Keywords: Mapping, Post-Colonial, Creativity, Placenames
2.2.9. The Transformative Potential Of Narratives In Relation With The Earth : An Hypothesis

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Writing and its practice are ways to imagine the future, all kinds of future. They are also tools for the imaginative exploration of possible alternatives and their practical translations. In this article, we explore various narrative methodologies that give the environment a renewed role in our lives, based on experiments at the interface between art and science. The research-creation residencies described allowed us to navigate through environmental commons, soil and food, air and climate: different pathways to explore what it means to inhabit the Earth.

A series of experiments led between 2008 and 2018 is re-examined in order to analyse how situated writing experiments, playing between facts and figures, feelings and sensations, can lead us to explore alternatives in a collective way. The first experiment, Le Monde est Rond (Blanc, Christoffel, 2008) intended to create devices to test the environmental and contingent character of any poetic text when it is read aloud. It was followed by Mémoires Climatiques, an experiment proposed to visitors to the COP 21, United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Paris in 2015. On the banks of the Seine, bystanders were invited to create poetic translations of scientific texts concerning climate. Read aloud and filmed, these reinterpretations showed how scientific knowledge and langage alone do not help us to experience climate change, unless they undergo a translation process. Atmoterorismes, also realized during COP21, made it possible to confront two forms of writing and two modes of perception around climate change. Raw scientific facts and poetic texts were read as a dialogue by two recitants on stage. Is poetry going to make climate risks perceptible outside of the fright usely associated with cold and rough scientific rigor ? In the subsequent years, three other experiments were led in Paris region and in the north of France, in suburbian environments, respectively devoted at : site rehabilitation and neighborhood (The Chartreuse of Bethune); soil non-human inhabitants –and sustainable undergrounds (Solifères); cooking recipe storytelling and urban agriculture (La Table et la Territoire).

The succession of these experiments makes it possible to examine the potential of hybrid writing techniques, between the documentation of reality and literary creation. These experiments thus consider situated writing as a way to figure possible realities in environmental terms, between knowledge production and the necessity of figuration. In a scientific sense, experimentation is about controlling parameters’ variations in a space-time from which nothing escapes. But if one considers one's own daily life as a space-time of experimentation, it becomes a game about lived experience modalities, extended to the realm of the sensitive. The experimental turning point consists in acknowledging that we submit a large part of our daily life to tests (Powell and Vasudevan, 2007). In this context, the term experimentation, which use is constantly increasing, is not self-evident, but paves the way for the exploration of the uniqueness of the event which is neither stable nor reproducible (Amilhat Szary, 2017). Experimentation, which is necessarily situated, helps to transform space and time by proposing new possibilities (Thrift 1996, Lehec 2014). The critical perspective of the experiment lays in the distance installed with daily life experience by games located in space-time with new protocols, such as science-fiction writing or Utopian plastic installations (Blanc, 2015). The
The approach proposed here is defined as a practice that documents reality in order to test its limits. More specifically, we pay specific attention to dissonance and dissent as ways of testing boundaries between what is present and what might be. Faced with the social challenges posed by contemporary ecological crises, we move into interstices between disciplinary discursive norms, in order to extend research practices, to the creation of situations in a material environment, fully lived and constantly re-emerging. These experiences thus contribute to restoring reasoning as an embodied and plural activity.
2.2.9. ‘When all is ruin once again’: the politics of survival in the Anthropocene

Patrick Bresnihan,
Trinity College Dublin

Art offers a space of ambiguity and uncertainty not often afforded by academia or activism. The film, "When all is ruin once again", offers just such a space, and in so doing surfaces some important and difficult questions about politics in the Anthropocene. Though framed by sweeping pronouncements of epochal change, the film focuses on a particular place in the west of Ireland and the people who go about their lives there. The loose narrative rests on the building of a motorway – one that goes no further than the town of Gort, halted by the onset of the financial crisis. Around this stalled project, the film invites us into the gap between the bold promise and failure of large-scale infrastructure projects and the slow continuity and persistence of rural lives and landscapes. This anachronistic register is played out in different ways throughout the film, unsettling the temporal scales that anchor familiar accounts of the past and future. Myth and reality blur: the cycles of life and death are universal, the film's protagonists tell us. In this folk wisdom, ruination is not new, but how does this help us deal with specific forms of ruination today? Does this ordinary stoicism mean resignation in the face of global political and economic forces? In a context where “resilience” is used to mask long legacies of dispossession and inequality, how to avoid the uncritical embrace of local capacities to cope? How to articulate those forms of life that persist in the ruins of the Anthropocene beyond nostalgia or conservatism? Can a politics of survival ever be a hopeful political project? Through a discussion of the film and related academic material, this paper reflects on these questions.

Keywords: Anthropocene; ruins; infrastructure; politics
2.3.1. The commodification of urban land and the new political economy of the city

Michael Rafferty
University of Luxembourg

The financialisation of housing and commodification of urban land are fast becoming predominant processes of accumulation in capitalist political economies globally, necessarily implicating cities as principal sites for the extraction, circulation and concentration of capital. Debates on topics in this field such as gentrification and neo-liberalisation are increasingly turning towards political economy approaches, coinciding with comparable shifts in focus within economics on definitions of “value” in the economy, and within political science on the mechanics of neoliberal reform through what Mike Raco and others have identified as “regulatory capitalism”. Within urban studies, new applications of Neil Smith’s rent gap theory, which aim at explaining precisely how gentrification occurs through the problematic process of creating rent gaps, have produced opportunities to directly address these concomitant theoretical developments empirically not only in new cities, e.g. in the Global South, but also to reveal how these processes are unfolding generally in cities and impacting the wider economy. This paper will operationalise the rent gap approach to explore how these political-economic processes are producing an urban rentier economy in housing and land, situating this with respect to current debates on value creation/extraction in the social sciences opened by Mariana Mazzucato and others. It will explore approaches to certain empirical cases in the Global North and South, particularly to ascertain the scope for comparative case studies for further research. This paper aims to bring pertinent theoretical debates in the wider social sciences directly into urban studies to develop further empirical and conceptual research into the new political economy of the city.

Keywords: Gentrification, land commodification, urban political economy
2.3.1. Short-term rentals, change of urban settings and cultural tourism in (selected) medium-sized cities in economically leading regions in Northern Italy

Raffaela Gabriella Rizzo

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano

Cities - by their nature melting pots of human events - over time see their socio-economic fabric and settlement structure change with rhythms and physiognomies that depend on varied factors. The topography and history of sites, their relational dynamics and socio-economic fabric influence each other, generating assets that either dissolve previous experiences or induce greater rooting. This study focusses on economically leading regions in Northern Italy examining the use of urban housing for short-term tourist rentals (tourism as understood in a strict sense or as mobility for conferences / congresses, fairs, business and meetings, training, health and visits to friends and relatives). On the topic there emerged recently an interesting literature (to sum up and clarify in the Commentary: A. Rae, Area, 2018: 1-5). We used medium-sized cities as units of analysis. For several months now, the Author has conducted an empirical research on Verona, known worldwide for both its culture and arts (opera and music, walled town, Shakespeare), Vinitaly and international fairs, etc. Exploring via qualitative interviews and field surveys the above mentioned phenomenon, we addressed the following questions: 1) how is the city changing due to short-term rentals and the associated renovation, upgrading and renewal of buildings; 2) quantitatively speaking, how relevant is house sharing compared to the use of "traditional" accommodations; 3) how much of the city-centre depopulation is due to the lack of long-term rentals and the significant increase in their associated prices and how disruptive short-term is for the neighbourhood.

Keywords: tourism; short-term rental; heritage; medium-sized city
2.3.1. New socio-spatial asymmetries: the diverse realities of Airbnb accommodation and its impacts on housing in Brussels.

Hugo Périlleux Sanchez & Mathilde Retout

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As in other European capitals and cities, the use of Airbnb in Brussels has changed rapidly in recent years, raising concerns among residents' associations and the hotel sector and giving rise to new forms of regulation. To understand its evolution and its effects on housing and employment, we base our work on AirDNA data, which includes attendance on Airbnb. We aim to understand the organizational methods within Airbnb, its impacts on housing and employment. The analyses show a significant weight of professional hosts who cover different realities: companies that acquire properties in certain districts, fake hotel forms and agencies that rent properties on behalf of owners. We are therefore trying to determine more specifically the extent to which the properties put on Airbnb are removed from the residential rental market and contribute to the tourism gentrification in Brussels.
2.3.1. Expats in Brussels: contributions on real estate market dynamics

Charlotte Casier

Université libre de Bruxelles

The presentation proposes to study the development of new market segments of urban housing for high status foreigners living in Brussels. I will therefore describe the interactions between the installation of these "expats" in some districts and the practices of actors of the real estate sector (promoters, investors, agents and private landlords) on the one hand and their consequences for the standing population on the other.

Brussels is a stimulating case-study to discuss these issues because of the significant population of international high-skilled workers attracted by the international functions located on its territory. These « expats », young and urban, represent a particular demand on the housing market: they live in Brussels for short periods of time, are attracted by specific neighbourhoods and can allow a significant amount of money to their housing. These characteristics make them an interesting clientele for real estate actors working in Brussels, who develop a top-of-the-range housing offer for them, essentially furnished and available in the short term. This mainly takes the form of "buy-to-let" flats, but new market segments such as coliving are also emerging. These developments transform other segments of the Brussels housing market, in particular by raising prices. It is therefore possible to link the settlement of high status foreigners with broader process of gentrification of popular neighbourhoods or the elitization of already bourgeois districts.

Keywords: high-skilled migration, housing, Brussels
2.3.2. Spatial Video Geonarratives (SVG) for insights in Mine Risk Education (MRE) in Myanmar

Philip Nicholson

University of Glasgow

In Myanmar humanitarian mine action (HMA) organisations such as the HALO trust are currently not permitted to carry out mine clearance. The only mine action currently permitted for these organisations is mine risk education (MRE). HALO Trust mine risk educators work to discourage risky behaviours that lead to individuals from already economically vulnerable communities becoming susceptible to injury or death.

We present spatial video geonarrative (SVG) to gain insight into the challenges faced in MRE. SVG has arisen following a concerted effort from critical GIS, and participatory GIS, to ‘open up’ the mapping capacities of this software to previously marginalised groups, and to question the ‘God’s Eye’, instrumentalist view of traditional mapping as a method of representing the world. Moreover, participatory videographic GIS techniques (Kwan, 2007) represent concerted efforts to capture, “the complex realities of gendered, classed, raced, and sexualised spaces and experiences of individuals” (2007, p. 24). SVG is a type of mobile interview that utilises video, audio, and GPS recording equipment to produce geo-located narratives and visualisations. Subsequent transcription and coding of the interviews allows the researcher to search through, sort and order the interviews and (geo)locate distinct moments (and sites) of – for example – emotion, trauma, personal histories, and so on. SVG offers a novel way, “to map individual, group, or contested group context for an environment” that can, “support applied interventions” (Curtis et al., 2015, p. 1). Here we will present our preliminary findings on using SVG to better understand challenges of conducting MRE in Myanmar.

Keywords: GIS, Qualitative GIS, SVG, Narrative
2.3.2. Exploring the urban sustainability potential of shared autonomous cars through interdisciplinary geographical and computer science research

Federico Cugurullo
Trinity College Dublin

At the dawn of the urban revolution that autonomous cars are bringing, how the design of cities will change, and the sustainability repercussions that the (re)design of the built environment will cause, are yet to be determined. An optimistic scenario in which self-driving cars help cities become more sustainable, sees this new transport technology being deployed via sharing services. It has been estimated that a single shared autonomous car can replace up to 11 conventional cars. Given that cities are designed to accommodate a certain level of traffic and quantity of cars, the reduction of these two factors means that, in the future, some roads and parking spaces could become superfluous. From a sustainability point of view, this scenario offers an opportunity to trigger a transition towards urban sustainability. Superfluous vehicle lanes and parking spaces could morph, for instance, into bike lanes, pedestrian streets and urban gardens, thereby making cities greener, healthier and, above all, places for people rather than spaces for cars.

This paper advances a new experimental methodology merging geography and computer science to (a) understand the attitude of citizens towards shared autonomous cars, (b) anticipate the rate at which citizens will adopt shared autonomous cars, (c) estimate the impact that shared autonomous cars will have on car ownership and traffic, (d) quantify the amount of urban space that will become superfluous under various scenarios of deployment, and (e) map the areas of the city that can be freed up and reused for sustainability purposes.

Keywords: Autonomous cars, urban sustainability, urban design, urban planning
2.3.2. Can people talk about their past practice?
Biographic-narrative inquiry as a methodological medium for sustainability transitions research

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Everyday consumption practices that comprise part of the fabric of daily living are of central concern to questions of sustainable development. In recent years, research on everyday practices has attracted growing emphasis as a means by which to understand and direct sustainability transitions. To this end, practice theoretical approaches have emerged in response to the perceived limitations of individualised or technocentric approaches to studying dynamics of action (cf. Spurling and Shove, 2013). Social practices theories seek to connect micro and macro approaches to social analysis by highlighting the interconnections between routinised everyday conduct and larger-scale sociotechnical developments. This work emphasises that, rather than being driven by individual choice or deliberative processes, drivers of action are largely located in ‘the site of the social’ (Schatzki, 2002).

The shift towards practice approaches to studying everyday action has brought about new methodological challenges and innovations in the field of sustainable consumption research, to which the challenges of operationalising practice theory have been noted in the literature (e.g. Halkier and Jensen, 2011). Within this scholarship there has been considerable debate about the ability of traditional talk-based social science methods for capturing the quotidian, performative and every day (cf. Hitchings, 2011, Browne, 2016) as well as contextual processes shaping action (Greene and Rau, 2018). Questions about the appropriateness of language-based methods relate to a philosophical framing of routine practice as largely sedimented within embodied dispositions that remain largely outside the realm of discursive awareness. To this end, a range of visual, sensory and mobile methodological approaches have been advanced by scholars seeking to represent the performative, contextual and experiential dimensions of action. These methods often complement traditional talk-based interview methods to facilitate detailed exploration of individuals routine conduct.

Despite recent methodological innovations in the field, little research has explicitly considered the challenges of operationalising a practice-theoretical frame in research investigating individuals past practice. Explorations of the evolution of individuals’ practice over longer timescales such as that over the biographic lifecourse holds potential for revealing insights into contextual processes shaping action that may remain obscured as they are occurring in situ (Greene, 2018). This paper seeks to contribute to advancements in the methodological development of practice theory by exploring the value of biographic-narrative inquiry as a methodological medium for practice-theoretical investigations of everyday consumption. In doing so it reports the development and implementation of a biographic-practice based methodology that was employed in a recent study on energy biographies in Ireland.

The paper commences with an overview of methodological developments in practice theory, to which key challenges in representation associated with researching contextual processes shaping routine action are presented and discussed. Following this, the paper presents and discusses the value of narrative-biographic inquiry as a methodological medium for eliciting
detailed insight into the intersections of lives, practices and contexts in socio-technical change. In doing so it presents and discusses the development and application of a multimodal biographic-narrative methodology used to explore the evolution of consumption practices in Ireland. The paper concludes that multimodal biographic-narrative method holds strong potential for advancing insights into complex dynamics shaping action that can usefully inform sustainability transitions. In doing so, it provides key reflections on specific methodological strategies and tools that enable the elicitation of detailed reconstructions of individuals’ past action and social dynamics shaping its evolution over time. Furthermore, the ethics and politics of everyday life and biographical methods in sustainability transition research are also explored.

Keywords: social practice, biography, methodology, everyday life, consumption
2.3.2. Integrating energy and water scarcity through human-centred design

Anne Schiffer
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Energy and water scarcity are usually considered in separate research and policy silos. However, in their everyday lives, people in developing world contexts experience energy and water access challenges as part of the same socio-economic, socio-technical, socio-ecological and socio-political systems. Unsurprisingly, there is significant overlap between those who have limited or no access to clean water and those who lack access to modern energy services. There is increasing recognition of the need for integrated and holistic action to achieve sustainable development objectives (Adams and Judd, 2016), though this often fails to translate into integrated policies at national level. Here, human-centred design can contribute to tackling complex sustainable development challenges because it places people and the entirety of their experience at the centre of an iterative process (Li et al. 2017; Norman, 2013). It is therefore well placed to help bridge the gap between the everyday and more distant decision making processes as well as create a more holistic understanding of the intersection between energy and water practices. This paper compares findings from research conducted in The Gambia over the past decade with more recent insights into everyday energy and water practices in a rural Ghanaian community and discusses benefits and challenges of a human-centred design approach. It hopes to bring broader attention to the need for integration of qualitative knowledge between different sustainable development challenges outlined by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Human-centred design; energy access; water access; West Africa.
2.3.3. Food, tourism and the city. Spatial transformations in Florence historical centre

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Food is adopted here as a key for interpreting some of the urban transformations that are investing the city of Florence, and more specifically in its historical center. The paper takes the lead from two regulations adopted by Florence Municipality between 2017 and 2018 in the field of food supply and consumption, in response to the UNESCO request to limit the side effect generated by the apparently unstoppable proliferation of food places (from restaurants to sandwich shops) in the city. More specifically, we state that a process of transformation of the urban space into a “foodescape” is taking place, where the commercial landscape and consumption practices are increasingly based on and mediated by food. Such a process is into line with - and fosters - a more general and long-lasting process of touristization of the city, with a subsequent increasing spatial segregation between residential spaces and those destined to tourism and loisir. The paper presents the main results of an empirical analysis focused on the historical district of San Lorenzo and shows – both from a quantitative and a qualitative point of view - the main features and shapes of the food-led spatial transformations in the district.

Keywords: Food, tourism, touristization, Florence.
2.3.3. From spatial diffusion of ‘alternative’ local-food distribution initiatives to potential food system transition (Liège - Belgium).

Kim Tuts

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The current dominant or ‘conventional’ agro-food system is under increasing criticism. There is a call for more environmentally friendly practices, an improved information flow, and a better redistribution of value and power between the actors in the entire value chain. As a response, ‘alternative’ forms of food production and distribution, generally seen as part of relocation and supply chain shortening processes, address these concerns. The local-food distribution initiatives constitute a heterogeneous group of practices (farmers market, collective farmers' shops, community-supported agriculture or GAC, cooperative grocery store, …). Therefore, they could present different spatial distributions and diffusion patterns. The literature points out a lack of consideration of the spatial dimension in the transition studies. Moreover, the evolution through diffusion process of alternatives’ characteristics (i.e. choice of products and partnerships, new or more democratic forms of organisations, …) should inform on their capability to influence and transform the agro-food system.

The research aims to characterize the current alternative proposals, analyse the alternative initiatives’ spatial anchorage and their evolution, characterize the influence of territories on building and supporting transformation and evaluate the initiatives’ transformation through the diffusion process. The potential contribution of economic geography to the multi-level perspective (MLP) and academic discussion on the concept of alternativeness will be addressed. Also, new results from a survey on inhabitants purchasing habits and from interviews of local-food distribution initiatives will be shortly presented.

Keywords: Local-Food initiatives, Diffusion, Transition, Alternativeness
2.3.3. Drivers and barriers towards healthy and environmentally friendly eating habits in Switzerland

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Food consumption in Switzerland is the activity with the largest environmental impact, which also contributes significantly to rising health costs. Therefore, it is a crucial societal aim to better understand the drivers and barriers to healthy and sustainable diets. To do so, we conducted an online household survey in Switzerland and collected 620 responses. Based on dietary habits that people reported, we calculated the kg C02 equivalent for the individuals’ diets as a measure for environmental impact. As measure for health impacts, we calculated the disability-adjusted life year (DALY) associated with individual level diets. Structural equation modeling showed that the intentions to eat healthy are more pronounced and better transmit into behavior than environmentally friendly eating. In contrast the intention to eat environmentally friendly is less pronounced and does almost not result in environmental friendlier eating habits. This suggest that healthy eating is of higher priority to consumers and firmer executed than environmentally friendly eating. Furthermore, we use regression models to explore the factors fostering intentions, behavior, and the gap between. We find that female, age, vegetarian diets, stable relationship, contribute positively to dietary habits. Surprisingly, neither education nor income lead to stronger intentions or healthier or more sustainable food choices. In contrast, people living in cities and in the German speaking part of Switzerland have strong intentions that do not transmit into behavior. This suggests that healthy and sustainable eating in Switzerland is not determined by socio-economic status, but rather by regional cultures and corresponding eating habits.

Keywords: food; environmental impact; health impact; structural equation modeling
2.3.3. Investigating the Sustainability of Public and Private Food Preparation and Consumption Practices

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LMU Munich

Agri-food production currently accounts for more than 25% of global greenhouse gas emissions and is thus a key driver of human-induced environmental impact (e.g. Tilman and Clark, 2014). Dietary choices, next to production methods, are a key factor for reducing the environmental impact of the food system (Bajželj et al., 2014). Taking into account both human health and environmental aspects, a more sustainable diet needs to combine higher consumption of fruits and vegetables with a reduction in the use of animal products, especially meat (Garnett, 2014).

While sustainable consumer behavior and especially food consumption have received increasing attention in research in recent years, a comparison of eating habits at home and away from home has remained largely unexplored (Goggins and Rau, 2016). The present study examines cooking and eating across domestic and public spheres from a practice theoretical perspective. Within this approach, “practices” themselves, instead of the individuals performing them, become the unit of analysis and next to the actual “doings” are comprised of locations, time frames, infrastructures, food products, emotions, knowledge, and discourse around nutrition (Plessz et al., 2016).

The goal of this study is to explore if and how health and environmental-friendliness tie into cooking and eating practices in the private (at home) and public sphere (at a restaurant or cafeteria). Following a mixed-methods approach, we used in-depth qualitative interviews to develop a quantitative online survey that was administered on a nationwide basis in Germany in early 2019. Overall, the survey data generated reveals new and interesting insights into private and public food-related practices that reflect both opportunities and barriers in the transition towards more sustainable diets.

Keywords: Practice Theory, Sustainability, Food Consumption
2.3.4. Mountainous landscape degradation in the context of climate change (case study: the Republic of Armenia)

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Yerevan State University

The climate change influence on various sectors of nature and human activity. We believe that landscape degradation issue is considered one of the most significant ones. The landscape is one of the most visible indicators of climate change influence. Armenia is a small country, but at the same time 76.5% of the territory has altitudes of 1000-2500 meters above sea level. The country's mean elevation is 1800 m a. s. l. with extremes ranging from 380 m to 4090 m above sea. Almost all types of climatic patterns can be observed in Armenia - from dry sub-tropical to frosty highlands. Thus, landscape varieties are changing from low altitudes to the high mountainous areas. In the article we have analyzed the hydro-thermal regime of landscapes from low to high altitudes. Moreover, we have discussed the climate change factor on it. According to our study hydro-thermal regime of all landscape has significantly changed, especially last fifty years.

Keywords: mountainous landscape, hydro-thermal regime, climate change
2.3.4. The changing dynamics of rural territories and fire risk in the inner mountain areas of Spain

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Fire is a component of social-ecological systems, and also one of the main disturbance factors involved in the evolution of rural landscapes in Mediterranean-climate type regions. Actually, both fire and landscape are natural and cultural realities with a historical background and an interactive evolution. The aim of this contribution is to assess the influence of the physical-environmental, socio-economic and political factors on fire regimes through the last two centuries from a temporal and spatial multi-scale approach.

We have reconstructed the fire history since the 16th century in the inner mountain areas of the Iberian Central Mountain Range from geohistorical and statistical sources. Data show an abrupt change of fire regime in the late 19th century due to the prohibition or abandoning of traditional fire use practices in the context of policy and/or socioeconomic changes. Then, a second pyro-transition to catastrophic large wildfires has been identified in the mid-20th century due to socioeconomic changes linked to the energy transition to fossil fuels, urban development and new lifestyles.

We have also analyzed the historical interactions between fire regime evolution and rural landscape dynamics in a set of local case studies representative of biogeographical and socioeconomic diversity of Iberian inner mountain areas. As a conclusion, we have proved that the relationship between the explanatory territorial variables and the response variables of fire occurrence and fire types changes over time according with the socio-spatial dynamics at the local scale.

Keywords: Iberian Central Mountain System, historical fires, landscape, land use, Pyrogeography
2.3.4. Literary mountains: Spatial imaginations and practices in the Alps

Sara Luchetta

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As the complex result of the intersection between meanings and practices, mountains are an interesting arena where to setup new geographical gazes on the dialogue between materiality and immateriality. Focusing on the Alpine environment, I aim to question a specific language dealing with meaning construction: the literary narration.

A new awareness towards the importance of literary mountain imagination has recently spread within institutional initiatives, such as the “Reading mountains” event promoted by the Alpine Convention. Nevertheless, a lack of reflection within the academic field calls now for a consideration of the role that literary imagination can have in the production of spatial imaginations and practices.

Looking at literary narrations as possible voices of the geographical Alpine discourse, I aim to deal with the recent connection between Italian contemporary literature and the mountain environment. Indeed, a new attention to mountains as narrative objects has been recently paid by several novels and short stories within the Italian panorama. By analysing the ways mountains are told in contemporary literature, I aim to suggest how contemporary spatial imaginations are produced. Moreover, I would like to suggest the connection between spatial imagination and spatial practices, analysing how literary narrations encourage initiatives that contribute in redrawing the cultural geographies of the Alps.

Keywords: Literary geography; alpine cultural geography; mountains and literature
2.3.4. Transformation of a mountain village into tourist destination: an example of Lipno nad Vltavou (Bohemian Forest, Czechia)

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Societal changes impact the character of an area in which they take place and are most apparent in those localities, where the effect of multiple driving forces coincides. An example of such a locality is a mountain village Lipno nad Vltavou situated on the upper stream of the Vltava river in the Bohemian Forest. Political decisions in the post-World War Two Europe contributed to the almost total population exchange and subsequent isolation of this area near the so-called Iron Curtain. Former village Lipno nad Vltavou was destroyed due to a construction of the dam lake during the 1950s. The dam fulfills multiple functions: flood-protection, energy production, and recreation. In the period of state socialism, summer recreation prevailed in the newly established village located on the shore of the lake. After the political and economic changes in 1989 – renewal of property rights, incoming of foreign investments, and re-institutionalization of self-governments etc. – and in connection with demographic development and growth of free time, Lipno nad Vltavou witnessed intensive development of recreational infrastructure. Investments focused not only on modernization of facilities for summer recreation, but especially on development of new infrastructure for winter or yearlong recreation. Such activities have significantly transformed the character of the settlement – its physical character as well as the structure of its inhabitants and visitors. Positive and negative manifestations of turistification of local environment occurred, and started to be discussed by professionals, general public or individual local inhabitants.

Keywords: landscape transformations; turistification; Bohemian Forest; Czechia
2.3.5. New ruralism and ‘poetics of staying’ in Italy.  
Local Action Groups as an economic and socio-anthropological fieldwork

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University of Molise - Biocult

After Expo 2015 the focus upon food heritagization and neo-ruralism are growing, especially in Italy, transforming rural dimension in one of the key point of the economic renaissance of regions so long associated to backwardness by still on-going ‘development-oriented’ and neo-liberal rhetoric (Bindi, in press). In other national contexts, rural regions dramatically characterized by depopulation and increasingly in contrast to national politics and the global market are consequently pushed towards neo-autarkic positions (i.e. in US). Local Actions Groups should be considered the most suitable subjects to avoid such drifts, because of their propensity to channel rural claims into community-driven economic projects really oriented to inclusiveness and participation. Nonetheless some researches suggest to not undervaluing the risks of failure of this kind of strategy (Belliaggiano e Salento 2017), associating even these agencies to the mainstream discourse on ‘ruralism’, sometimes simplistic and narrow-minded, next to the most conservative political movements. However the growing demand for sustainable tourism and responsible food consumers group (RCG as well as social farms) are progressively defining an alternative rural-urban relation and a huge potential for rural resilient movements. Leader Program Areas could represent the ideal laboratory for experimenting new forms of bottom-up political agency and innovative economy based on participation in order to control neo-conservative, racist and nationalistic interests.

Keywords: New ruralism, LAGs, rural development, cultural heritage
2.3.5. Mental Health and Quality of Life in Rural Ireland; An examination of the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing

Alexis O'Reilly

Maynooth University

This paper examines Quality of Life and Mental Health of farmers, retirees and older workers in rural areas based on data collected in waves 1 and 3 of the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing. Using the assessments of anxiety, depression and Quality of life it will examine the rural participants in TILDA’s and consider occupation, age and gender as factors in quality of life and mental health outcomes and assess how these have changed from 2009-2015. Quality of Life and Wellbeing is a national priority as reflected in the level of importance accorded to this in the Healthy Ireland strategy. In general, rural areas are perceived as having a superior Quality of Life compared to their urban counterparts. Recent research has challenged this assumption and questioned the ‘rural as an idyllic social space’ perspective in terms of access to and utilisation of health care services and supports. The challenge of improving Quality of Life, Wellbeing and Mental Health in rural areas is compounded by the intersection of general impacts associated with the recent recession including planned or actual rationalisation of public and private services which may have negative impacts on rural communities in general and, particularly, vulnerable segments of the community, i.e. those experiencing or at risk of isolation. Farmers are one such group by virtue of the nature of their work, which involves long periods of working alone in isolated locations and changes to farming practices have seen replacement of labour by machinery.

Keywords: Rural, Wellbeing, Mental Health, Farmer, Isolation.
2.3.5. Different faces and phases on social innovation and neo-endogenous rural development process in deep rural areas. The cases of Castel del Giudice (Italy) and Huéscar (Spain)

Labianca, Marilena, De Rubertis, Stefano, Belliggiiano, Angelo, Salento, Angelo, Cejudo, Eugenio and Navarro, Francisco

Universities of Granada, Salento and Molise

Currently, a significant debate has been focused on approaches to neo-endogenous development in rural areas (Bosworth, Atterton, 2012; Shucksmith, 2010; Gkartzios, Scott, 2014). Here, a particular emphasis is placed on locally based approach and a certain attention to exogenous variables, typical of the contributions of the theory of growth. Neo-endogenous development practice overcomes the reductionist distinction between exogenous and endogenous, exploring the outcomes of a hybridization of the two approaches, through a significant participation of the community, and being organized around the “social innovation” (Neumeier, 2012; 2017).

In this study, starting from the literature and using interviews with key actors, social innovation in its dynamics, actors and processes will be explored in two significant cases of Italy (Castel del Giudice) and Spain (Huéscar). These are deep rural areas with serious economic and social problems that have managed to implement interesting paths thanks to the presence of local assets and extra-local factors, but being placed in different phases of the process, and facing different problematics.

The two case studies have been analyzed using a strictly qualitative method: a set of main actors were in-depth interviewed.

Keywords: rural marginal areas, neo-endogenous development, social innovation, Italy-Spain, LEADER approach
2.3.5. Fishing Tourism. An Opportunity Of Difficult Materialisation. The Case Of Galicia (Spain)

María de los Ángeles Piñeiro-Antelo & Rubén Camilo Lois-González

University of Santiago,

The functional diversification of coastal communities that are highly dependent on fishing has been a central objective of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) since the early stages of its application. In this regard, a large part of the initiatives throughout Europe have been linked to the creation of synergies between the fishing sector and tourism; mainly culture, adventure and nature. Since the beginning of the 1990s, in Galicia (Spain) the first experiences of fishing tourism were developed with the financial support of successive financial instruments of the CFP, and with the support of the regional government, with extensive planning and management competence. The result of the actions, in terms of job creation and number of visitors, has been limited on a local scale, even though its media impact was much greater. This paper analyses the impact of European funds from the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) in the development of fishing tourism in Galicia. Special attention is given to the incorporation of the territorial perspective and Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) for the sustainable development of fishing areas since 2007. Based on a study of the regulations established for access to funds, and the projects financed by the Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs), the opportunities for development of fishing tourism at a regional level are analysed, the significant influence of the regional government on its promotion, and the limitations of this form of tourism against the objective of sustainably developing coastal areas.
2.3.6. Introduction to the Series of Sessions

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Università di Milano-Bicocca; Università di Genova

Keywords: Physical geography, human geography, Italy, Europe
2.3.6. Imagined city: representation of Riga’s residential space in Soviet movies

Janis Matvejs

University of Latvia

Cinema is essentially a geographic art, a way of “writing the world”. By bringing a geographic perspective to examining how cinema evoke the place, we gain a better understanding of the way we socially construct place in our geographical imaginations. Thus, studies of movie can inform us about new historiographical perspectives on space, architecture and the urban imaginary, and advance new critical insights into the geo-historical formation of urban modernity.

The focus of this research is to describe the portrayal of Riga’s residential areas in one of the most controversial stages Latvia’s history – the Soviet period. The mixed method approach is used to interpret the representation of Soviet Riga. This exposes different elements and processes about the formation of Soviet Riga’s cinematic landscape. Spatial analysis of Soviet Riga not only interrogates which sites were transformed in cinematic places but also acts as an archaeological tool that explores hidden residential setting during the Soviet period. The research consists of more than 400 movie analyses, in which each movie is divided into 5-minute intervals and described by twelve indicators (geographical location, spoken text, social description and others). Moreover, creating database of filmed historical sites and using geographical information system methods reveals stratigraphy of historical texts written across residential space during the Soviet Riga.

This research sheds lights on innovative methods in historical analyses of geographical thought and practice, where movies have been considered as geographic practice of visual language with a goal to evoke viewers’ experience of inhabiting Soviet urban space. Research acknowledges both development and spatial organization of living space in Soviet Riga, and politically restricted space that uncovers gaps and contradictions in the official Soviet history by creating an alternative history of Soviet residential Riga.

Keywords: Soviet Riga, cinema, interior, residential space
2.3.6. The construction of identity representations under the impact of economic transformations. Case study: Fieni, a Romanian small industrial town

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University of Bucharest

This study focuses on analyzing the impact of industrialisation and de-industrialisation processes on the identity of small and medium-sized industrial towns in Romania. Since the 1950s, the industry has become the engine for the development of most of the Romanian towns, many of them being new declared ones under the intensification of urbanization. If the industry marked the economic and socio-cultural evolution of local identity, the loose of industry after 1990, under the shift from a centralized economy to a capitalist one, has meant another important step in reshaping the identity of those towns. The aim of the paper is to identify different identity representations in Fieni, a new small town in Dâmbovița County from the late 1960s, known during communism time at national and international level by its two representative activities, cement and bulb industries, but affected by the de-industrialisation process. Fieni switched from the most industrialized town in Romania at the beginning of the transition period in terms of the share of active people in the industry to a gradual development of service activities. In the post-industrial period, Fieni faces the consequences of high unemployment rate, low purchasing power of the population, emigration and aging. Using complex methods of analysis, information sources and field research, in the results section it is expected to identify the layers that make up Fieni's present identity, including their representation under the shape of different types of encoded symbols observed in the local industrial landscape.

Keywords: identity, representations, small and medium-sized industrial towns, symbols
2.3.6. Austerity and feeling at home: austerity and multi-scalar sense of place among disadvantaged urban youth in Ireland.

Sander van Lanen
University of Groningen

Since the 2008 financial crisis, fierce austerity regimes have dramatically transformed urban spaces. Such transformations affect sense of place of urban inhabitants, the national imaginary of Ireland, and the interactions between these two. Building upon qualitative research with youth from deprived urban areas in Cork and Dublin, Ireland, this paper illuminates how austerity affected the neighbourhood, the city, and the national state as ‘home’. I employ Seamon’s concept of ‘at-homeness’ to trace the effects of recession and austerity on sense of place and belonging. While sense of belonging declined at the national scale as youth felt abandoned by the state, the neighbourhood both gained importance as ‘knowable shelter’ and operated as container of negative austerity experiences. Illuminating austerity’s complex and contradictory effects on sense of place, this paper builds on feminist traditions stressing that home can be a site of violence, neglect and boredom. Overall, the paper reveals the complex emotions, feelings, and experiences of at-homeness, which hint towards strategies of coping and resistance among deteriorating socio-economic contexts. It then mobilises these emotions in response to a national imaginary from-above and from-below to illustrate how conflicting notions of ‘Irishness’ affect the sense of place of disadvantaged urban youth.

Keywords: Austerity, sense of place, youth, at-homeness
2.3.7. Assessment of Sentinel-2 to Derive Coastal Bathymetry in the coast of Ireland

Casal, Gema; Monteys, Xavier; Cahalane, Conor; Hedley, John; Harris, Paul, McCarthy, Tim

National Centre for Geocomputation, Maynooth University; Geological Survey of Ireland; Department of Geography, Maynooth University; Numerical Optics Ltd, UK; Sustainable Soil and Grassland Systems, Rothamstead Research, UK; National Centre for Geocomputation, Maynooth University.

Because of coastal areas are subject to continuous pressures (e.g. human-induced alterations or storms), there is a need of monitoring techniques that allow to measure the impact of these changes in a fast and accurate manner. Bathymetry estimated from optical satellite imagery has been increasingly implemented as an alternative to traditional bathymetric survey techniques. The availability of new sensors such as Sentinel-2 with improved spatial and temporal resolution, in comparison with previous optical sensors, offers innovative capabilities for bathymetry derivation. This study presents an assessment of several methodologies to derive bathymetry from Sentinel-2 data such as 1) empirical algorithms and 2) physics-based approaches. Results showed the potential of Sentinel-2 to derive bathymetry with coefficients of determination, $R^2$, ranging between 0.65 and 0.88. The evaluation of several atmospheric correction processors: Sen2Cor version 2.4, ACOLITE, iCOR and C2RCC was also performed through their ability to produce linear relationships between ratios of log transformed bands and in situ depth. The processor that showed the highest and the most consistent $R^2$ values in all the images was the C2RCC processor. Atmospheric correction, bottom type influence and water column conditions proved to be key factors in the bathymetric derivation using these satellite datasets.

Keywords: satellite derived bathymetry, sentinel 2, multispectral, remote sensing
2.3.7. Hyperspectral mapping of Ascophyllum nodosum in Galway Bay, Ireland

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NUI Galway, Marine Institute, NUI Maynooth, NUI Galway

The mapping of seaweed populations is important from both an ecological and economic perspective and the collection of baseline data will support informed management decision making. This research aims to develop an integrated remote sensing approach for the assessment of the distribution and biomass of the intertidal brown fucoid, Ascophyllum nodosum. The high spatial and spectral resolution of drone-mounted hyperspectral sensors is potentially a useful tool for seaweed mapping as many intertidal communities are spectrally similar and spatially heterogeneous.

To develop this methodology, a site was chosen in Co. Galway where detailed drone-based remote sensing surveys were conducted. Hyperspectral, multispectral and RGB surveys were conducted under good weather and tidal conditions. Ground control points (GCPs) were collected to georeference the data and a spectral radiometer was used to build a spectral library of key seaweeds and non-biological features to support classification. High resolution RGB imagery allows for accurate digital delineation of selected cover classes improving the efficiency and accuracy of both training and reference area data collection. In-situ biomass and morphometric data for A. nodosum were also collected to support the habitat assessment workflow.

Two classification approaches were used, Maximum Likelihood (MLC) and Spectral Angle Mapper (SAM). MLC classification results were significantly more accurate than SAM and show high levels of accuracy for the eight classes (or features) we aimed to identify, including A. nodosum. Accurate data on total extent can now be gathered making this methodology useful for intertidal resource assessment applications.

Keywords: Remote Sensing, Hyperspectral, Drones, Seaweed
2.3.7. A comprehensive roadmap to 50 years of (satellite) earth observation resources for the island of Ireland (1972 – 2023).

Daithí Maguire
National University of Ireland Galway

A comprehensive review of optical (panchromatic, multispectral and hyperspectral) and synthetic aperture radar satellite imagery coverage for terrestrial and near-shore areas of interest on the island of Ireland. The review spans 50 years and includes approximately 170+ retired and operational Earth Observation (EO) satellite sensors, and a further 60+ EO satellite sensors which are planned to be launched over the next 5 years.

Satellite characteristics and sensor capabilities are listed in tabular form and estimates of the extents of the spatial and temporal coverage of the island of Ireland are provided or each sensor (as available). Guidance on how to access this data is provided, with an emphasis on gaining free or reduced cost access for research and scientific purposes.

Information on free open source software tools for viewing, processing and analysing EO imagery are provided, including a selection of resource and reference materials.

Keywords: Earth Observation (EO), Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), coastal erosion
2.3.7. Mapping Habitats in Ireland

John Connolly
DCU

Natural habitats in Ireland are extensive but have been subjected to degradation for decades. Every six years the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) must account for the condition of these habitats. Much of the survey work conducted for Annex I habitat mapping and monitoring is carried out by qualified ecologists during field visits. Botanical field surveys occur in remote and relatively inaccessible environments and can be demanding in terms of time and experienced personnel. It therefore challenging to regularly survey an adequate sample of Ireland’s Annex I habitats. Rapid advances in Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and computer machine learning technology offer an alternative and complementary approach to map, assess and monitor habitats throughout Ireland. Several sites were selected for analysis in grassland, upland and coastal habitats. The implementation of innovative technologies may enable the cost-effective implementation of the mapping, assessment and monitoring work undertaken by ecologists using standard classification schema

Keywords: Habitat, Mapping, UAV, Automated
2.3.8. Landscapes of immigrant integration in contemporary Ireland

Gilmartin, Mary; Dagg, Jennifer

Maynooth University

The issue of immigrant integration is receiving more attention across the European Union, with a series of efforts to standardise and measure immigrant integration outcomes. In this paper, we argue that while measuring immigrant integration outcomes is important, these outcomes must be assessed within the broader landscape of immigrant integration, which also includes integration policies and integration processes. We illustrate our argument through a focus on immigrant integration in the Republic of Ireland. According to the Irish Central Statistics Office, over 17% of the resident population in 2016 was born outside the country – the fifth highest proportion in the European Union. While general measures of immigrant integration outcomes in Ireland are mostly favourable, there are considerable socio-spatial differences in integration outcomes and, crucially, in integration processes. By highlighting these differences in outcomes and processes, we provide a more complete picture of the landscapes of immigrant integration in contemporary Ireland. In doing so, we illustrate that an emphasis on outcomes masks many of the challenges and barriers encountered by immigrants as they seek to establish new homes in contemporary Ireland and in Europe more broadly.

Keywords: immigration; integration; Ireland
2.3.8. Understanding immigrants’ integration in Italy: the role of second generations in building territorial and translocal social capital

Michela Lazzeroni & Monica Meini

University of Pisa, University of Molise

Immigration is a central issue in the European and also in the Italian political debate, that recently emphasizes the problems linked to emergencies in the reception of migrants, to crime and insecurity supposedly attributed to foreigners, to the difficult cohabitation between new inhabitants and old residents. Nonetheless, the importance given to analyzing the phenomenon more carefully and to promoting the fruitful integration of migrants is clearly insufficient. The present work aims at providing a contribution in this broad area through a better understanding of the dynamics of second generation’s immigrants to the strengthening of the territorial social capital and to the improvement of the interconnections between foreign and indigenous communities.

More specifically, starting from the definition of territorial social capital and its link with migration studies, this paper will focus on areas where “second generations” are likely to influence the dynamics of social and territorial integration: intergenerational relations, language practice, inclusion processes at school and work, intercultural activities and contamination spaces, participation in associations and social life, cultural interaction and multiple spatial belongings.

The paper also includes, from an empirical point of view, an extensive survey carried out in Italy, through the use of semi-structured questionnaires distributed to second generations with a migration background. The analytical proposal, based on comparative method, aims to investigate not only the territorial and extra-territorial relations, but also the spheres of behaviors, narratives, perceptions concerning the sense of belonging, the processes of integration, the signs of social and spatial marginalization.

Keywords: Immigration, second generations, territorial social capital, translocal social capital
2.3.8. Urban areas facing transnational dynamics: the example of Sri Lankan community in Naples

Eleonora Guadagno

University of Naples "L'Orientale"

Considering the implications of transnational mobility dynamics within the urban space, according to the second axis, the city of Naples shows growing fluidity since territorial reconfigurations intersect with the influx and stabilization of foreign communities. However, forms of socioeconomic vulnerabilities also emerge, associated to filtering-down housing processes, residential differentiation and urban polarization, or even deprivation and spatial segregation. Taking steps from this case it is possible to discuss, on the one hand, how these socio-spatial dynamics, deriving from global processes, reverberate on the urban fabric reshaping and reinterpreting its functions, traits and characteristics and, on the other hand, which kind of translocal practices may contribute (or not) to a bottom-up social cohesion. This enquiry is the result of a micro-scale qualitative analysis of the urban practices of the Sri Lankans in “Cavone” area and “Stella” neighbourhood, which present the highest incidence of the community within the City of Naples, highlighting the evolution of the group’s strategies and interactions (adaptation, entrepreneurship, resilience, resistance etc.). The presented results are the outcomes of an investigation articulated around three questions: has the foreign presence an impact on the demographic dynamics of the neighbourhoods? How do the different socio-cultural specificities interact in terms of temporalities and practices? Can the transnational mobility be associated with a renewal of these neighbourhoods? The presentation will be framed around three issues: recognition of the community’s settlement and demographic patterns; mapping the presence/activities/utilization of public/private spaces in the two examined areas; analysis of the individual/familiar/community practices within the public space.

Keywords: Sri Lankans, Naples, micro-scale analysis
2.3.8. The Italian Reception System for Refugees. The role of the ex-SPRAR in enhancing the sense of place and local development: the case of Milan

Giuseppe Gambazza

University of Milan

The paper focuses on the Italian system of second reception for Asylum Seekers and Refugees, recently modified by the Law 1 December 2018, n. 132, the so-called “Safety Decree”. Currently, the system is structured in two stages: the first one is made up of large welcoming shelters for Asylum Seekers, the CAS (Extraordinary Reception Centres); the second one refers to small decentralized structures, the ex-SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum seekers and Refugees), which are supposed to foster the integration of the refugees into their socio-economic context. Far from being a mere temporary solution to the migration issue, the ex-Sprar has recently been in charge of promoting stakeholder networks for the local development. This paper investigates the actual role of the ex-Sprar in the governance of the territory, also considering the involvement of the civil society in the reception and belonging policies. The analysis of socio-geographical data aims to bring to light all those practices of territorialisation, implemented by some ex-SPRAR localized in the Milan urban area, which lead to the creation of sustainable local communities and multicultural landscapes.

Keywords: Refugees; Milan; ex-SPRAR
2.3.9. Panel Discussion Session I

Vukasin Nedelkovij (Artist and Activist), Evgeny Shtorn (Civil Society Activist, Organiser and LGBT Researcher), Donnah Sibanda Duma (Human Rights Activist), & Jacqueline Phiri (Student and Activist)
2.4.1. The Right to the City in the developing countries, effects of the financialization on urban territories.

Issad Louiza

EPAU Ecole Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme

City is a complex system, planning the city combines the work of multiple actors, such as urban planners, institutional actors, but also economic actors, and private owners. City-building has been increasingly driven by real estate activities, real estate developers plays an important role in planning the future cities, "A developer is one who advances the process a step further by building homes on the lots before selling them." (Maurice A. Unger, 1974). Alongside this conceptual definition, " Real estate is an information-intensive business illustrating the role of information. Agents connect buyers to sellers and do so through control and dissemination of information." (S. Sawyer, K. Crowston, 1999). Alongside this conceptual definition, in North Africa, developing countries tries to asset public capital markets, but also initiatives from economic actors are trying to involve the planning process of the cities. Algeria has opened for liberal market in the 90's, twenty years later, the residential real estate industry has known a huge increase, especially in the City of Algiers and Oran.

The purpose of this paper is we suggest to highlight the effects of new real estate projects in the urban developing countries, but also to investigate what kind of housing products result from the increase of financialization, by using the standard data collection methods of fieldwork, such us interviewing real estate developers involved in planning. In addition, it intends to increase the prospects for greater harmony among the various private and public sector strategies that will benefit our urban and metropolitan communities.

Keywords: Capital markets, Real estate market, urban development, developing countries.
2.4.1. Private land mapping: the tool of the standardization of the city?

Ausello Nicolas

Université Paris 8 Vincennes-Saint-Denis

It will deal with new private modes of production of the knowledge of the urban space related to two phenomena i) the opening of public data in Europe and ii) the development of the service economy globalized. These phenomena would contribute to a standardization of the city and could speed up the process of gentrification of the metropolitan centres and their first crowns. We will discuss this topic by first introducing the new private companies that are currently involved in the land sector by proposing online geographic data visualization platforms for private real estate developers. After having established their mode of production of knowledge of the territory that uses algorithmia and categorization to characterize urban space, we will conclude on the consequences of this technological process on the metropolitan factory. These companies are operators of the digital turning point of the entrepreneurial city. Taking advantage of the context of the fiscal and budgetary crisis of urban public services, through the production of knowledge of the city, they become actors of the factory of the metropolis outside the public debate. This phenomenon raises the question of the systematization of the identification of territories combined with their algorithmic profiling in relation to contexts meaningful to private users, in a context of metropolization, for public and private purposes, of attractiveness, concentration of economic forces and intelligent specialization.

Keywords: Digital ; urban territories knowledge ; private sector ; gentrification
2.4.1. Marseille’s emblematic resistance to gentrification: urban renewal and right to the city perspectives

Romain Bony-Cisternes

University of Bordeaux - School of Law

In spite of a deep urban renovation and core revitalization led by local authorities, characterized by buildings renovation, industrial fringes reconversion, commercial and leisure promotion, tourist orientation, Marseille seems to be one of the last cities in Europe to resist, even fight, gentrification. Local culture and strong commitment of city dwellers (including various identified social groups: yuppies, “bobos”, migrants) have somehow contained the real-estate prices boom and general gentrification. By that, we mean that the gentrification and real-estate prices surge has occurred in Marseille but in a much lesser extent that others European cities (Paris, London, Barcelona, Berlin) including secondary cities. Doing so, Marseille is becoming a growing symbol of citizens’ right to the city claim towards gentrification and real-estate practices.

We propose to analyses Marseille’s determinants, motivations and practices to fight gentrification, from local authorities’ actions to organized collective action (private social groups) with the example of La Plaine area in November 2018 which testifies how local inhabitants can organize themselves, act and coordinate, to ensure the right to the city when its jeopardized.

Keywords: Marseille; Gentrification; Urban Renewal
2.4.1. Digital contention, housing activism, and the right to the city in post-crash Dublin

Maedhbh Nic Lochlainn
Trinity College Dublin

This paper uses ‘Take Back The City’ (TBTC), a recent housing activist mobilisation, to discuss digital contention as a key component of activism in post-crash Dublin. TBTC occupied three vacant properties in Dublin during Summer 2018, building upon earlier housing activists’ attempts to politicise vacancy in post-crash Dublin (Hearne et al., 2018; O’Callaghan et al., 2018). Using digital ethnography approaches to analyse TBTC's social media usage and participant observation at TBTC events, the paper will explore how empirical research on how TBTC uses social media can: a) contribute new socio-spatial understandings on contemporary right to the city movements and their usage of digital technologies, and b) highlight how digital practices can be examined using right to the city theorisation. TBTC is an interesting example of contemporary activism which explicitly articulates a ‘right to the city’ discourse drawing upon digital technologies. Digital technologies (in general) and social media (in particular) play a central role in the movement’s articulation and augmentation of protest. This includes TBTC’s calls for more equal rights to participate and be visible in urban spaces, proposing of new affected-led and community-oriented meanings and uses for urban spaces, and challenging of the logics and outcomes of existing urban governance. The paper will argue that contemporary discussions of ‘right to the city’ movements must engage with, investigate, and theorise the roles that digital technologies now play in asserting both the ‘cry’ and ‘demand’ for a ‘renewed right to urban life’ (Lefebvre, 1996 [1968]).

Keywords: housing, activism, digital geographies, right to the city
2.4.3. Actors, ideas and actions: Governance for healthy and sustainable food systems

Sharon Friel

Professor Sharon Friel, School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

There is little empirical evidence on how to achieve healthy and environmentally sustainable (H&S) food supply and demand. The objective of this study was to examine the potential for multi-sectoral action to support consumer adoption of H&S food behaviours. 29 semi-structured interviews were undertaken with actors from key government, food industry and non-government organisations in food-related health and environment sectors in Australia. There was consensus on the need for multi-sectoral action but diverse views on how such action should be achieved. Enablers were considered to be individual champions and organisational leadership; early and sustained multi-sectoral engagement; agreements on common objectives with concrete deliverables; and sector specific levers for action. The different actors outlined various modes of governance that could help develop multi-sectoral action to support H&S food behaviours, including co-regulation between public-private actors; self-regulation (such as voluntary codes); statutory control (e.g. mandatory labelling); incentive based structures (e.g. market incentives) and network governance. The findings indicate a disconnect between the urgent calls for a shift to H&S food behaviours by many international agencies and researchers, and the benign responses by many Australian food system actors. The findings identify opportunities to move beyond the prevailing consumer demand driven approach and develop multi-sectoral action and collaboration to support adoption of H&S food behaviours.
2.4.3. SHARE IT: Challenges and opportunities in co-designing a sustainability assessment framework for urban food sharing initiatives

Mackenzie, Stephen; Franck, Vivien; Davies, Anna;

Department of Geography, School of Natural Sciences, Trinity College Dublin

Urban food systems must be transformed in order to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals. One reconfiguration with claimed sustainability benefits is ICT-mediated food sharing, defined as collective or collaborative practices focused on growing, cooking, eating and redistributing food that use digital or online technologies. Advocates suggest such sharing reduces waste, provides opportunities to make or save money, builds social networks and enhances well-being. However, such claims to sustainability are undermined by a lack of systematically collected and presented data, making it difficult to understand the impacts being created. We respond to the gap between claims and evidence through the SHARECITY Impact Toolkit (SHARE IT); a novel Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) framework which has been co-designed to better understand the impact of food-sharing initiatives in urban food systems. Initially we demonstrate the gaps left by existing SIA frameworks for evaluating the impacts of food sharing initiatives. The paper then focuses on the co-design of SHARE IT with food sharing initiatives in Dublin, London and Singapore. Attention is paid to how two core goals were achieved: 1) the identification of existing indicators and development of novel indicators to capture the impacts of food sharing appropriately; and 2) the development of an open access tool with sufficient flexibility to capture the diverse practices and impacts of food sharing initiatives. In conclusion, we provide a critical reflection on the broader benefits and limitations of formalising sustainability impacts assessments for hard to reach grassroots initiatives such as urban ICT-mediated food sharing.

Keywords: Food Sharing, Food Sustainability, Urban Food Systems, Communicating Impact
2.4.3. Developing a sustainable food strategy for large organizations

Gary Goggins
National University of Ireland Galway

Organizations such as hospitals, educational institutions and workplaces feed thousands of people every day and are key intermediaries in the food system. They are in a position to significantly shape the production, processing and distribution of food as well as food-related practices of large groups. These activities have a significant impact on sustainable development, the global economy and health and wellbeing. Using a qualitative approach that draws on 21 interviews with key decision-makers based in eight large national and multinational organizations, this research examines the most important contextual factors that influence food provisioning across organizations. The study identifies opportunities and constraints for improving food sustainability that are likely to apply within and across different organizational contexts, and provides recommendations for implementing a sustainable food strategy. The findings provide interesting theoretical insights and have practical implications that are relevant for practitioners, business managers and sustainability consultants.

Keywords: sustainable food; sustainable consumption; sustainable supply chain management; organizational culture;
2.4.3. Book Launch: Urban Food Sharing (2019)

A. R. Davies
Routledge
2.4.4. Hybrid fringes. Agricultural strategies for GI enhancement in peri-urban areas

Alessandro Betta
University of Trento

Peri-urban areas are hybrid territories where urban and rural patterns come into a clash. In a complex geographical context like the mountainous territories, hybrid characters of such spaces are even stronger. In spite of the call to find specific and effective governance tools, both planners and policy-makers are still reiterating inadequate policies that consider peri-urban open spaces just as leftover spaces of growth or shrinkage processes. The concept of Green Infrastructure has been developed following the call for more comprehensive planning tools to tackle the issues of fuzzy territories such as peri-urban spaces. In spite of a positive approach the GI concept is still lacking in the capacity to become a proper design and management tool to reconcile spatial conflicts in peri-urban areas.

In particular this contribution will focus on the role of agricultural activities within peri-urban areas and GI framework as possible 'peacekeeping' tools to mediate between different landuse conflicts. The transitional nature of agriculture, or technonature (Guattari F., The three ecologies, 1989) and therefore its twofold capacity to both design landscape and provide ecosystem services can represent a turning point for an effective translation of GI into the spatial dimension. The analysis of related policies and stakeholders of the different partners of the “Los_Dama!” project will help to better seize how urban agriculture is integrated into spatial planning and GI development. Therefore through the lens of urban agriculture one can investigate the capacity of agriculture to spatially shape metropolitan areas and its ability to translate GI into local contexts.

Keywords: Urban agriculture, Green Infrastructure, hybrid, spatial governance
2.4.4. The Potentials And Barriers Of Green Infrastructure Implementation In Local Planning Processes: Examples Of Peri-Urban Alpine Metropolitan Areas

van Lierop, Martina; Pauleit, Stephan

1) Technical University of Munich, School of Life Sciences Weihenstephan, Strategic Landscape Planning and Management

Peri-urban areas are subject to strong pressures from urban development. This often leads to fragmented landscapes characterised by urban sprawl with low ecological, recreational and social quality. At the same time, the important role of ordinary peri-urban landscapes as the everyday living spaces of people and as an ecological resource is often overlooked in planning. The green infrastructure concept has been identified as a promising strategy for the development of a multifunctional green network to meet a range of policy objectives such as social cohesion and biodiversity. Within the EU Interreg-project LOS_DAMA!, local and regional actors closely cooperate to develop and enhance peri-urban green infrastructure within seven pilot projects in the Alpine Space region. However, the implementation of GI in local planning practice seems often hampered by dealing with the complexity of its processes.

We aim to identify the potentials and barriers practitioners experience when implementing GI in local planning processes as well as where in the planning processes the implementation of GI is hampered. The study is based on semi-structured interviews with practitioners and an analysis of pilot action plans that have been developed by practitioners of the LOS_DAMA! pilot projects. Next to an increased understanding of implementation potentials and barriers in relation to planning processes, we will develop a typology of the potentials and barriers. This typology might help to better identify in a follow-up study, which tools can be used to unlock the potentials and lift the barriers.

Keywords: peri-urban areas; green infrastructure
2.4.4. How to translate green infrastructures for place-based planning? The example of Alpine periurban landscapes

MEYFROIDT, Aurore ; Van Lierop, Martina

University Grenoble Alpes ; Technical University Munich

The green infrastructure concept is opening up discussions on ecological connectivity and multifunctionality in metropolitan regions in academic literature, but also in policy debates on different levels. On EU level, there is the “Communication on Green Infrastructures” and research projects such as “GREEN SURGE”, “Perfect” or “Openness”. On local level, green infrastructure planning often concerns the integration of landscape issues within local planning documents. Green infrastructure refers to a network of green and open spaces; e.g. urban parks, gardens, green and blue corridors, and green belts.

The aim is to investigate to what extent green infrastructures can be considered as complete operational concept yet adaptive enough to enable efficient place-based planning. Is the green infrastructure concept both flexible and precise enough to be a new model for urban and regional planning? This contribution is reflecting on research to practice features and questions the dissemination and appropriation of planning models through different policy and spatial contexts.

Peri-urban landscapes are hybrid areas bringing together various types of stakeholders. The diversity of periurban patterns, regarding physical structures as well as policies and stakeholders, represented by the seven project partners of LOS_DAMA! provides a relevant methodological field to evaluate the relevance of the green infrastructures model, since it reveals different types of periurban landscapes as well as various GI related policies. To identify to what extent green infrastructures as perceived as an operational concept, we will proceed to content analysis of Pilot Action Plans developed within LOS_DAMA! and of interviews conducted with project partners.

Keywords: Green infrastructure ; periurban ; urban planning ; local
2.4.4. Densification by collective housing: transformations in the Parisian peri-urban landscape

Claire Fonticelli

MRTE - UCP

Our research is focused on the impact of the densification in the Parisian peri-urban landscape. Time after time, densification has been regarded by public policies as an optimal urban planning model. This phenomenon forced French communes – even peri-urban communes – to strengthen their legislation, in order to have more densification, especially with collective housings.

To study the impact of densification on peri-urban landscape, we have identified 130 buildings (more than 2800 apartments) in 250 municipalities, built between 2009 and 2013, in the Parisian peri-urban. We have analyzed the architecture, the transformations of the neighborhoods, but also how the governance managed to make these constructions, to break with the traditional way of building in these towns. We have also asked almost one hundred inhabitants of these new buildings to figure out what they think about these architectures, and their way of living.

In peri-urban communes of the Ile-de-France region, densification by collective housing remains complicated (high costs, lack of engineering, local protests). It impacts its quality, and, obviously, the peri-urban landscape. The densification is not always conducive to architectural and urban quality: the resulting constructions are reflected in a new architectural standard, pastiching, and it often flouts its inscription in a local urban and landscape project. We will explain how these difficulties impact the construction of peri-urban landscape.

Keywords: Density, periurban, landscape
2.4.5. A summary on Risk Aqua Soil pilot actions in agricultural lands that will permit better soil and water management taking into account the risks associated with climate change.

Jean Francois Berthoumiem

Association Climatologique de la Moyenne-Garonne et du Sud-Ouest, France

The Risk-AquaSoil project focused originally on local climatic events with an academic view of societies behavior toward extreme climatic events and as an ultimate objective improving their resilience to climate scourges.

First a study of temperature and rainfall change has helped to quantify and to compare the changes along the Atlantic area. Up to 70 years of rainfall and temperature data from 24 sites (4 in Ireland, 2 in the United Kingdom, 7 in France, 5 in Spain, 6 in Portugal) were analyzed. Annual average changes allowed us to compare the changes between sites. This work verified the continuous warming, while rainfall remains stable in most places with a light decrease on places where the temperature is higher and an increase in places near the sea where rain amounts are already high. The variation of dry and saturated days indicates a reduction of soil saturation condition. Extreme events of droughts followed by heavy rains are present.

Then improving resilience within watersheds requires knowledge of the natural environment itself as well as an understanding of how the local aspirations and needs for this environment are impacted by climate hazards (e.g. soil erosion). Through Risk-AquaSoil we identified and quantified soil loss by using satellite RADAR images from Sentinel 1 data, specifically bare soils on slopes above 6° that are prone to erosion during heavy rains. As a second step, sociological work is analyzing local approaches to adapting to increases in climatic hazards and improving the coordination between the local groups: farmers, residents, politicians, industries and scientists. During the fall of 2018, farmers were asked about their methods of adaptation and the obstacles that prevent them from acting. During the winter of 2018 and spring of 2019, the other groups in the territory were interviewed to select local solutions.

Finally, the Forest Fires in Portugal during the summer of 2017 however are sadly an example of how vulnerable our societies are to climatic events we thought we had under control. We asked our Portuguese partners to allow us to understand what occurred during these dramatic events as there will be similar in other places of Atlantic Area but with other types of climatic pressures and events. By visiting the site and hearing from the local communities it allowed ourselves to think collectively about something that was once deemed unimaginable but now seen as possible. This opened the door to conversations about how to be more prepared to fight against future events. The next climate induced hazard we have never spoken about within Risk-AquaSoil for me is the rise of ocean level!
2.4.5. How climate change is likely to affect Irish agriculture, and what farmers could do to address the envisaged changes.

Mary Ryan

Rural Economy & Development Centre, Teagasc, Ireland
2.4.5. Farmers and Climate Change Communication: Insights from a critical review of global studies on public engagement with climate action

Brenda McNally
Dept of Geography, Trinity College Dublin

Research on climate change communication has intensified over the last 30 years and the field has been transformed by studies from across the globe and disciplinary perspectives. These developments have advanced understanding of the societal as well as the physical dimensions of climate change and in doing so, highlighted the complexity of climate change communications and assumptions about the relationship between public understanding and behaviour change. Building on this, researchers have broadened the range of theoretical frameworks and methodologies employed to understand how to engage individuals, communities and strategic actors with climate science, climate risks and climate responses. Post-COP24, however, there is greater urgency on developing action plans tackle climate change (ie the multi-faceted processes for low carbon transition). Thus, research now needs to target studies of the barriers and opportunities for engaging public(s) with climate mitigation actions.

To address the contemporary challenges for climate change communication, this paper critically reviews the emerging and diverse literature examining public engagement with climate mitigation published between 2010 – 2018. The aim is to shed light on how academic researchers conceptualise and evaluate ‘public engagement’ and to chart the development of ideas about motivating and mobilising citizen dialogue, decision-making and involvement in societal decarbonisation. In particular, a number of studies investigate farmers’ engagement with climate change. This presentation will highlight key issues and trends in this research, assess how these insights can be employed to evaluate Irish farmers’ views on different levels of climate action and build engagement with low carbon transition.

Keywords: Climate Change Communication, Public Engagement with Climate Action, Farmers
2.4.5. Challenges in generating behaviour change in line with sustainable farming practices

Denis O’Hora

NUI Galway, Ireland
2.4.6. Re-Building the Relation Landscape-Community Through Landscape Education: Experiences in Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)

Andrea, Guaran; Michelutti, Enrico

University of Udine

The need of re-centring landscape as priority in the strategies for local development and as key element in the re-appropriation (and selling) of local identities (for political purposes) has characterized several contexts throughout Europe. This new interest for landscape is influencing also the debate in Friuli Venezia Giulia, where the previous regional government has defined a Regional Landscape Plan and the new regional administration is using landscape and territorial identities as criteria to re-think intermediate territorial authorities. In face of this top-down political use of landscape, a fabric of institutions (e.g. ‘eco-museums’) and individual citizens (e.g. teachers of secondary schools) are developing ‘micro-activities’ of landscape education to rethink the concept of landscape and the relations people-landscape through a bottom-up perspective.

Using qualitative methods in data collection (primarily in-depth interviews and focus groups) and analysis (mainly focusing on the documentation produced by eco-museums in their activities with schools), the research has approached key informants and stakeholders, reconstructing a conceptual map of the activities on the territory and of the approaches through which educational activities engage different parts of the local society. The paper shows that collective processes of critical reflection on local landscape are needed to strengthen citizens-driven actions in shaping the relation landscape-community and in imagining future landscapes.

Keywords: Landscape Education, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Community
2.4.6. Representations of Rural Settlements in Poland: Practices and Imaginations

Wojcik, Marcin & Wolski, Oskar

University of Lodz, Department of Regional and Social Geography

The paper applies to space realised in specific forms of cultural landscape (forms of human settlement). The main aim of the research is to determine the diversity of spatial representations of rural settlements in Poland following the concept of “production of space” (H. Lefebvre; D. Harvey; K. Halfacree). Representations of space are the ways of cultural creation of life environment, and they include various material structures (forms of its spatial organisation) and mental structures (images of spaces). They are both visible and imagined.

Three objectives were formulated in regard to the concept: 1) Multifaceted determination of the forms of rural spatial practices – analysis of the forms of cultural landscape (settlement landscape – spatial arrangement and physiognomy) interpreted as a material effect of social and economic practices; 2) Identification of methods of representations of rural space – analysis of various types of documents (historical and contemporary; 3) Determination of spaces of representation – development of proposals for the analysis and classification of “freehand sketches”, which could be used in studies on subjective rural spaces (structure of “human spatial images”).

Keywords: rural geography, rural settlements, social representations, imaginations
2.4.6. Role of landforms in the location of Dacian-Roman fortifications in Northern Transylvania and the production of place/regional identity

Colcer, Alexandra-Maria; Irimuş, Ioan-Aurel; Moldovan Crina-Lavinia

Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Geography

By combining two parts - technical and empirical – the purpose of this paper is to establish the role of the relief in the location of Dacian-Roman settlements and fortifications in Northern Transylvania, focusing, more specifically, on the Dacia Porolissensis border and how this border contributed to the formation of local and regional identity.

The technical part was achieved using the cartographic and modelling methods with the use of the GIS software. The result was the morphometric identification of the discontinuities in that territory, of the rate of deforestation and the rate of soil erosion.

Considering the qualitative aspects, the methods that we used were: analysis, synthesis, inductive and deductive ones, which helped us to understand how these settlements influenced the regional identity. The results of the study are emphasizing the importance of the relief in positioning the Roman castles and it demonstrates how these settlements remained present in the locals' mentality and influenced the regional identity.

Keywords: dacian-roman fortification, Dacia Porolissensis, morphometric identification, regional identity

Oana-Ramona Ilovan

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The aim of my research is to identify a series of measures to be included in the present development policies of Romania, taking into account that the past influences nowadays urban structures and inhabitants’ perceptions on future development. The hypothesis was that the territorial identities of the Romanian urban area were radically shaped during its socialist period (1948-1989), while the following research questions were answered: Which was the official discourse of the state during the socialist period about the urban territorial identities, as reflected in the images promoted and accessed by the majority of Romanians? What could be the expected impact of these images on Romanians’ perceptions and on the decision-making process in the planning and development of the urban area? I explore, analyse and present the role of representations in picture postcards in articulating a coherent visual discourse about the nation’s territorial identity in the urban area of socialist Romania. This visual discourse is contextualised using the written discourse on socialist Romania’s development, from the socialist period and after, that is scientific literature from the fields of Geography, History, Economy, Sociology, Architecture, etc. To achieve this aim, I focused on the following research objectives: discussing the main territorial development policies during socialist Romania; identifying and discussing the impact of these development policies on the territory and people’s way of living (genre de vie); analysing picture postcards circulated during socialist Romania, with images of the urban area. Results showed stereotyped representations and their significance for place memory and community building.

Keywords: representations, territorial identity, picture postcards
2.4.7. Developing an Automated Change Detection Workflow for National Map Updates using Python Image Processing Libraries

Cahalane, Conor; Chrachol, Joanna; Kane, Paul

Department of Geography Maynooth University; National Centre for Geocomputation, Maynooth University; Ordnance Survey Ireland

Maintaining the national mapping dataset is a continuous and laborious process – whether changes in object geometry or land cover are identified through manual inspection of aerial imagery, field measurements by teams of surveyors or incorporation of other ancillary datasets. Automating the change detection process therefore offers a number of benefits not only in terms of time savings/efficiency, accuracy of updates but and automation also enables more frequent updates. Maynooth University are collaborating with Ordnance Survey Ireland on the development of an automated change detection workflow incorporating object based segmentation techniques and machine learning algorithms. The project incorporates both high resolution aerial orthophotography and Copernicus satellite imagery so a range of spatial and temporal resolutions can be included and assessed in the development process. A platform independent approach using open source Python libraries has been prioritised and the outputs will feed into the OSi spatial data storage model known as Prime2. This authoritative spatial reference framework ensures consistent and unique referencing of topological state information, both in terms of location and type.

Keywords: remote sensing; classification, segmentation, aerial imagery
2.4.7. Integrating UAV-SfM photogrammetry and optical satellite remote sensing to map and monitor coastal systems

Castro Camba, Guillermo

The continuous development of UAV systems and a growing availability of free satellite imagery provide an unprecedented volume of remote sensing data available for environmental monitoring. Repeated mapping and monitoring is critical to understand sediment feedbacks and interactions in coastal areas. Hyperspatial Digital Surface Models and orthophotographs derived from UAV-SfM photogrammetry have been increasingly used for coastal applications; however, a high, subdecimeter accuracy is required to undertake change detection studies. High resolution satellite imagery is commonly used to repeatedly extract shoreline positions. Three UAV flights at different altitudes were conducted on the 22nd of June, 2018 in a small area of Curracloe, Co. Wexford. These flights were coincident with a Sentinel-2A pass over the study area. A concurrent high density GPS survey was undertaken to collect GCPs and to generate a DEM using traditional methods. The purpose of these surveys is (i) to explore the influence of flight altitude, GCP number and distribution on the accuracy of DSMs and orthophotographs derived from UAV photogrammetry, (ii) to test the accuracy of shoreline extraction from Sentinel-2 satellite imagery against a concurrent GPS survey and (iii) to explore the capability of very high resolution UAV photogrammetry to train and validate machine learning classifications of concurrent Sentinel-2 imagery. Additionally, the classification and GPS validation of a UAV-SfM-derived point cloud to automatically remove the overestimation of z values in vegetated areas and generate a DEM will be explored.

Keywords: UAV, photogrammetry, change detection, accuracy control
2.4.7. Earth Observation for Inland and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring in Ireland

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Irish Centre for High-End Computing, NUI Galway. Dundalk Institute of Technology

The primary benefits of using satellite data for environmental monitoring are the availability of detailed spatial information, regional scale monitoring capability and access to a large historical archive data. Use of freely available earth observation (EO) data to monitor inland water quality can provide regularly updated, quantitative measures of water quality parameters with good spatial coverage. Through the EPA-funded Remote Sensing of Irish Surface Waters (INFER) project, we are validating a number of algorithms for inland and TRAC water bodies in Ireland. These algorithms are applied to data from high-resolution optical sensors such as the Sentinel 2 MultiSpectral Instrument. Algorithms for coloured dissolved organic matter (CDOM), chlorophyll-a (Chl-a) and turbidity will be validated for inland, coastal and transitional waters using historical in situ data. In situ data will also be collected during the project, including water-leaving radiances from radiometric observations for validation of the atmospheric correction. The investigation has several challenges such as adjacency problems for smaller water bodies and reliably identifying and masking for cloud, particularly cirrus, and cloud shadows. The end product of the INFER project will be a web-based GIS portal providing access to parameters derived from satellite data where users can view and compare the CDOM, Chl-a and turbidity values. Validation statistics based on comparisons with the in situ data will also be available on this portal. The portal will enable the use of EO data for inland water monitoring, particularly for those without prior experience in using EO data.

Keywords: Satellite remote sensing; water quality; Copernicus; validation
2.4.8. Vacation homes and international residential migrations: gentrification factors in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain)

Parreño-Castellano, Juan M; Moreno-Medina, Claudio; Domínguez-Mujica, Josefina; Boldú-Hernández, Jordi; Pérez-García, Tanausú

University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

The growing presence of vacation homes and international residential migrations are two phenomena determining the dynamics and urban structure of most of the Spanish Mediterranean and island cities. Tourists and migrants tend to be interested in the same urban spaces, and this favours the unleashing of gentrification processes.

In Las Palmas, the presence of international residential migrants is not a new phenomenon. Since tourism emerged strongly, the properties bought and rented by these migrants have conditioned the market in some areas of the city. In recent years, the city is experiencing the arrival of highly qualified nomadic workers, while the figure of residential tourists continues to grow. All this is affecting the real estate in areas where foreign population had traditionally settled, and is extending to other well-communicated neighbourhoods that were home to a population with low purchasing power. The coexistence of these groups is having an effect on the increase in real estate prices, the displacement of the population and the transformation of the inhabited space.

This paper analyses these new mobilities and urban dynamics in Las Palmas and the triggering factors. In particular, the territorial settlement of the foreign population coming from the Western European countries will be studied at the census tract scale. Additionally, there will be an analysis in the location of the holiday homes in the city, using the postal address as a geographical reference, and in the change of use and urban gentrification, based on a qualitative analysis and examples of real estate revaluation.

Keywords: international residential migration, gentrification, city
2.4.8. Emplacement through lifestyle activities: a case of festival circular mobilities

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Technological University Dublin

Understanding international residential mobilities can be advanced through studying other circular mobilities including festival tourism. Festivals are understood as open places, positioned in time & space, yet connected into much wider networks (Falconi 2014). A notable feature of festival tourism is its association with high levels of repeat visitation (Shanka & Taylor 2004). This study investigates how over multiple years of annual visitation, visitors identify with, and feel attachment to, festival places. Over time they can become emplaced, developing sociocultural ties, local knowledge and a sense of belonging (De Wet 2008).

The qualitative data reported were gathered in Feakle, a tiny village in Western Ireland which has hosted a traditional music festival for 35 years. The findings are analysed in light of Scannell and Gifford’s (2010) understanding that place attachment can be analysed by studying process (affective dimensions), people (personal and group connections) and place (social and physical connections). They provide insight into how the intertwined lifestyles of both visitors and locals inform both place based relations and senses of belonging. The paper contributes by analysing the circulation of materialities and corporealities through which events are produced and consumed (Cidell 2016). It shows how festivals provide temporary moorings (Vannini 2011), and create opportunities for people to develop place ties and a sense of belonging through lifestyle activities. Importantly, it shows how festivals are not just important just for those ‘moving through place’, but also for those ‘in place’, as they encourage residents to re-assess their understandings and attachments to place.

Keywords: Festivals; Circular mobilities; Emplacement; Place attachment.
2.4.8. British residents in Spain. Their opinions and concerns on BREXIT according to the Spanish press

Domínguez-Mujica, Josefina; Moreno-Medina, Claudio; Parreño-Castellano, Juan M.

University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

The British population residing in Spain has increased over the years. In 2018, 240,934 residents were registered, the third largest foreign group in Spain. The sociodemographic profile of this group shows the importance of residential gerontological immigration, a fact that has been covered in the specialized literature on lifestyle migration. Furthermore, British people mostly live in coastal areas and the two Spanish archipelagos, besides some big cities, in which their presence is explained by the secondary importance of laboured immigration.

In this context, Spanish press is echoing the opinions and concerns about BREXIT expressed by these residents, turning newspapers into very useful tools to interpret their feelings about no longer being members of the EU.

The objective is to synthetize these expressions through a careful analysis of the news. We will show the findings from a database created and analysed in a both quantitative and qualitative manner. We will present, first, the chronology of the news; second, the geographical location in which the news has appeared; third, the type of informants (representatives of British associations, local Spanish authorities, etc.); fourth, the topics British residents have talked about (health, properties, taxes, etc.); and finally, the most significant expressions of their opinions, feelings and fears interpreted by a qualitative reading.

Beyond any agreement reached by the European Union with the United Kingdom, the information collected allows us to assess, tentatively, the changes that will occur with respect to the migration of the British population to Spain in the context of the disengagement.

Keywords: BREXIT, Residential migration, press
2.4.8. Does regional development explain international youth mobility? Spatial patterns and global/local determinants of the recent emigration of young Italians

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In this essay, we tackle the issue of the international mobility of young Italians in relation to regional disparities. Our intention is to determine if and to what extent a relationship exists between regional development and the international mobility of young people. We analyze the international migration of Italian citizens aged 15-34 who left the country in the period 2010-2017 using several variables that reflect the varying conditions found in different NUTS 3-level regions in terms of economic dynamism, labor-market efficiency, social fragility, educational underdevelopment and spatial peripherality. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) models show that the international mobility of young Italians is very much dependent on local conditions and affected by spatial differences. It is greatest in the most economically dynamic areas of the country, in border regions and in metropolitan areas, with factors relating to spatial proximity and peripherality, imbalances in local labor markets, and paucity of human capital proving particularly significant.

Keywords: international youth mobility; regional development; Italy; the migration-development nexus
2.4.8. Human capital outcomes and life satisfaction: the case of young circular migrants in Europe

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University of Latvia, University of Limerick

Within this study we look at youth migration within Europe through their circularity patterns, human capital outcomes and how that mirrors in their life satisfaction. Study is based on a large-scale quantitative primary data set, from a survey conducted in 9 European countries. Survey allows identifying key skills and competencies that facilitate circular migration. We argue that tacit competencies, defined as skills, ideas and experiences that people have but are not codified, are especially valued by circular migrants as facilitators of multiple migratory processes. In order to assess circular migration as a life-strategy, the relationship between human capital outcomes and levels of life satisfaction among circular migrants is examined. Our analysis identifies important disparities in human capital and life satisfaction outcomes according to socio-economic and geographic background. It offers insight into the significance of life-course effects on the circular migration process.

Keywords: youth migration, regions, international mobility
2.4.9. The receptive city: A renewed urban dictionary of hospitality

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The paper draws on a joint project proposal for an artistic residency, developed combining a PhD research project (1) on territories of migrants’ first arrival and the work of the young architecture collective GruppoTorto (2).

The project discusses the conditions of intersection between recent migratory flows and the urban environment; in particular, it focuses on migrants’ landing in the city, a phase preceding settlement and strongly expressing the “temporary nature” of migrants’ condition. In this sense, landing is conceived as the dimension where the short temporality of certain socio-demographic phenomena more dramatically clashes with the longer temporality of urban spaces and policies.

The work develops a qualitative analysis of the case of Milan, which has structurally experienced the dimension of first arrival, being until 2015 a transit area and then quickly turning into an arrival city. The observation unveils a general incapacity to structurally deal with the temporariness of migrants’ condition, often resulting in “exceptional” reception spaces and emergency-based policies.

The paper argues the urgency of a more complex understanding of the condition of landing migrants and the need to reflect on a renewed definition of urban first reception. The research therefore proposes the design of a new “urban dictionary”, which reinterprets some of the main encountered issues (ex. notion of first reception space) through an art-and-design lexicon (ex. objects, or drawings) (3). By freely working on the “words” of reception, the project challenges their current understanding and opens up the discussion on alternative “sentences” and notions of such a crucial urban function.

1- Martina Bovo, PhD Candidate at Politecnico di Milano (Italy), in the course of Urban Planning, Design and Policy.

2 - GruppoTorto (GT) is a research collective founded in 2016 by a group of young architects, their work aims at conducting an open research activity in the field of art, architecture and urbanism, especially trying to address different topics by non-conventional vocabularies as a way to freshly reflect on them.

3 - Reference artists for this work are Matilde Cassani, Filippo Minelli and Forensic Architecture

Keywords: landing, vocabulary of first reception, temporary-vs-permanent
2.4.9. Placelessness and the Absurd: Anna Seghers and the Geopolitics of "Transit"

Gerry Kearns
Maynooth University

The structure of feeling that has been called the absurd suggests a placeless and irrational world. Yet such a structure of feeling is sometimes produced in response to quite a specific context. This paper considers the way absurdity arises and is treated within Anna Seghers’ Transit, a novel about the plight of refugees from Nazi Germany trying to leave unoccupied France after the signing of the Armistice between France and Germany in June 1940. The paper explores the treatment of space and time in the novel and suggests that there is a significant distinction between absurdity as resignation and absurdity as dissent. The paper also claims that absurdity is explicitly countered in the novel in the pursuit of a politics of responsibility and a resistance in solidarity.

Placelessness, Holocaust, Geopolitics
2.4.9. ‘Living Liminality: everyday experiences of asylum seekers in the ‘Direct Provision’ system in Ireland’

Zoe O’Reilly

Independent Artist, Ireland

The Irish ‘Direct Provision’ system is part of an increasing network of liminal spaces, situated between and within borders, in which people seeking protection are detained or forced to wait in often inhumane conditions and often for years at a time, and is currently under intense scrutiny and criticism.

Based on collaborative photographic research with people living in the ‘Direct Provision’ system, this paper explores the ways in which imposed liminality plays out in people’s everyday lives. Through the images and words created during this collaborative project, the paper looks at how liminality is lived in spatial and temporal terms, and develops the idea of ‘ontological liminality’, a means of expressing the ways in which a chronic sense of fear, insecurity, invisibility and a highly controlled existence are lived and internalized. The images and words also reveal the agency and strength of people living in this system, the multiple ways in which they refuse to be reduced to ‘bare life’ (Agamben), to a number, to the sole identity of ‘asylum seeker.

Exploring the concept of liminality in this context holds broader implications, not only for understanding experiences of people waiting or held in the increasing number of refugee camps, border zones and detention centres in and beyond Europe, but also provides insight into the architectures of exclusion created by states to contain or exclude the ‘other’.
3.1.1. Knowing infrastructure

Denis Linehan

University College Cork, Ireland
3.1.1. Ride-Sharing”, Virtual Capital and Impacts on Labor in Cape Town, South Africa

Pádraig Carmody & Alicia Fortuin

Trinity College Dublin, Ireland & University of Cape Town, SA

Informalization and casualization have been twin meta-trends in African development over the last several decades. However these processes are also now being articulated with, and altered by, processes of virtual accumulation and informationalization, giving rise to what some have called Uberization. What does the rise of the information, “gig” or “sharing” economies mean for employment practices and labor relations and conditions in Africa? Drawing on a survey/semi-structured interviews with drivers this paper examines the implications of this phenomenon through a case study of Uber and Taxify’s operations in Cape Town, South Africa. It finds that Uberisation is leading to a further hollowing out of the formal sector and the creation of a new (in)formal sector, where drivers are engaged through use of a mobile phone application, but still liable for taxes to the state. This has led to the emergence of a new form of “virtual capital” which extracts “value” from assets it doesn’t own, and labor it doesn’t manage.

Keywords: trade, Ride-sharing, virtual capital, Cape Town
3.1.1. Infrastructure as landscape: design imaginaries, practices and green gentrification

Daniel Tubridy

University of Sheffield, UK

Infrastructure has recently been taken up as a key topic in the spatial design disciplines. On one hand, this reflects its centrality in the contemporary imagination in which it features as “the object about which new visions of urban modernity can be assembled” (De Block, 2016). On the other, it has been accompanied by a destabilisation of the category of infrastructure which is increasingly equated with nonhuman nature, exemplified by the concepts of ‘ecological’ and 'landscape infrastructure’. This has also been accompanied by new theories and methods of design which attempt to decentre the technological substrate of infrastructures and illustrate their reliance on normally invisible ecological systems, thereby reconceptualising infrastructure as an “interface” through which new relationships with nature can be constructed. This paper discusses the more or less reductive and/or superficial ways in which these ideas have been taken up and realised. It draws on a case study of a new stormwater management system in Hans Tavsens Park, Copenhagen, a combined climate adaptation and urban regeneration project. This illustrates the different roles that infrastructure is expected to perform including its repositioning as an interface and related centrality to a process of social and cultural change driven by local regeneration aspirations. Overall, the case study represents an example of the tendency to decentre infrastructures in visual terms while following a fundamentally productivist/infrastructuralist paradigm. In contrast, the paper shows that a critical design perspective provides the means to explore antagonisms which are rendered invisible through the equation of infrastructure with landscape.

Keywords: trade, infrastructure, design, climate change adaptation
3.1.1. Adjunct infrastructure: The development of the Polecat Springs Group Water Scheme'

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Infrastructures have been perceived and conceived, on the one hand, as core to the state-led narrative of modernity, and, on the other, as marginal, everyday ways of living and communing in the state’s absence. This oscillation, between the North and the South, and between the visible and the invisible, has been referred to by Larkin (2013) as the poetics of infrastructure. In this paper, we trouble these relationships through a mapping of the treatment facility of the Polecat Springs Group Water Scheme (GWS). Located in County Roscommon, Ireland, the Polecat Springs GWS provides drinking water to more than 450 homes. It is co-operatively managed by its members and is held together by the incremental maintenance of its caretaker. Nevertheless, its eccentric form embodies specific responses to European regulation and local agricultural practices, made possible through funding from Ireland’s Rural Water Programme. By patiently mapping the topology of the Polecat Springs GWS’s treatment facility, we reveal an infrastructure that resists dialectics of the general and the embedded, the modern and the forgotten, the core and the periphery, and the visible and the invisible. We theorise this as adjunct infrastructure: infrastructure that is tacked-on to modernity, in a relationship of particularity and precarity.

Keywords: infrastructure, water, modernity
3.1.2. Mapping the Moral Geographies of Education

Sarah Mills
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This paper charts some of the historical impulses that underlie the contemporary spatialities of character education—a movement to improve young people's social, emotional and ethical development. The paper examines the wider genealogies of character that have shaped institutional landscapes of childhood and youth and uses a number of illustrative examples from across the UK to explore attempts to codify ‘good’ (or bad) behaviour and values for young citizens-in-the-making. The paper reflects on the synergies between historical ideas of ‘grit’ ‘virtue’ ‘values’ and ‘character’ and the contemporary use of these discourses in educational policy and practice. Overall, this paper outlines the re-imagining and re-fashioning of the ‘character agenda’, demonstrating how geography matters in understanding this politically vital debate.

Keywords: education, youth, character, citizenship
3.1.2. Geographical education and peace.
Suggestions from a contemporary interpretation of the CISV project

Emanuela Gamberoni

University of Verona, Italy

Many Italian and international documents (such as Schools National Programs 2012 and 2018; Igu Charter on Geographical Education 2016; Lucerna Declaration 2007, Rome Declaration 2013) underline the role of Geography education in the development of abilities and competences of the European “future” citizens: it is a geography that put children and students in action, with a very practical proposal finalized to develop an involvement of values in the aware citizenship. This paper intends to resume some characteristics and theoretical bases of the Cisv Project (Children’s International Summer Villages, now International building global friendship), that work for peace, and discuss a proposal about specific geographical activities finalized to experiment situations that connect, for example, environmental situations/local decision/the future of a local community. This approach pushes children to choose and to analyze the different consequences of their ideas and solutions, in the context of an active didactics of geography.

Keywords: peace, geography, education, citizenship
3.1.2. European citizenship and terrorism. Educational paths between uniqueness and multiplicity of local cultures

Giacomo Zanolin; Giovanna Giulia Zavettieri

University of Milan; Iulm University, Italy

We have always studied other cultures according to the models of our own. As a matter of fact, Said (1978) stated that a specific culture always tends to affect the cultures it comes in contact with, and it can transform them conforming to its own canons. The historical era we live in has led us to confront with the issue of terrorism, to which each country has responded variously. What brings the peoples of the European countries together may be a religious prejudice, that leads to associate the idea of the Muslim with that of the terrorist (and vice versa). In fact, Islam has become a symbol of terror and devastation, a lasting trauma for Europe, since the educational system does not allow to understand its multiplicity. There is a need for more information on the risks, on the responsibility of religious beliefs in terrorist attacks, and for this purpose education has a critical function. Bocchi and Ceruti (2004) stated the necessity of a "courageous turnaround" in the educational processes in order to support the uniqueness and multiplicity of local cultures and respect their contamination as far as possible. Geographical education could play a key-role in this context in accordance with its ambition of being able to propose tools to teach students “how to live” in a complex society gripped by civil crisis (Morin 2014). Starting from those methodological and theoretical insights, this contribution aims to present an educational path to promote active citizenship in Europe through a deep knowledge of the relationship between the multiple meanings of the Islamic culture and the narration of terrorism, with a specific focus on the messages conveyed by the propaganda.

Keywords: active citizenship, geographical education, local cultures, terrorism.
3.1.2. Negotiation and conflict. Ri-educating the radicalized jihadists to the European citizenship

Monica Morazzoni; Giovanna Giulia Zavettieri
Iulm, University of Milan, Italy

To form the responsible and active citizen not only means to teach the fundamental rules of the legal system he is part of, but also to find the ethical bases underpin the compliance with the rules. The active citizenship is the ability to participate in the life of our own community bringing solutions, new lines of thinking and a negotiated vision of the way of living. Active citizenship education is therefore a combination of formal and informal knowledges during the lifelong learning. Europe has lived for a long time a great challenge related to the present cultural differences inside, and today has to deal with the issue of the ri-education of those people that have decided to become jihadists. The jihadist is who inspires his own political action to the rules of the ideological violence religiously motivated and, as "adept", he support related behaviours in opposition to the current rules: he lives a sort of "de-territorialization" that pushes him to the construction of new relationships, in which he takes refuge by situations of cultural, social and economic alienation and by discriminations. Purpose of the present paper is the attempt to delineate the identikit of the jihadist radicalized living in Europe (who in many cases has left his own country to fight for the Islamic State), in order to trace a path of ri-education to the citizenship, that could be preparatory to his de-radicalization, to his counter-radicalization and his re-integration.

Keywords: active citizenship, re-education, re-integration, de-radicalization, jihadism
3.1.3. Weaponising Place: contextualising civic mobilisation and the energy transition

Breffni Lennon & Niall Dunphy

University College Cork, Ireland

Energy transitions of the past have been largely characterised by geopolitical and socio-economic drivers that rarely considered issues of social justice or community cohesion, which invariably arose in response to the systemic reconfigurations involved. The current transition to a low-carbon energy system is a departure from this, both in terms of the level of complexity of intersecting drivers involved and given the increasing realisation that real meaningful citizen participation is needed if it is to be successfully realised. Despite this, results continue to be mixed with local communities actively mobilising to resist energy developments. These local oppositions have been more numerous in countries where citizen participation mechanisms are not associated with the deployment of renewable energy technologies. Consequently, there remains a clear need to us to better understand how citizens can embark on their own participation pathways which foster a just and cohesive energy transition and that better account for the socio-economic and socio-cultural factors which inevitably shape it. A new SEAI-funded project, EnergyPOLITIES explores how governance structures intersect with the socio-economic and key socio-cultural factors, including gender, to influence the social acceptability or otherwise of the energy transition.

Keywords: Energy justice, Energy democracy, Transition governance
3.1.3. **Self-empowerment of rural communities by implementing renewable energy heating infrastructure – The example of bioenergy village cooperatives in Germany**

Tim Roesler

Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

In the German energy transition, community-led approaches have resulted in a growing number of innovative renewable energy projects. A prominent example are bioenergy villages. Bioenergy villages are community-led bottom-up initiatives that organise and finance the implementation of their own local heat supply grid that supplies households with heat produced from biomass. In this talk, I will explore the role of community-led actions and resources in the implementation process of bioenergy villages in Germany, using the example of the county of Marburg-Biedenkopf in Hesse (Germany). The conceptual background of this analysis is based on the analytical frameworks of the multi-level perspective on socio-technical sustainability transitions. Specifically I will address the spatial and scalar linkages between local community-driven actions and extra-local resources and its policy embeddedness. Local community-driven actions and resources have changed the energy regime of villages in many aspects. The most prominent changes refer to the establishment of local value creation and the renewal of social cohesion processes. In this sense, bioenergy village cooperatives take on the role of change agents. However, these localised actions are linked to extralocal resources spatially and in scale. It is only because of parallel and complementary extra-local actions and resources that local actions and resources can reach their full potential. In a similar fashion, policies on different scales shape the framework for these resources to unfold. In particular, the complementarity of multi-scalar policy processes from the European to the local scale supported the development of bioenergy villages by community resources.

Keywords: renewable energy, biomass, sustainability transition, community engagement
3.1.3. Housing, Energy Renovation and Energy Justice in Paris (France)

Sophie Hou

Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, France

Buildings are the main source of energy consumption in France. Thus, the energy renovation of buildings has become an important tool in the fight against climate change and in favour of sustainable cities. Recent studies examine the link between housing, energy issues, living conditions and social vulnerability around the notion of fuel poverty. Paris has several characteristics that complicate actions to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. The city is made up of old buildings with a high heritage value. Furthermore, collective housing dominates. Several programs have been launched over the past decade to influence the energy renovation of Parisian housing. How do public actors deal with a problem that concerns the domestic sphere? How do residents view the energy issues related to their housing? This paper is based on ongoing research, which combines interviews with public actors, associations, companies and residents throughout Paris and more specifically in certain districts of the French capital city. This study shows that energy has little visibility in public debates in France. Problems are rarely seen in terms of energy: energy appears to be a secondary concern and is difficult to incorporate effectively into programmes concerning Parisian housing. These questions are part of a reflection on energy justice. Which populations are assisted by energy programs? On what criteria are they developed? How can we understand the difficulties faced by public authorities in intervening to help the most vulnerable populations and those most affected by fuel poverty?
3.1.3. Walking with Energy: overcoming energy invisibility through research participation

Aimee Ambrose
Sheffield Hallam University

Our contemporary relationship with energy is characterised by complete dependency and almost complete ignorance. We are disengaged from decisions about how energy is generated in terms of modes of generation and types of fuel, engendering a sense that energy is something 'done to us' and breeding mistrust in relation to energy providers and controversy around energy projects (Corsini et al. 2018). The Walking with Energy method has been developed as a creative and low cost model for re-engaging citizens in debates and decisions regarding energy production and consumption. The method, which combines oral history techniques with walking interviews, draws inspiration from Wilhite and Wallenborn's (2013) work on articulating the body in order to understand consumption and Castan-Broto’s (forthcoming) work on the value of conducting research whilst embedded in the landscape. Pilots of the method in the UK and Sweden have involved taking members of the public on walking tours which follow heating pipelines through the urban landscape, tracing them to their source at energy generation plants. The tours culminate in a face to face encounter with the realities of contemporary energy generation (e.g. watching household refuse being burnt to generate heat and electricity). The early pilots have revealed potential for the method to reduce energy consumption and foster environmental citizenship. Novel psychological tests have also revealed shifts towards more pro-environmental attitudes associated with participation.
3.1.4. Bringing back the national to the study of globally circulating policy ideas: ‘actually existing smart urbanism’ in Hungary and the Netherlands

Krisztina Varró; Damion J. Bunders

Utrecht University, Netherlands

Recently proliferating ‘smart city’ projects in Europe and beyond seem to signal yet another urban development paradigm heralding the importance of the local (urban) scale under globalization. As such, this emerging urban policy hype has fitted well conceptual frameworks that focus on the global-local nexus of contemporary urban policy-making. From this perspective, globally mobile smart city ideas become selectively adapted in particular settings; policy-making centred around smart cities is thus a process stretching across scales, while also manifesting itself in concrete practices shaped by territorial-regulatory contexts.

Informed by empirical research on smart city policies in Hungary and the Netherlands, this paper argues that a global-local dualism does not allow for an in-depth understanding of current smart urban development trends. Notwithstanding the transnational circulation of smart city ideas, the national scale continues being reproduced by these ideas as a relevant scale of urban regulation, discursive framing and strategy-making under globalization. To acknowledge this, the paper proposes to incorporate the national scale, understood as a relational set of practices and discourses, more explicitly into the analysis. Insights from the Hungarian and Dutch case studies are used to illustrate how the local embedding of the globally mobile smart city concept is shaped by the national scale: urban problems and the smart ‘solutions’ to these are shaped through the national policy context. At the same time, the national scale appears not simply as an institutional-discursive structuring force, but (also) as a dimension of (smart) urban policies that is being renegotiated through smart city-building practices.

Keywords: smart city, policy mobilities, multiscalar, national scale
3.1.4. Policy mobility of creative and smart cities in Czechia

Ondřej Slach; Lucie Hýllová; Petr Rumpel; Jan Ženka

University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

The aim of the paper is to identify and assess different trajectories of two fashionable urban policies – creative and smart cities – in specific post-socialistic context. Drawing on the case of Czechia, we employ the concept of policy mobility research. More specifically, we employ a discourse analysis in order to identify so-called “infrastructure” of both policies (such as principal actors, journals, conferences, events), with the special focus on “agents of transfer” in multiscale perspective. The preliminary results indicate faster and more aggressive spatial penetration of smart cities policy compared to creative cities policy in Czechia. Further, it seems that existed translation and implementation of smart cities policy into the national and urban context resulted in deliberated fragmented policy of smart cities in Czechia (pure technocratic view), which might be a threat for future development of social sustainability: especially in cities that are facing increasing social polarisation. Last but not least, due to the fast spatial penetration of the concept and policies of smart cities, it seems that creative cities policy has almost been crowded out of Czech urban agenda.

Keywords: policy mobility, smart cities, creative cities, Czechia
3.1.4. The territorial capital of Lombardy: an “engine” of economic development and an activator of the Digital Innovation Hub

Alketa Aliaj

University of Bergamo, Italy

Starting from a geographical perspective, useful to understand the relationship between urban territory and Digital Innovation Hub provided by the National Industry Plan 4.0 of 2016 in Italy - which in the coming years intend to change the intensity of relations and connections between public and private actors involved in it - the article aims to investigate how the territorial capital (Camagni 2009; Id., 2010) can affect their activation. The Digital Innovation Hub (DIH) Lombardy has been taken as a case study. The article studies the concept of territorial capital, examining the European and international guidelines, the main principles, the literature and, in the end, the indicators of this capital, which are available in the Lombardy context. Moreover, the Geographical Theory of Complexity of the Italian geographer Angelo Turco (1988) has been used to reconstruct the complex process of territorialisation underway with the introduction of these new territorial structures. In conclusion, the GIS mapping communication tool was used with the aim of showing the DIH modelling. Indeed, the map (Casti, 1998; Id, 2013) is assumed as a complex mean of communication able to highlight a double territorial dimension: on one hand, it allows to bring out the social value of a specific local context, which in our case is represented by the articulation “territorial capital” as defined by the European Union; on the other hand, it is a mean of communication that, through the process of cartographic self-reference, autonomously produces knowledge and, therefore, allows to identify aspects that emerge through the use of semiotic mapping, aimed at investigating the social aspects of the territory that are declined, in this case, within the territorial capital.

Keywords: Digital Innovation Hub, Industry 4.0, Territorial Capital, Lombardy
3.1.4. Real-Time Smart City Data and the Future of Official Statistics

Samuel Stehle; Rob Kitchin
Maynooth University, Ireland

Official statistics are generated regularly by national and local authorities in Europe with the goal of enabling comparison of social and economic indicators over time and between European cities. Official statistics that are responsive to rapid changes in real-time are now possible with the range of capabilities offered by smart city sensor technologies and the Internet of Things. EU directives through Eurostat and the national statistical agencies generate opportunities to use the data generated by smart city infrastructure for creative and competitive innovations. Despite the excitement at the prospect of a set of real-time indicators which can be compared across Europe, a “smart statistics” depends on high quality, reliable, and open data. We evaluate open real-time data sources in Dublin and Cork against specific properties necessary of producing usable official statistics. These properties include access, cleanliness, completeness, consistency, ephemerality, metadata (which includes statements on data quality), methodological transparency, privacy, provenance, representativeness, spatial coverage, and technological dependence.

Our evaluation raises concerns about rapid adoption of smart technologies for official statistics. Of particular concern is the consistency of data, which encapsulates short term issues of sensor irregularities as well as confidence in the long term volatile nature of smart technologies. We conclude that, while some smart sensors present low risk for use in developing official statistics, the hype is stronger than the reliability, integrity, and novelty of the methodology.

Keywords: smart cities, official statistics, real-time data, data quality
3.1.5. ‘Attorneys of the Poor': an ethnographic study of a selection of General Practitioners in rural Ireland

Catherine Hayes

Maynooth University, Ireland

Irish general medical practitioners (GPs) currently claim that general practice in Ireland is in crisis. Over twenty percent of GPs are due to retire over the next five years and newly qualified GPs are emigrating at a significant rate. Heavier caseloads are putting GP consultations under time pressure while exchequer cutbacks following the financial crisis in 2007 have reduced GPs’ practice income by thirty-eight percent. Visits to housebound patients are less likely and many rural practices have ‘closed their books’ to new patients. In areas of economic deprivation these issues are keenly felt by the patient population but also by GPs who strive to honour their training, skills and commitment to patient care. Given that the current thrust of public health policy is to shift the burden of healthcare from secondary and tertiary hospitals to primary care in the community, a manpower shortage with the attendant loss of embodied professional knowledge and skill could create a hiatus that scupper primary healthcare in Ireland. General practice as a key component of Irish rural social infrastructure is being systemically whittled away. In the light of these facts I did an ethnographic study of ten GPs in eight seaside and two inland counties to ask them about their lived experience as frontline primary healthcare workers and as placemakers. I sought to discover whether the stresses and strains described above cause them to be alienated from being their personal and professional best, with negative consequences for individual patients, for communities and for the GP.

Keywords: healthcare, placemaker, lived experience, alienation
3.1.5. Regional health: A spatial perspective on health service governance, delivery and reform.

Darren O'Rourke

Maynooth University, Ireland

Regional inequities in health are pervasive in Ireland and are well documented in academia and in the media. Regional variation in access to primary and community care is noted, for example, in General Practice, allied health, oral health, mental health and respite and hospice care. In secondary and tertiary care, regional variation in access to paediatric, maternity, and acute and emergency care is reflected in waiting list numbers and times, trolley counts and local campaigns for service retention or improvement.

Here, I map the morphing boundaries of health regions in Ireland over time and examine regional variation in health governance, delivery and outcomes.

As we embark on the Sláintecare reform agenda, with the proposed geoalignment of Community Health Organisations and Hospital Groups and the transition to Regional Integrated Care Organisations and population-based planning, I assess the coherence of national health (Sláintecare) and planning (National Planning Framework) policies and consider the importance of spatial understandings of health.

Keywords: Geographies of Health; Health Service Planning
3.1.5. National Spatial Plans in an Age of Inequality

Mark Boyle
Liverpool University, UK

National Spatial Strategies in an Age of Inequality

I place under scrutiny ‘national’ spatial strategies in an age of inequality. I first discuss why there is today a compelling imperative to return to national spatial planning; second concomitant with a rethinking of the overall prevailing political-economic paradigm, argue that spatially conscious national regulations, policies and resource allocation practices can do more to support polycentric territorial development, local institutional empowerment, place sensitive development policy, and beyond a few ‘hot’ national economic cores, sustainable urban development in a broader number of flourishing second tier city-regions (regional cities, their satellite towns and rural hinterlands) and; third reading across spatial planning traditions in Wales, France, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Ireland and England, I identify fifteen lessons for national spatial strategies which in combination have the capacity to instruct planning initiatives which seek to promote balanced regional development.

Keywords: spatial strategies, inequality, neoliberalism, sustainable urban development
3.1.5. Exploring the region as a construct in Irish spatial planning; the influence of EU territorial cohesion policies

Marie Mahon; Maura Farrell; John McDonagh; Pat Collins

NUI Galway, Ireland

This paper examines the trajectory of Irish spatial planning as a means to understand national government perspectives on the region from a territorial cohesion and spatial justice point of view. It explores whether national-level thinking about territorial cohesion as an EU-level competence particularly as it pertained to spatial planning was influenced by issues such as levels of Structural Fund support. It also reflects on associated perspectives on the promotion of the region in development and governance terms.

Keywords: spatial planning, spatial justice, territorial cohesion, region
3.1.6. Territorial identity discourses in “Tunnel of time: 10x10 Ten decades of Romania in one hundred images”

K-X. Havadi-Nagy

Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca – Romania

In 2018 Romania celebrated 100 years of existence as a country. Countless events honoring the occasion offer a generous opportunity to study representation and self-representation of identity and territoriality on different scales. The commemorative outdoor exhibition called “10x10 Zece decenii de România în o sută de imagini” (10x10 Ten decades of Romania in one hundred images) and staged by the National Museum of Transylvanian History (NMTH) in Cluj-Napoca was chosen as primary source for this survey. Applying quantitative content analysis complemented by a semiotic analysis of the photos, the survey intends to identify which elements consider the authors of the exhibition as representative for territorial identity statement in a national context. Further on the paper focuses also on the contribution of the references to the creation and support of a place-based identity and to their impact on a sense of ownership and place-attachment, the assessment of the exhibited images and messages triggering storytelling and sharing moments. The main results of the analysis show that the exhibition appeals to the public memory and confronts the visitors with a suite of more or less significant events for this dynamic and tumultuous century, with major historical moments of national importance, but also glimpses of everyday life, personalities that have marked the city's and the country's life, and the metamorphosis through which Cluj-Napoca passed over time.

Keywords: Romania, place-identity representation, visual methodology
3.1.6. Everyday self-representations of territorial identities in Romania and the Republic of Moldova: A case study on the impacts of discursive representations from above

L. Gohlke
University of Eastern Finland

Discursive representations of geographical areas shape decisively our images of territories and the groups of people living “there”. Yet several discursive representations on the international, national and regional scale related to Romania and the Republic of Moldova are mutually challenging or overlapping. On the one hand, they depict the Romanian-Moldovan state border as the external border of the European Union, as the physical border between the Romanian nation and the Moldovan nation, as well as between the historical regions of Moldavia and Bessarabia. On the other hand, these discourses bridge the border by referring to the historical Moldavian Principality or Greater Romania.

The question is thus raised how these conflicting discourses from above shape everyday self-representations related to territorial identities in which the Romanian-Moldovan state border is embedded.

Reflecting on written and interview-narratives gathered during field research in Romania and the Republic of Moldova, this paper illustrates how conflicting discursive representations from above result in a multitude of overlapping imagined communities on the local scale. Ranging from highly inclusive to rather exclusive ones, several of these imagined communities are socially constructed by following discursive patterns on the macro scale such as Nesting Orientalism. However, due to every person’s autonomy in creating them, they also entail “counter imaginations” and imagined communities that are absent in discourses on the macro scale, resulting in numerous de- and re-territorialisation processes. This paper therefore suggests that research can yield alternative in-depth insights into territorial identities by focusing on the analysis of everyday identity narratives.

Keywords: Romania, Republic of Moldova, imagined communities, everyday narratives
3.1.6. Flying out to freedom: Place and identity for women escaping domestic violence

J. Bowstead

Royal Holloway University of London – United Kingdom

This presentation is drawn from ongoing research on the journeys women and children make to escape domestic violence in the UK. Such forced internal migration – creating tens of thousands of internally displaced women and children – is generally under-recognised in a country like the UK. As part of a mixed methods approach, collective processes of creative groupwork and participatory photography explore women’s experiences of being forced to leave home, of temporary homes on their journeys, and of beginning to resettle in a new unknown place. As well as emotional, legal and practical issues, women are often dealing with a sense of displacement and issues of identity for themselves, and their children. So far, two groups of women in different areas of London have used photography to communicate their experiences of home, identity and belonging whilst they stayed in women’s domestic violence refuges, and as they explored the area they had arrived in. The presentation will include some of their images highlighting how the visual enables women to narrate their experiences and insights. It will draw out themes from the photographs and captions, and reflect on the participatory process and creative methods as enabling women to reflect on their senses of place, identity and belonging and their embodied strategies for resettlement and re-making home. The paper will therefore explore the ‘domestic’ in domestic violence: the implications for women of their journeys, and the meaning for them of the places they have been and where they now find themselves.

Keywords: domestic violence; participatory photography; displacement; resettlement
3.1.6. Living at the Esquilino: representations and self-representations of a multiethnic central district in Rome

T. Banini

Sapienza University of Rome

The Esquiline district of Rome has gone through important changes over the last decades, due to the strong presence of foreign communities, mainly from China and Bangladesh, whose shops and performative ethnicity have radically modified both the sensory experiences of the landscape and the relational tissue of this central area of the city, adjacent to the Termini railway station.

Newspapers, TV programs and a number of websites depict the Esquiline as a symbol of urban and social decay (filth, abandonment and crime), often associated with immigrants. Scientific research seems to support this rhetoric of decay, when speaking of the Esquiline as an example of how marginality, in the time of globalization, can no longer be ascribed to the center-periphery pattern, but to different, contingent, and contextual forms. That rhetoric risks to overshadow the intense vitality of social and cultural initiatives promoted by local associations and groups: a growing network of multiethnic activities, cross-cultural laboratories, artistic events, services for disadvantaged subjects, and “virtual public squares” on the Internet.

But according to historical inhabitants, gentrified residents, immigrants, stakeholders and institutional actors, how is living at the Esquiline? Is it really a place of degradation and “central marginality”? What perceptions, emotions, feelings, and opinions do local inhabitants and actors associate with the district? What makes the Esquiline an attractive space to inhabit or to carry out economic, cultural or social activities? This contribution provides the results of a research, whose aim was to answer those questions through interviews and focus group discussions.

Keywords: representations, self-representations, multiethnic districts, Rome
3.1.7. Strategic PhDing Panel Session

Shane Conway¹, Rachel McArdle², Niamh Moore³, Eoin O’Mohony³, & Kathy Reilly¹

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3.1.8. Testing official statistical definitions of circular migration in practice: Demographic characteristics of circular migrants in Hungary

Anna Sara Ligeti
Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Hungary

In 2016 the Conference of European Statisticians adopted international recommendations for a unified definition to be applied to circular migration, as well as proposals for the measurement of its magnitude. Although the recommendations mainly concern administrative data collection, in Hungary, as a unique case, circular migration can also be studied based on survey data form Microcensus 2016, in this way offering deeper insight into the background of this phenomenon. Results show that the two different definitions of circular migration grasp different social phenomena, with great differences as to numbers, ratios and social composition. Based on the ‘general’ definition, foreign-born immigrants coming mainly from Hungary’s neighbouring countries are greatly overrepresented among circular migrants, as are people from Central Hungary, who are diploma-holders and hold white-collar jobs. On the other hand, with the ‘extended’ definition, circular migration points more towards emigration, and the migrants described this way mainly consist of people in vocational professions with medium-level schooling, working in commerce and services, agriculture, industry and construction, and they are generally men. Circular migration appears in 0.1% of the population using the ‘general’ definition, or 0.8%, if going by the ‘extended’ definition, which translates into about 2% or 12% of the population involved in migration, respectively.

Keywords: circular migration, official statistics, Hungary
3.1.8. Fluid circulation: event–system dilemma

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Hungarian Central Statistical Office - Active Society Foundation

The term of circulation has long-lasting tradition in sciences with different meanings. Human circulation can be interpreted both as a form and/or system within the most general term of mobility. Human mobility is nothing else that the container of everyday traffics, commutings, touristic travels, seasonal or non-seasonal temporary migrations or permanent-to-settlement migrations. Out of the scope of spatiality, the only distinguishing feature of movements is embedded in time, more precisely, in periods of exact time: less than one day, more than one day to 90 days, more than three months to one year, more than one year to death of human body. The novelty of circulatory approach is to provide a fifth dimension: multiplicity. The force of circularity, separating the first move from the second and more moves, functions in the arena of repetitive tourism, seasonal or non-seasonal temporary migrations, permanent-to-settlement migrations. For increasing fulfilment, return rank may multiply the force of circularity by other multiple phenomena (for instance the growth of multiple selection, multiple moves’ specific capital). But the force of circularity has no sustainable character in an individual life. The matter of human circulation requires further investigations by serial numbers as the first aspect of analysis. The research on multiple return by ranks helps us attain deeper understanding of human circulation. The ranking may solve the event-system dilemma, which is one of the main disturbing factors in recent literature.

Keywords: circulation, migration, commuting, tourism
3.1.8. Travel, as a device of accessibility

Csilla Petyko; Jacint Farkas & Adienne Nagy

BBS FHCT Tourism Department, Hungary)

We can say that tourism is the science of travel. Travel, mobility and the opportunity to travel for everyone is one of the most important topics today in several aspects. On the one hand, the international tourist arrivals increase year after year, and as a worldwide export category, tourism ranks third place (UNWTO 2018). On the other hand, tourism is a complex process and activity, which is why a numerous researcher examine it based on several criteria. Our research approaches the tourism system on two levels. The one level is travel, mobility and accessibility, which shows the main directions of flow between different countries of the world in international tourism. Within this, however, we pay special attention to examining the implementation of the barrier-free environment and equal access. The science of tourism has reacted sensitively and openly to the issue of disability. In close connection with this, the recommendations of international organizations are increasingly paying attention to the essential existence of a barrier-free environment. We will examine the implementation of these and the situation in practice. In our approach, the other level is the mapping of the horizon of the philosophy of life. We believe that besides the special needs of travellers, the standards of equal access, it is important to see also the philosophy what the system of practical implementation relies on. We believe that the expansion of the philosophical embeddedness of tourism in this direction makes it easier for all potential actors to understand the "usefulness" of this economically and socially important area. In addition, we are confident that this will lead to a broadening of our horizons of everyday vision.

Keywords: tourism, mobility, accessibility, communication
3.1.9. From the ground up: visualizing European populist territorial imaginations

Christopher Lizotte

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The recent populist surge across the world has made clear a need to understand the geographical roots of populist mobilization strategy. In particular, the territorial dimensions of these strategies is especially important, given the emphasis placed upon borders, mobility, and national identity by contemporary populist groups. Particularly in Europe, populists have articulated grievances against austerity and migration in territorial terms and pursued exclusionary territorial practices as a means of addressing problems.

This paper outlines a framework for understanding the range of territorial imaginaries that populists use to construct a fundamental struggle of the “people” against the “elite.” Drawing on work in political science that identifies populism as a performative style (e.g. Moffitt, 2016), I begin from the premise that populism likewise "performs" portrayals of territory in simplistic and reductive ways in order to outline its political goals. This includes, for example, slogans like "build a wall" that reduce the four-dimensional complexity of migration to a two-dimensional territorial imagination. The framework presented in this paper aims at constructing a typology of the most common territorial images employed by populist movements. It does this in order to answer a key question: by identifying a general set of populist territorial policies - whether those be limiting immigration, expelling unwanted populations, or withdrawing from international agreements - and abstracting out their underlying assumptions about space, can we highlight their inherent contradictions, exclusions, and erasures? By analyzing the basic territorial imaginations that fuel populist mobilization, what can we learn more broadly about populist tactics and strategy? And most importantly, do these understandings give us a vocabulary to counter the most harmful populist territorial policies?

Keywords: territory, populism, performance, visualization
3.1.9. The shadow of Brexit on the 2019 European electoral campaigns: Towards a political geography of “the new cleavage”

Virginie Mamadouh

University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The consequences of the Brexit scheduled for 29 March 2019 are manifold and overwhelming, but they impact some member states, (border) regions and cities more than others. The paper considers the impact of the success of UK Independence Party and the Brexit campaign as well as the failure to create enough parliamentary support for the 2018 Brexit deal on the campaigns for the European elections of May 2019. More specifically it focuses on how the renationalization of policies and borders is addressed by political parties competing for these elections and how the Brexit motif is deployed (or concealed) in their political discourse. Three main groups of parties could be distinguished: mainstream parties broadly supporting the European integration project (the main political groups in the EP: Christian-democrats, Social-democrats, Liberal-democrats and Greens), Eurosceptic parties (in many guises) that call for the return to national sovereignty, and emerging European-wide parties that take the EU as a given and see EP politics as the most relevant arena to develop policies for the main challenges of our times. Through the questioning of these representations, the paper explores the political geography of what political scientists now call the “new cleavage” between those promoting transnationalism/globalism/integration and those in favour of nationalism/territorialism/demarcation. The institutionalization of this cleave in electoral politics is certainly not limited to Europe but has here a specific expression due to the depth of supranational integration and the existence of a directly elected supranational parliament in the European Union.

Keywords: European Union, renationalisation, political geography, electoral geography
3.1.9. Re-bordering of the Hungarian South – geopolitics of the Hungarian border fence

Péter Reményi & Norbert Pap

University of Pécs, Hungary

Borders of Hungary have been in the focus of political and social discourse during the 20th century. Subject to the reigning regime, policies related to borders changed frequently, sometimes aiming to strengthen them and sometimes to make them disappear. At the southern borders of Hungary, during mid-2015, a fence has been built in order to stop migration. The Hungarian government organised a campaign early in the year – building on collective social memory which still links the southern borders with the role of division –, efficiently earning support for the government that declared to protect the borders among voters. The opposition parties had no effective tools against the communications offensive, which thus could significantly increase popular support for the government. The novelty of the politics examined in this paper is represented by the fact that the attention and resources concentrated on the southern borders and focusing on the issue have no objectives directly related to the borders which should be achieved, the border is merely used as a political resource, to achieve domestic political and power-related goals. This work examines how the border itself (or at least the policy of strengthening the southern border) could become a political resource, through the very efficient communication campaign of the Hungarian government party.

Keywords: bordering, debordering, rebordering, migration crisis, fence, Hungary, Balkans
3.1.9. Bordering practices and (counter) Europeanization in a shifting political landscape

Raffaella Coletti

University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy

The aim of this presentation is to explore how the rise of populism in the European Union interplays with the making of the EU space, focusing in particular on mechanisms of Europeanization. The emphasis on border control and securitization adopted by populist parties all over Europe in the declared attempt to protect national interests against different kind of “threats”, throws a shadow on the future of the EU’s integration process. However, populism in the European Union cannot be considered as an opposing force to European integration, but rather as a collateral and unwanted effect of this integration, that contributes in shaping the EU’s future rather than menacing its survival. While most research on Europeanization adopts a territorial imaginary, portraying a unidirectional process of vertical contagion, a more decentred approach has been explored within policy studies and political geography, which shows how Europeanization functions partially and non-hierarchically, via different nodes of appropriation, negotiation and contestation. Following this line of enquiry, the presentation will, on the one hand, analyse the rise of populism in light of EU bordering processes; on the other hand, it will highlight how the progressive closure of territorial borders pursued by populist parties in the EU goes hand in hand with the creation of new transnational networks and alliances, claiming that a process of counter-Europeanization (rather than de-Europeanization) is taking place.

Keywords: Borders, Populism, Europeanization
3.1.9. “Power to the people”: The importance of space governance for the empowerment of the community

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One of the consequences of globalization is the compression of time and space and this, in turn, means that the characteristics of a specific space, its accessibility and governance have now become essential aspects of social reality. These aspects have a significant impact on social stratification (the marginalization of some territories, access to mobility) and on the empowerment of people (the power to govern over one’s own territory). In a globalizing world, taking back control over territory has become a subversive act.

One of the most evident outcomes of the desire to regain territorial control has been the rise of different populist movements. The discriminatory policies of some of these movements, the spread of nationalism, and the intent to close borders are legitimated by the will to protect the perceived community and space (territory) of these movements. There are, however, many alternative practices of governing space that are based on inclusion and direct democracy and our research is focused precisely on these alternative practices as they manifest themselves in Slovenia. We hence analyse the problems these practices are facing, the dilemmas, the tensions between different stakeholders, and their successes. In our qualitative research, we looked at local assemblies that are organized and managed by local inhabitants, communities that are active in autonomous spaces, and cooperatives and social enterprises that are based on employee participation. The results have shown that these practices have positive effects on individuals and the community while also highlighting the numerous systemic and structural barriers they face.

Keywords: Space governance, globalization, alternative practices
3.2.1. Infrastructures and Contamination: Temporalities and Spatialities of Contaminated Drinking Water Supplies

Hesse, Arielle; Bresnihan, Patrick; White, Jim

Trinity College Dublin

How are drinking water supplies recognized as contaminated, and what shapes what happens in response? In this paper, we examine the temporalities of drinking water contamination – as acute, as cumulative, and as long-gestating – to trouble how the politics of infrastructural contamination manifest across time and space. In rural Ireland, agricultural practices and housing developments provide conditions that can contaminate drinking water sources. Microbiological concerns from animal faeces and septic tanks, pesticides and other sprayed chemicals, and nutrients from fertilizers create risks that present at different time scales. How they are apprehended as a problem is connected to the temporalities of their outcomes; for example, the acuteness of an outbreak of leaky gut, or the longer-duration of exposures represented by a cancer diagnosis. These temporalities of contamination map onto different state responses, where acute contamination may engender quick solutions to stop the flow of contaminants into the drinking water supply and have the effect of diffusing the political nature of their origins. Yet, other (non) responses by the state to repair infrastructure can also reveal the assumptions about the infrastructures required within particular types of places (eg., rural) and the state’s willingness to address the socio-ecological contradictions produced by forms of development. In considering the spatialities and temporalities of infrastructural contamination, we offer a blended reading of scholarship in infrastructure studies, political ecology, and toxic politics. In so doing, we draw attention to dominant ways of understanding and reacting to infrastructural contamination – ways that depoliticize and re-inscribe divisions across time, space, and infrastructure.

Keywords: infrastructure, toxic politics, water contamination, rural Ireland
3.2.1. Climate Extraction and Supply Chains of Data

Patrick Brodie
Concordia University, Montréal & Trinity College Dublin

The global data center industry is highly reliant on what this paper defines as “climate extraction.” A focus on Ireland’s competitive entry into this field reveals the entanglements of state, corporate, and environmental actors within the calculations transnational companies make in order to extractively invest in any given place, through this peculiar but critical infrastructure for global internet operations. Ireland has been advertised to and by data center developers because of its “cool” climate while downplaying the importance of its low corporate tax rate and the government’s favorable treatment of big tech companies. I argue that public discourses around tech financial development “greenwash” financial power and generate a “climate” (both atmospheric and infrastructural) from which value can be extracted. This is achieved by extracting for and from data circulation through the built and “natural” environment. In Ireland, these spaces are already coded with colonial residues and economic development logics of hyperbolically green wildness and rurality ripe for cultural, touristic, industrial, and financial exploitation. As the country faces current and oncoming climate catastrophes like the rest of the (particularly coastal) world, dynamic speculation on what Melinda Cooper (2010) describes as “weather futures” in financial markets situates the circulation of data and finance through climate fluctuations as a site of future accumulation in turbulent natural and geopolitical ecologies. The shifting frontiers of finance and data colonize climate turbulence through a paradoxical and propagandistic focus on climate stability, propagating one of many mechanisms by which transnational media and tech corporations manage and adapt to spatial contingencies, environmental fragility, and living labor. This paper articulates the ways in which the spatial development of data centers as “critical infrastructure” contributes to the ongoing naturalization of capital and state power’s entanglements with the so-called natural world.

Keywords: infrastructure, data, logistics, climate
3.2.1. Discussant

Patrick Bresnihan
3.2.2. Learning Europe through field training of young geographers

Arshinova, Marina A; Korshunova, Marina P; Alekseenko, Natalia A; Mikheeva, Svetlana N. Lomonosov

Moscow State University

The MSU School of Young Geographers is oriented at schoolchildren who want to deepen their knowledge of geography and environmental issues. The curriculum aims at the additional training in geographical subjects and includes both lectures delivered by the professors of the MSU Faculty of Geography and practical studies in and out from the class. The outdoor training of young geographers is organized in various formats, i.e. one-day field excursions in the vicinity of Moscow and longer (10 to 15 days) practical training during school vacations. In recent decades the practical training takes place in the countries of Central Europe – Slovakia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Montenegro, Croatia, Serbia, as well as in Italy and Austria. The programs of training are aimed at providing the students with knowledge and skills they can implement in their further studies and other activities. The territorial scope of the training and its thematic content made it possible to learn natural features, economic and cultural peculiarities, traditional and modern nature management, natural heritage and environment protection in European countries. Thematic excursions deal with geology and geomorphology, vegetation of mountainous regions, economic infrastructure, functional zoning of urban territories, recreation and tourism. Several programs were thematically oriented, e.g. Traditional nature management in Apuglia, Nature protection areas in Montenegro and Croatia, The Adriatic: one sea – two coasts. Such innovative approach in geographical and environmental education proves to be successful for improving the geographical thinking of schoolchildren, learning the experience of European countries and spreading the knowledge and understanding of Europe.

Keywords: young geographers, field training, thematic excursions, natural heritage
3.2.2. Geographers for Geography – learning by doing

Jadranka Brkić-Vejmelka¹, Marica Mamut², Ana Pejdo³

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Education of (future) geography teachers is very important not only because of the knowledge they will acquire but also because of the empathy/sensibility they will transfer to their students in order to encourage them for all spectrum of different issues/problems. There is no doubt teachers nowadays play an important role especially since students face different challenges in the process of obtaining different information. Distinguishing the real world vs. virtual is becoming very important because there is an enormous difference between the reality and insubstantiality. To inspire the curiosity among young people towards learning from the real world is one of the goals all Geography teachers are trying to achieve.

Department of Geography on the University of Zadar in conjunction with Croatian Geographical society – Zadar is engaging geography students in different activities with the aim of enhancing the level of geographical literacy. Among numerous activities such as field trips, lectures, seminars, workshops, for the purpose of this paper several will be analysed. One of them is called Small geographers, monthly workshops for primary school students in Zadar County. Workshops are being organised in the Main city library and its branches so more children can be involved. All those who register online can participate and Geography teachers and students voluntary prepare diverse workshops. So far they were dealing with different topic-and motive-related content such as how to recycle and why, what is the shape of planet Earth, karst modelling, water pollution, mapmaking, etc. Each topic is related to everyday life and includes active learning by doing.

Key words: Geography, education, student, teacher
3.2.2. Pedagogy Through Civic Engagement: Three Case Studies

Kelly, Mary; Humphry, Debbie; Garside, Pete; Kumari, Sonia; Hodges, Harry

Kingston University London

Service learning, particularly when it involves civic engagement, and when students are asked to critically reflect on the key benefits and beneficiaries within the process, has been identified as a promising pedagogical strategy for geographers' (Cahuas and Levoke 2017: 246). This paper explores three service learning initiatives conducted at Kingston University involving first, second and third year students. In particular, the analysis examines student experiences and levels of engagement, the nature of relationships developed between the university and community organisations who benefit from service learning activities, and teacher experiences of service learning as a pedagogic tool.

Keywords: Geographical pedagogy, civic engagement, service learning
3.2.2. Promoting European values through photography and participation. Main results from a photo contest by the Italian Association of Geography Teachers.

Gavinelli, Dino; Puttilli, Matteo

University of Milan; University of Florence

Finding innovative and engaging ways of teaching and educating is a hard task. This paper presents the main results of the first four editions of the photo contest promoted by the Associazione Italiana Insegnanti di Geografia (AIIG) named “Fotografi di classe” (classroom photographers). The idea behind the competition is that photography can support geographical education by involving children and young students in the co-production of knowledge and meaning on their everyday world. Each edition of the contest focused on basic geographical values and topics: beauty and sustainability; social and spatial inclusion; solidarity and integration. In the paper, we state that engaging children and youth on these topics plays a key role for saving the idea of Europe and for giving it a future, and to reinvigorate the values at the base of the European project. The paper first focuses on the main ideas and architecture of the photo contest, as well as its evolution through time, and then presents and discusses some of the pictures awarded in the different editions.

Keywords: Photo contest, geographical education, geographical values
3.2.3. Nature based community energy: conversion of invasive alien shrubs into bioenergy

Csaba Vaszkó
Szent Istvan University

A disadvantaged community in Northern-Hungary is working on a unique nature based community energy project. This initiative is intended to support local sustainable bioenergy generation, enhance flood security, and prevent floodplain destruction caused by invasive alien shrubs. An important socio-economic challenge of local communities is energy poverty. Communities at peripheral villages have lower and uncertain income sources, they are seriously hit by the increasing fossil fuel and firewood prices and they live in low-efficient buildings. On the other hand a specific invasive alien shrub (Amorpha fruticosa), that has colonized the floodplain, proved to be a very promising energy source. The rapid expansion of this shrub contributed to habitat loss, increased land management costs and significantly reduced flood retention capacity in the Tisza floodplain. As a solution, the community began to eradicate and utilize invasive shrubs as energy source for heating local public buildings and transport to an energy company that needs sustainable biomass. The local municipality with other stakeholders set up a pilot project along the river Tisza, established a local biomass supply chain to harvest and convert invasive plants into woodchips. The produced woodchips, as bioenergy source is utilized in biomass boilers that produce green heat for local public buildings, as well as transported to a heating plant. The project has already delivered multiple impacts both for the local community and the environment, such as the substitution of natural gas, CO2 emission reduction and heating cost saving. There is high replication potential in floodplains in Central European countries.

Keywords: bioenergy, invasive species, energy plantations, climate change
3.2.3. The way of the Hungarian settlement stock to the energy change

Kulesár Balázs,
University of Debrecen

A shift in energy consumption towards renewable energy sources is an increasingly pressing global challenge, the necessity of which is underpinned by a broad range of more and more pessimistic climate study results. In Hungary, this process of change in energy use saw a relatively late start, still it succeeded in achieving significant results, primarily by making electricity production carbons neutral in the past ten years. Professional energy organizations perform analyses mainly on the global and national levels to determine the share of renewables in electric power generation, heating and cooling, as well as the transport sectors. There are just a few research institutions, non-profit organizations and national initiatives with a focus on studies in the individual towns, settlements. Issues concerning the self-supply of energy on the settlement level have not become too wide-spread. The goal of our energy geographic studies is to determine the share of local renewable energy sources in the settlement-based electricity supply across Hungary. The Hungarian energy supply system defines four categories based on the installed capacities of electric power generating units. From these categories, the theoretical annual electricity production of small-sized household power plants (SSHPP) featuring installed capacities under 50 kW and small power plants with under 0.5 MW capacities have been taken into consideration.

In the above-mentioned power plant categories, the Hungarian Electricity Act has allowed the establishment of power plants primarily for the utilization of renewable energy sources since 2008. Though with certain restrictions, these small power plants utilizing renewable energies have the closest links to individual settlements, and can be regarded as the achievements of the host settlements in the shift of energy use. Based on 2017 data, we have ranked settlements to reflect the level of self-sufficiency in electricity production from renewable energy sources. These results give way to the planning of the realization of energy shift, as well as the framing of developmental forecasts and scenarios looking ahead until 2030. The results show that the supply of all the energy demanded by settlements from local renewables is within reach now in small settlements, e.g. in the form of the small power plant categories discussed in the study, and is not at all impossible even in small and larger towns, cities.

Keywords: energy geography, renewable energy, self-sufficiency settlements, Hungary
3.2.3. Biomass Module: The supportive tool for the optimal utilization of biomass at the local level

Papaj, Vladimír; Janoušek, Zbyněk; Kozáková, Jana; Brázda, Jiří; Novotný, Ivan; Mistr, Martin

Research Institute for Soil and Water Conservation, Prague

The pressure on agricultural land is steadily increasing. Different interests (food, feed, energy biomass) are clashing, which is compounded by ongoing climate change and more frequent droughts. Recently, the solution to the situation has been mainly focused on preventing these conflicts.

The paper objective consists in research of biomass use on agricultural land for energy purposes while preserving food self-sufficiency and production of feed materials. Determination of agricultural land for biomass growth and specification of limits with respect to the protection of soil, water sources and landscape were performed. The final objective is to develop the complex supportive tool for strategic and decision-making processes at national, regional and local level leading to optimal utilization of biomass. The new tool allowing to determine these information called “Modul BIOMASA” (Biomass Module) significantly broadens the functionality of the information system ReStEP (Regional Sustainable Energy Policy, http://www.restep.cz/en/).

The Biomass Module optimizes the use of biomass at the local level. It identifies agricultural land suitable for energy purposes and determines available biomass based on user parameterization (in selected territory). For the purposes of energy, priority will be given to the land unsuitable for agricultural production (including degraded and contaminated land). The module uses a bottom-up approach – optimization starts at the level of individual plots. The tool is able to evaluate individual scenarios in terms of agricultural production (i.e. food self-sufficiency) and in terms of soil carbon balance (i.e. impacts on soil quality, soil as a carbon sink).

Keywords: biomass, renewable energy, food security, soil conservation
3.2.3. Learning from Living Labs: Experiences from the field

Eimear Heaslip

ENERGISE Postdoctoral Researcher, School of Geography and Archaeology, National University of Ireland Galway

Living Labs are approaches or tools to drive sustainable development by providing spaces for innovative experimentation, by facilitating systematic monitoring and learning, and by involving various actors and users as co-creators of knowledge in real-world settings. As part of the H2020 ENERGISE project (www.energise-project.eu) the team developed ENERGISE Living Labs (ELLs) which are small-scale targeted interventions that aim to engage households and communities in co-creating and experimenting new energy practices. 16 ELLs, engaging 320 households were implemented in eight European countries in the Autumn and Winter of 2018. The aim of the ELLs is to employ practice-based approaches to reduce energy use in households while co-creating knowledge on why energy-intensive practices are performed and how they depend on the context in which they are performed. This presentation outlines the implementation of two of these ELLs in County Tipperary in Ireland. Insights and key learnings from the field are shared including: the role of intermediaries, ELLs and resource commitments, trust relationships with the communities involved and the ongoing sustainability of Living Lab approaches.
3.2.4. The process of implementing sustainability into smart city development and its impact on social cohesion within the Øresund region

Gregg, Jay Sterling; Thorhallsdóttir, Karlotta; Soumpoulou, Argyro; Nielsen, Marie Rosenlund

Technical University of Denmark

The process for bringing sustainable aspects to urban redevelopment involves coordination and refining of sustainability goals between the national goals (derived from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals) the municipality, the landowners (developers), and the architecture firms that develop the master plan. Similar visioning leads to so-called smart urban development and such technologies are seen, in part, as a means to reach larger sustainability goals.

Therefore, we ask, what is the role of sustainability within the smart city and where do these visions intersect? Furthermore, what is the process for the implementation of sustainability measures and smart technologies- from which actors does the demand originate, how is the technology framed, and what are the potential barriers? This study compares urban development projects in the Øresund region including Copenhagen in Denmark, and Malmö and Lund in Sweden. This study analyses these aspects in visioning, planning, and implementation to determine how the push for smart technologies enhances or hinders community cohesion. We also examine collective-led initiatives to find creative, smart solutions for transitioning to a more sustainable community. In so doing, we identify key factors and transferable lessons and processes for enhancing community cohesion through smart, sustainable urban development.

Keywords: smart city, sustainable community, quality of life, urban development
3.2.4. Spatial patterns of knowledge-intensive business services in large Czech cities: implications for current and future Smart city policies?

Ženka, Jan; Ondřej, Slach

University of Ostrava

We compare intra-urban localisation patterns of advertising and IT companies in three large Czech cities: Praha, Brno and Ostrava. The central research question is: to what extent is the localisation of these two industries influenced by different modes of innovation/knowledge bases (symbolic vs. synthetic) and to what extent by contextual factors such as urban size, morphology, position in the urban hierarchy and economic profile of the given city. We found that the urban contexts shape the localisation patterns of advertising and IT companies more than differences in knowledge bases – both industries cluster primarily in the inner cities and urban cores. No significant differences in spatial distribution of advertising and IT were found. Considering implications for the policies, high spatial concentration of knowledge-intensive business services in central parts of the cities indicates their potential for urban regenerations. In addition, there is relatively low potential for the development of knowledge-intensive business services outside the city centres and inner cities. Our empirical evidence from three different cities clearly shows the necessity to develop own place-based smart strategies for the development of knowledge-intensive business services in urban contexts.

Keywords: localisation, hubs, smart cities, urban morphology, KIBS
3.2.4. Changing geography of the creative economy in Hungary

Tamás Egedy

MTA RCAES Geographical Institute

The Hungarian economy has gone through rapid transformation and modernization since the political changes of 1989-90. One of the signs of successful economic restructuring and re-integration to the world economy was the growing role of creative economy. In the presentation we analyse the changing geographical pattern of creative economy in Hungary, based on longitudinal statistical data. Our findings suggest growing core-periphery relations in the spatial pattern of creative economy, especially since the recent financial crisis. The relative weight of Budapest and its urban region has been continuously growing and even major regional centres are unable to keep pace with the Hungarian capital. We also found that cities in the Hungarian urban system became highly differentiated according to their attractiveness for creative firms and labour, and there is a growing competition among secondary cities for knowledge based and creative activities. The growing geographical concentration of the creative economy (especially the knowledge intensive industries) is partly the result of previous neoliberal regional and urban policies.

Keywords: creative economy, creative industries, knowledge intensive industries, Budapest, Hungary
3.2.4. Discussant

Jay Sterling Greg
Technical University of Denmark
3.2.5. Female successors in Irish family farming: four pathways to farm transfer

Anne Cassidy

National University of Ireland, Galway

Within Irish academic research much attention has been paid to the issue of male succession and the dynamics surrounding this, with little focus on females who are likely to be given the land. Although this is understandable given that traditional patrilineal succession patterns continue to dominate, examining female attitudes to the land is also important especially in light of the increasing challenges of securing a successor and changing gender relations in wider Irish society. Therefore, this paper focuses on potential female successors and their relationship with the family landholding in the Irish farming community. Drawing on research carried out with Irish university students from farming families on their connection to the ‘home place’ and their role in the succession process, four case studies are drawn on to explore the dynamics surrounding this and their attitudes to the land. Four distinct possibilities emerge for how the landholding could be transferred and used: lease of the land by the successor, who acts as a landholder; the development of a business that draws on the farm’s resources; personal farming of the land; and sale of the land. The paper argues that while female succession could challenge existing farming norms it could also lead to a reimagining of what it means to succeed and the emergence of new possibilities in how land is used and distributed.

Keywords: female succession, land use
3.2.5. Risky Business: Farmer Perceptions of Economic Risk in Land Transfer Processes

Leonard, Brian; Mahon, Marie; Farrell, Maura; Kinsella, Anne; O'Donoghue, Cathal

NUIG & Teagasc

Intergenerational farm transfer is increasingly viewed as fundamental to the sustainability and development of global agriculture, with an expectation that younger farmers, with more effective and efficient production practices will enter the sector. However, this perspective is tempered by the reality of a slow rate of farm transfer to younger farmers. Using the example of Ireland, this research investigates the complex phenomenon of farm succession and inheritance, particularly its role in preventing young farmer entry to the sector. The specific focus for the research is the economic and financial aspects of the farm transfer process, grounded in the notion that many older farmers perceive farm transfer as a risk to their own future financial security. Problem centred interviews were used to collect data from a sample of farmers in the west and south of Ireland. Dairy and beef producers were chosen as representing the two most dominant farm systems in Ireland, with dairy farmers generally receiving higher incomes and beef producers attaining significantly lower returns from their agricultural activities. The main findings indicate that a) farmers in lower income systems such as beef farming are averse to farm transfer due to the lack of financial support for them once they have transferred their farm assets; b) in the case of transfer to a son or daughter, that the farmer owner in turn would face financial hardship trying to survive solely on the farm income without an off-farm job or on-farm enterprise. These findings illustrate a need for a strategic farm generational renewal policy to assist those trying to enter the farming sector, as well as those hoping to exit from it.

Keywords: Risk perception, generational renewal, inheritance, farm retirement
3.2.5. Climbing the ladder: Examining the changing role of succession as an entry route into farming

Russell, Tomas; Kennedy, Francis

University College Dublin

The need for intergenerational farm transfer is well recognised across Europe in ensuring the survival of the family farm. In recent years, Ireland has seen a renewed interest in young people seeking formal agricultural education. Despite this increase in interest, the number of young farm holders is persistently low indicating a disconnect between agricultural education and formal entry into farm ownership. Evidence suggests that the entry routes into farming are changing. Traditionally, young people entered directly into farming after education. Now young people are more likely to take an indirect route, travelling and working before entering into farming and in this instance the concept of the “succession ladder” becomes more useful. Along with this, there is a recognition that new collaborative farming arrangements can provide an effective entry route for young people into farming. This paper uses the results of case studies and survey data to look at the underlying barriers to entry into farming by young people. The research focuses on the new Irish “Succession Farm Partnership” scheme and the role that it plays in attracting and retaining young farmers into farming as a career. Themes emerging indicate the underlying frustration among young farmers in beginning the succession process and the role of family communication in this. Results suggest that the Succession Partnership provides a formal process for entry into farming.

Keywords: Succession, Farm Transfer, Collaborative farming
3.2.5 Unravelling the Human Side of Farm Succession and Retirement in Later Life: A Blueprint for Future Generational Renewal in Agriculture Policy

Conway, Shane Francis; McDonagh, John; Farrell, Maura; Kinsella, Anne

National University of Ireland, Galway

The senior generation’s unwillingness to relinquish managerial duties and retire is a globally recognized characteristic of intergenerational farm transfer. This is despite the array of financial incentives put in place to stimulate and entice the process. Applying Bourdieu’s conceptual triumvirate of symbolic capital, power, and violence, as well as Rowles’s concept of insideness as theoretical frameworks, this study presents a detailed analysis of the various human dynamics influencing and hindering the older generation’s decision-making processes surrounding farm succession and retirement. A multi-method triangulation design, consisting of self-administered questionnaires and an Irish adaptation of the International FARMTRANSFERS Survey, in conjunction with complementary Problem-Centred Interviews, is employed to obtain an in-depth understanding of the various facets governing the attitudes and behaviour patterns of farmers towards the process in later life. Empirical research findings indicate that the senior generation’s reluctance and indeed resistance to alter the status quo of the existing management and ownership structure of the family farm is undoubtedly strong within the farming community. The reasons why farmers fail to plan effectively and expeditiously for the future are expansive, and range from the potential loss of identity, status and power that may occur as a result of engaging in the process, to the intrinsic multi-level relationship farmers have with their farms. The so-called ‘soft issues’ identified in this study, i.e. the emotional and social dimensions involved, are the issues that dominate and distort the older generation’s decisions on the future trajectory of the farm. These really are the ‘hard issues’. A series of recommendations are set forth geared specifically towards ensuring older farmers’ emotional wellbeing and quality of life. Such recommendations are directed at generational renewal in agriculture policy makers and key stakeholders who have the means and ability to deliver future interventions and programmes that sensitively deal with problematic issues surrounding this complex area.

Keywords: family farming; succession; retirement; Generational Renewal
3.2.6. Rural representations and Poverty in Ariege

Celia Innocenti

Université Paul Valéry Montpellier

My talk will propose a geographical analysis of the interrelations between rural representations and poverty in Ariege, a small rural region in Southern France. It shows how representations of rural spaces can lead to a misreading of rural features and produce mechanisms of poverty production and reproduction.

In a context of demographic revival, the attractivity of rural spaces is mainly based on positive representations. A survey about the lifestyle of French inhabitants realized for the Housing Ministry in 2013 shows that 65% of the people surveyed consider that life is more enjoyable in the countryside than in the city. This positive representations are based on an idyllic image of rural spaces, often considered as a sort of sanctuary, (BONERANDI-RICHARD, 2014), and, at least for some people, as a refugee space where poverty strikes less, (SECHET, 2008). These representations contribute to attract new comers, characterized by different situations and incomes. Yet for many of them, the reality they have to cop with differs from what they have imagined. By discussing a few case studies from my PHD project, I will compare these spatial representations with the realities of rural features. This will show how rural features and representations can be, at the same time, the reason of the attractivity of these spaces and one of the mecanisms of impoverishment or poverty reproduction among their populations.

Keywords: poverty, rural spaces representations
3.2.6. Natural disasters and identity changes: insight the 2016/2017 earthquakes in Amatrice

Stefano Ancilli

Lazio Region - Civil Protection Agency

From August 2016 to January 2017 a sequence of earthquakes has hit central Italy, destroying entire countries, communities and identities, in four Regions. In Lazio Region two municipalities were seriously affected: in Amatrice there were 249 victims out of the total 299, while Accumoli was completely razed to the ground. Despite the very complex territory, made up of small villages (69 in Amatrice and 17 in Accumoli), both municipalities had a well-defined identity, but their reactions have been totally different. While the population of Accumoli has left the municipality moving towards the coastal areas, the inhabitants of Amatrice have wanted to maintain a link with their land. Traditions, history and family ties have been the basis of this choice. In the same way, the desire to activate a series of participatory processes was immediately evident; the objective was reconstructing the identity that was close to disappear. The resilience processes gave Amatrice community the opportunity to build a “new” identity, based on the old one and considering the huge changes in the territory and in the people. The aim of this work is to analyze the processes put in place by the municipality of Amatrice and the results people obtained, verifying what were the changes in the original identity in the last two years.

Keywords: identity, resilience, civil protection, natural disasters
3.2.6. “This is our place": the use of representation in the making of Hui places and identities in Beijing

Dean Phelan
Maynooth University

For urban Hui living in Beijing, their food culture plays a central role in shaping how they understand their identities, their nationality and their place within both broader Chinese society and global affairs, affecting their everyday geographies and their inter-ethnic relations. Although based around the central notion of Qingzhen, these food cultures are not homogenous, with different sub-groups and individuals expressing different understandings of not only Qingzhen, but also Hui food cultures and indeed Hui group identity. These diffuse, and often conflicting, understandings of Hui identity are bound up in representational processes; whereby they are not only influenced by popular representations and state-sponsored stereotypes, but they also influence and shape such representations, specifically through practices of self-representation. It will be argued that for Beijing Hui, restaurants are key loci of performed ethnic, political, social and religious identities, marking them as important sites of meaning making. In the creation of these distinctly Hui places, individual actors and groups employ an array of images, objects, performances and indeed dishes in an effort to signify Hui-ness, authenticity and indeed the place of the Hui; linking these spaces with other places such as Western China, Beijing, or the Middle East. These differing representations demonstrate the myriad of Hui identities and understandings of Hui-ness for Beijing Hui, while exposing the lived experiences and impacts of political processes of minoritisation, nationalism and politics of belonging.

Keywords: Representation, Hui, Place-making, Identity
3.2.6. Sentiment and Discourse Analysis, a case of e-participation to give value to territorial instances

Valentina Albanese

DISCI - Università di Bologna

In addition to upsetting consolidated socio-economic and cultural structures, ICT has contributed over the last two decades to re-modelling not only relationships between individuals, but also between the latter and their territories of origin, urging new and unprecedented ways of participating in the territory which are declining according to different levels of activism. From softer forms of democracy to participation in real protest movements, the potential of these new forms of communication have re-shaped models and practices of mobilization, self-representation and actions. Representations and narratives which have not only widened the possibilities of democratic participation for minority groups, but for social movements, activists, and generally for local communities that, through the use of participatory tools of representation of the territory, have become interpreters and protagonists of its socio-cultural value. Through the web, these new netizens have a place to renegotiate their own needs, build narratives and mobilize new activists, by putting into question previous assumptions on which urban neoliberalism is based and laying claim, with new tools, their ‘right to the city’ and the vision of spatial justice (Graziano 2017).

Starting from e-democracy (Macintosh 2004, p.2) there have been cascades of e-participation phenomena generated with new ways of self-involvement of citizens through new technologies. In order to assess the mutual relationship between new technologies, urban activism, public spaces and participatory democracy, a case of Italian digital activism representative of the repertoire of online and offline strategies, actions and narratives will be selected. From the methodological point of view, the various stages of research, foresee development on two axes: Sentiment Analysis; Discourse Analysis (Rose 2016). The analysis will try to understand if online activists maintain a territorial anchor with cyberspace (Wellman2001; Meek2012). The informational and communicative links associated with social media create a contemporary existential range which intertwines with the lives of the prosumer, drawing new relational geographies thus allowing social movements to expand and create new connections. A virtual spatiality, however, that reflects on the web the fragmentation of movements in the real dimension, in which different souls converge but also, at the same time, the ability to anchor themselves territorially in different contexts.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Discourse Analysis, e-participation
3.2.7. Wetter winters, drier summers: Real or data artefact

Murphy, Conor et al.

Maynooth University

Long-term, quality assured records underpin our understanding of climate variability and change. Globally, few such records extend to the 18th Century, particularly for precipitation. The England Wales Precipitation (EWP) series is a notable exception that provides a continuous monthly record from 1766. EWP has found widespread use across diverse fields of research including; trend detection, evaluation of climate model simulations, as a proxy for mid-latitude atmospheric circulation, a predictor in long-term European gridded precipitation datasets, the assessment of drought and extremes, tree-ring reconstructions and as a benchmark for other regional series. A key finding from EWP has been the trends towards wetter winters and drier summers. We statistically reconstruct winter and summer EWP using independent, quality-assured temperature, pressure and circulation indices. Using a sleet and snow series for the UK derived by Prof. Gordon Manley and Prof. Elizabeth Shaw to examine reconstructions, we show that precipitation totals for pre-1870 winters are biased low due to gauge under-catch of snowfall and a higher incidence of snowfall during this period. When these factors are accounted for the trend to wetter winters in EWP is no longer evident. For summer, we find that pre-1820 precipitation totals are too high due to decreasing network density and uncertain data at key stations. A significant trend to drier summers is not robustly present in our reconstructions of the EWP series, with significance depending on start/end year and predictors used in model reconstructions. Our findings challenge current assumptions about historic climate variability and change in north-western Europe. It is also likely that the identified biases in EWP have distorted many other long-term European precipitation series.

Keywords: Rainfall, snowfall, precipitation, historical climate
3.2.7. Quality control of long-term daily maximum and minimum air temperature series in Ireland

Mateus, Carla; Walsh, Séamus; Curley, Mary; Potito, Aaron

National University of Ireland Galway & Met Éireann

High quality long-term daily maximum and minimum air temperature series are essential to assess past climate variability and trends, as well as the frequency, duration and intensity of extreme air temperature events. Quality controlled and homogenised air temperature data is also indispensable for the development of related climate products, such as long-term gridded datasets, to support climate projections scenarios, to validate climate-based proxy reconstructions and to assist climate monitoring and climate adaption planning policies.

Through R software, quality control (QC) tests were performed on 848,859 daily air temperature values from 12 long-term series. QC tests included consistency, upper and lower threshold, day to day step change and persistence to identify suspect data. As each QC test was performed, data was appropriately flagged for further analysis. Procedures of semi-automatic quality control to assess plausibility of flagged data will be discussed. Total flagged data per each QC test and the percentage of corrected data per error-type will be reviewed.

Keywords: quality control, daily maximum and minimum air temperature, long-term series
3.2.7. Challenges of Keying, Checking, and Restructuring 100 Years of Historical Meteorological Records

Walsh, Seamus; Curley, Mary; O'Regan, K; Cernize, Dimitri; McElvaney, Paul; Gibbons, Caroline; Keown, Kieran; Brady, Gerry.

Met Éireann & Central Statistics Office

Historical weather records play an important role in understanding our climate, detecting emerging trends and extreme weather events, improving climate models, and informing climate related policy. This presentation is based on a Met Éireann/CSO collaborative data rescue project of historical sub-daily meteorological records and will summarise the logistics and practicalities of data rescue of this scale. Our project was inspired by previous work undertaken by ICARUS in Maynooth University on keying rainfall data. We quickly realised the scale of our project and evolved from using volunteer labour from CSO staff to the employment of Temporary Clerical Officers and Graduates to continue the ambitious and intensive data rescue of comprehensive historical meteorological records. Available records date back to the mid-1800s with over 150 meteorological variables at sub-daily time steps for multiple Irish stations. To date, we have provided Met Éireann with 92 years of quality checked Phoenix Park data for feedback. Blacksod Bay and Roches Point records are also fully keyed. Other stations in the pipeline include Malin Head, Birr Castle, Valentia, and Fitzwilliam Square, which will provide geographical coverage of Ireland’s historical climate. The key parts of the project include: Design and generation of excel keying templates; Data entry; Data quality checking, and Data restructuring, which will culminate in the production of one continuous historical time series for each station. Ultimately these data will be released by Met Éireann and will comprise one of the longest continuous meteorological datasets in the world.

Keywords: Data Rescue, Historical Climatology, Climate Observations, Weather Diaries, Quality Checking, Climate Statistics.
3.2.7. Reconstructions of historical river flows for the island of Ireland.

O’Connor, Paul; Murphy, Conor; Matthews, Tom

Maynooth University & Loughborough University

Long-term river flow data are essential for understanding the risks posed by fluvial flooding and drought events. They assist in providing greater understanding of the drivers of hydrological variability and are fundamental in contextualising extreme events. They also offer a means by which emerging climate signals can be identified. In Ireland, as the majority of gauging stations were installed in the mid-1970s, long river flow records are lacking. Records extending to the 1940s and 1950s exist however are, in general, of a lower quality as they were introduced to monitor arterial drainage schemes or have been effected by other factors that impact negatively on record quality. The lack of long-term river flow records results in a reduced understanding of the hydro-climatological impacts on river catchments on the island, which in turn limits the opportunity for robust planning decisions in the water sector. This IRC funded research aims to reconstruct river flows for 35 catchments that comprise the Irish Hydrometric Reference Network. Uniquely, reconstructions employ a number of gridded climate and historical reanalysis products that take advantage of data rescue efforts and paleoclimate reconstructions to facilitate flow reconstruction at various timesteps and record lengths. Using an ensemble of suitable hydrological models, daily river flows will be reconstructed from 1850-2016, monthly flows from 1766-2016 and estimates of the annual water balance from 1700-2016. This paper will focus on the initial development of methods for flow reconstructions for a single catchment and will outline plans for realising the ultimate aims of the research.

Keywords: Flow reconstruction, Hydrological modelling, climate change
3.2.8. Migration and wellbeing. A time geography approach to highly skilled migrants in Eindhoven (NL)

Spadavecchia, Camilla; Yu, Jie

Tilburg University

Although the implications of migrations are connected to national frames and span the transnational field, cities remain the primary terrain upon which they take shape and unfold (Hatziprokipiou et al, 2016).

In this context, we present a study on highly skilled migrants (HSMs) living in Eindhoven city, an important pole of the Dutch knowledge economy, which attracts numerous highly qualified people from all over the world. We define HSMs as migrants with at least a bachelor degree. By doing so, we deliberately avoid the use of the economic criteria (such for example the salary threshold) in the definition of HSMs and we challenge the idea of HSMs as a mere human capital.

In our paper, we focus on highly qualified people who migrated to Eindhoven for job or love related reasons, and we explore how wellbeing related factors influence their intention to stay in the region. We analyze numerous factors such as the connection and trust with the community, the sense of safety and the social connections with different groups and institutions. We look at their participation in the local activities and in the local government practices. In this occasion, we show the results of the semi-structured interviews based on time geography, life course approach, and wellbeing studies. Results shows that the perception of the wellbeing differs according to different genders.
3.2.8. The role of family in the migration of health care workers: geographical perspectives and a case study from Hungary

Lados, Gabor; Boros, Lajos; Fabula, Szabolcs; Ilcsikné Makra, Zsófia; Uzzoli, Annamária; Pál, Viktor

University of Szeged

There are considerable regional inequalities in the human resource supply of health care systems, which situation is further compounded by the intra- and international migration of health workers. Recent studies on the migration of health workers have examined this phenomenon mostly by conducting macro-scale analyses, using mainly statistical methods, and focusing on the geographical patterns of human resource supply and demand, and migration flows. Other studies have investigated migration at the micro scale, focusing mainly on individuals’ motives, but often isolating migration-related decision making from the socio-spatial networks in which these decisions are embedded. Among these networks, the family and the household have utmost importance, and in this study these are considered geographical, spatially diffuse concepts. Though it is not a completely new theoretical approach in migration research, recent technological development (especially in telecommunication) has had a far-reaching impact on the spatial organisation of the family and the household (e.g. cross-border family ties, commuting, online communication). Moreover, for highly skilled labour, such as health workers, new types of communication and new forms of family/household organisation are expected to be highly relevant.

Our main research question is as follows: What are the roles of the household, the family and kinship ties, the micro-environment and locality in the migration of health workers? The presentation aims to highlight the influence of family and household ties on the well-being of migrants and their relatives through the examples of Hungarian health workers. During our research various methods have been used: i) motivations and migration experiences of health workers were assessed by using semi-structured interviews; ii) migration-related aims and motivations of students in health education were investigated in a questionnaire survey; iii) and social representations of the migration of health workers, focusing on kinship and social ties, was evaluated in a content analysis.

Keywords: health care workers, migration, family, Hungary
3.2.8. Contemporary trends in population change and migration in Central Bohemia

Nemeškal, Jiří; Klsák, Adam; Dvořáková, Nina

Charles University

Migration and natural change of population are key processes affecting the spatial organization of society and therefore the shape of the settlement geography. Monitoring of these phenomena can help us to evaluate and interpret the development of urbanization processes, social trends or the attractiveness of a particular territory. The aim of this paper is to describe and put in a wider context the development of the population of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region in past two decades. Analysis is based on a set of specialized maps, which were created within the project “Real populations in Prague and Central Bohemia Region: daily mobility monitoring and population prognosis” supported by Technology Agency of the Czech Republic. It is clear from the results that several different urban processes occur in Prague and its surroundings. Besides growth of some inner city parts and the strong suburbanization, we also come up with evidence of partial counter-urbanization.

Keywords: Central Bohemia, population change, suburbanization, migration
3.2.8. Why Are Population Forecasts Uncertain?
Migration as Source of Inaccuracy. A case of the V4 Group

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Comenius University

This contribution is dealing with some general comments on the uncertainty in the (not only sub-national) population forecasting. First, we put a short overview of discussion in geographical and demographic literature. Second, we illustrate by case of the two forecasts published in the 1990s after the societal transformation did start, how the social and economic turning points embarrassed the forecasters’ effort to publish the reliable and accurate demographic assumptions. In this concern, we point out the impact of the new geographical post-communist phenomena such as a suburbanization and some displays of the Second Demographic Transition. We also point out that an “assumption drag” is much more frequent than an “over-reaction” of the forecasters in the 1990s, similarly to the situation in 1960s in the Western Europe with rise of the Second Demographic Transition. The discrepancies in the migratory assumptions that have been recently published by different authorities such as the UN, EUROSTAT and national bodies are presented as well. Finally, we demonstrate an importance of using the results of geographical and regional research in the population forecasting.

Keywords: population, forecasts, inaccuracy
3.2.9. Chironomid response to prehistoric farming in northwest Ireland

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This research explores the utility and performance of chironomid (Diptera: Chironomidae) autecology in the investigation of prehistoric farming impacts on freshwater lake systems. Chironomid subfossils, lake sediment geochemistry ($\delta^{13}C$, $\delta^{15}N$ and C:N) and pollen analyses were used in a comparative limnological assessment of three archaeologically rich study sites in County Sligo, Ireland. At all three study sites, pastoral farming and its associated nutrient inputs, as represented by non-arboreal pollen indicative of grassland/pasture (NAPp) and lake sediment geochemistry, were concomitant with increases in eutrophic chironomid taxa. Redundancy analysis (RDA) and partial RDAs established that $\delta^{15}N$ and NAPp were controlling factors of chironomid community compositional change during the Neolithic (4000-2500 BC) and Bronze Age (2500-800/750 BC). Bronze Age farming had a considerably greater impact on the lake systems than Neolithic farming, as indicated by a higher proportion of eutrophic taxa and increases in $\delta^{15}N$, C:N and $\delta^{13}C$ values, consistent with increased erosion and agricultural inputs. The timing and magnitude of change show that prehistoric farming exhibited a strong control over chironomid communities at all three sites. In order to verify the importance of prehistoric agricultural influences on the human impacted lakes, an isolated high-elevation catchment was used as a control site to reconstruct chironomid and geochemical response to broad-scale environmental change, where the pollen record showed negligible human activity. Given the lack of prehistoric human influence on the control lake, the record was used to construct the first mid to late Holocene chironomid-inferred temperature record for Ireland, creating a climatic context for the development of Irish society during the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Keywords: Chironomids, Stable isotopes, Prehistoric farming, Eutrophication
3.2.9. Abrupt global climate change recorded in the eastern North Atlantic during past warm climates

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Recent findings suggest that we may have overestimated the stability of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) to global warming due to model bias in future climate simulations and ignored changes in water density as a function of temperature as a possible trigger to initiate AMOC collapse. Similarly, the focus on either large freshwater events or the presence of large northern hemisphere ice sheets as prerequisites for AMOC shut/slow-downs in palaeoceanographic investigations curtails our understanding of mechanisms and boundary conditions that characterise possible AMOC disruptions during warm climates. Using Deep Sea Drilling Project core 610B located in the Rockall Trough, approximately 700 km west of Ireland, we present new evidence for an abrupt high-magnitude climate event that occurred at the end of Marine Isotope Stage 11, 390 ka ago. We reconstructed sea surface temperatures using foraminifer assemblage counts and deep water flow strength using end-member modelling of grain size distributions. Mean sedimentation rates of ca. 55 years per cm allow us to discuss climate dynamics on multidecadal to centennial timescales. Our results provide evidence that abrupt changes in North Atlantic climate were coeval with changes in ocean circulation changes, ice volume, and sea-level rise during a time when the climate system was not yet in a glacial state, challenging the ice volume threshold hypothesis (e.g. McManus et al. 1999).

Keywords: Abrupt Climate Change, Climate Dynamics, Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation, North Atlantic Deepwater
3.2.9. Past tree and shrub growth on Clare Island, western Ireland: evidence from the subfossil wood record

Julie Fossitt,
National Parks and Wildlife Service

Subfossil wood remains in peat deposits on Clare Island were mapped and provide evidence of former tree and shrub growth on a now almost treeless offshore island. New records of a total of six tree and shrub taxa extend the distribution of subfossil wood remains previously published as part of the original Clare Island Survey in the early 1900s (Forbes, 1914). They also supplement more recent palynological evidence of mixed woodland development and decline on the island during the Holocene. Among other things, wood remains confirm former presence of *Salix* and *Juniperus communis* at the more exposed western end of the island, and indicate variation in mixed woodland types further east. Radiocarbon dates for two samples of subfossil wood (*Pinus sylvestris* and *J. communis*) are presented and examined in terms of their implications for vegetation development and environmental change.

Keywords: Clare Island, subfossil wood remains
3.2.9. Forest sustainability and rewilding.

Helen Shaw

Department of Geography, Maynooth University

This paper will reflect on a study undertaken in Glen Affric, in highland Scotland several years ago. The study investigated the ecological dynamics of a relict native pinewood in the glen. The longevity of the pine forest and recent spread to the west will be discussed in the light of recent drives to reforest the glen. The west of the glen may have been open for millennia, probably due to climatic factors leading to questions about the sustainability of recreated forest in this area. Does this matter? How do we use palaeoecological data to inform management in a meaningful way?

Keywords: Pine, pollen, palaeoecology, rewilding
3.3.1. The ‘data-driven’ police force: Opportunity or adversity

Delaney, Aoife

Maynooth University and University College Dublin

The ‘Smart City’ paradigm has been used as a management technique to promote data-driven and technologically innovative forms of neoliberal governance. Irish cities have implemented the smart city agenda through policies of placemaking with a focus on solving city issues through technological innovations, for example through Smart Dublin (2018) and the Cork Smart Gateway (2018). However, an integration of ‘smart’ technologies into pre-existing urban public networks and institutions has been slow and hindered by weak assimilation into their structure, organisation and culture. Thus, this paper explores if the smartification of public institutions is an appropriate method for overcoming issues of institutionalisation, (in)formalisation and political will and governance, or is technology and data just a band-aid for these problems as they are inherently political and cultural issues? To do this, a case study of An Garda Síochána, a key public institution in Ireland and a Principal Response Agency within the Irish Emergency Management Assemblage (IEMA), will be analysed as they are slowly trying to become more data-driven. I will explore the benefit of smart technologies and evaluate the problems that these technologies are imagined to resolve and the actual impacts they have on the ground, using the example of how An Garda Síochána are adapting to and using these. As an institution An Garda Síochána is restricted by both technical issues such as outdated technology and database infrastructure; as well as an institutional toxicity that stands in the way of effective change. Thus, I propose that in order to implement smart technologies effectively, changes in the organisation, structure and cultures of pre-existing public networks and institutions need to evolve in order to be able to adopt and adapt to new technologies.

Keywords: public bodies; smart technology; An Garda Síochána
3.3.1. Re-assuring politics: the standardisation of smart city leaders

White, Jim M.

Trinity College Dublin

Neoliberal affect has almost exclusively been theorised in terms of the alienation, anomie, abandonment and cruel optimism inflicted on casual, precarious and indebted subjects. In this paper, I open up a different line of research by drawing on an empirical study of smart city standards to think through what ‘the demands of being smart’ mean for elite subjects. Cities are complex and the bureaucracies that manage them, wrought with indecision, inefficiency and infighting. The threats they face are many: ageing infrastructure, declining birth rates, mass urbanisation, fiscal austerity and climate change. Despite asserting this, city standards also promise city leaders the tools, strategies and best practices to address these complexities and alleviate these threats. This constant repetition, ‘here is a common problem, for which we have a tried-and-tested solution’, necessitates the oblation of ordinary cities by an ideal, global city. Standards present ‘the proper way’ of doing things. They are authoritative and trustworthy. And the leader, upon once more being told that everything can be fine, achieves the calm needed to act. City standards are a form of assurance that re-assures.

Keywords: neoliberalism; affect; smart cities; city standards
3.3.1. Smart citizens and urban regeneration in Italy

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Università del Piemonte Orientale – DiSEI

Improving the lives of citizens is at the heart of the smart city concept. Among the parameters for evaluating smart cities, the EU includes the enhancement of knowledge-sharing opportunities through citizen participation in local promotion (smart people) and the definition of guidelines involving citizens in issues of public importance (smart governance). In Italy, the FPA forum annually identifies the country's smartest cities through the use of indicators. Two of these are assessing civic participation, which includes innovative urban development projects, and social innovation, which is the better use of public assets to satisfy the collective need through innovative collaboration between economic and social actors and their roles. This can be realised through participatory projects regarding urban regeneration. In fact, Italy has a vast heritage of unused public properties and local administrators support regeneration initiatives that create positive impacts on the community. The study aims to analyse those bottom-up approaches where citizens are an integral part of the designing and developing of urban regeneration projects. As citizen engagement is critical to the success of smart cities, the active participation of all stakeholders and regular project monitoring are both required. The study describes the mechanisms and collaboration agreements that involve citizens in Italy, analysing the strengths and weaknesses of regeneration projects and suggesting a strategy to assess their value to society.

Keywords: citizen participation; urban regeneration; smart people; smart governance
3.3.1. The demands and constraints of co-production

Menkman, Caspar

Maynooth University

Public services are increasingly flexible and delivered through variable value-chains, with the imagined end-users as stakeholders able to choose their own level of engagement. This image has been explicitly pertinent in socio-technical transitions where the additional and reciprocal value of participation is often assumed and discursive terms like smart and/or energy citizens are presented as desirable. A natural corollary has been the growth of academic interest in the authenticity of practices of participation. By focussing on changes in the Irish energy sector this paper seeks to extend on this. I argue that while theories of public service reform have for the last decade come to terms with its systematic features, both the theories and lived realities of participation in public service delivery have lagged considerably and taken a piece-meal approach. Through the lens of co-production three distinct sites of participatory knowledge practices are considered to progress this point. The main contributions of this paper are that distinctive practices of co-production occurring in public service contexts are systematised in a typology. And secondly that a clearer image is presented of the demands put on citizens as well as the limitations to affect the trajectories of systems change within the Irish energy sector.

Keywords: citizenship; participation; Public Services; energy
3.3.2. Exploring the potential of pedagogy as a medium for community engagement in sustainability transitions

Mary Greene

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It is increasingly recognised that addressing complex sustainability challenges requires collaboration with a diverse range of social actors. In the context of growing emphasis on research impact and social engagement (Morris et al., 2017), social sciences and the humanities research (SSHR) focused on environmental governance is paying increasing attention to innovative methods of engaging communities in and through research and learning. As an integral actor in the sustainable development governance landscape, higher education institutions are increasingly exploring new avenues for supporting engaged research and facilitating the forging of partnerships between academic actors, researchers and civil society actors. However, notably missing from this debate has been the potential of engaged pedagogy as a medium for engaging communities and increasing the social impact of our work. This paper seeks to address this gap. In doing so it calls for greater attention to the potential of pedagogy as a site of community engagement for sustainability transitions. Upon delineating some key features, characteristics and methods characteristic of an engaged approach to higher education pedagogy and its potential in achieving environmental governance, the paper reports on the redesign of two human geography modules at undergraduate and postgraduate to reflect an engaged pedagogy approach. Employing the DECODING the Disciplines methodology, this redesign process involved a fundamental review of learning structure and outcomes to incorporate characteristics of engaged research and embedding participatory action and problem-based learning tools into pedagogical and assessment activities. The paper also discusses opportunities and challenges associated with implementing an engaged pedagogy approach to teaching and learning in higher education, paying specific attention to
3.3.2. Sustainable Enterprise and the Circular Economy

Paul O’Donnell

An Mheitheal Rothar
3.3.2. Design thinking as tool for participatory action and community development?

Anne Schiffer
Leeds Beckett University

The proposal reflects on design thinking as tool for engaging communities both in academic research and local activism. It draws on experiences in developing and industrialised world contexts, namely The Gambia and the UK. During ongoing design research in The Gambia participatory or co-design methods have been adapted to facilitate conversation about people’s current experiences regarding electricity, mobility, heating and food related practices, in order to draw out their dreams, fears and aspirations for the future. In the UK, a series of community workshops on design thinking have been primarily intended to build capacity of local actors to frame and develop community action on sustainability and development issues as identified by participants. In fact, the process has the potential to build capacity for local actors in both national contexts, granted that particular methods are adapted to needs and capabilities of local participants. Challenges include necessary follow-up to evaluate impact on the ground, as well as issues of power and positionality associated with design facilitation and between participants. In The Gambia, gender and age dimensions that contribute to social differentiation and power relations appear more emphasised. However, the issues of power dynamics in design thinking also play out in the UK, especially when participants take the process back into their communities, where they deal with a large spectrum of local stakeholders. Being able to influence decision makers and raise finance for initiatives have been raised as particularly challenging.

Keywords: design thinking; design activism; community engagement; power; design activism
3.3.2. Understanding Energy-related Social Mobilisation

Dunphy, Niall; Lennon, Breffni

University College Cork

Energy transitions of the past have been largely characterised by geopolitical and socio-economic drivers that rarely considered issues of social justice or community cohesion, which invariably arose in response to the systemic reconfigurations involved. The current transition to a low-carbon energy system is a departure from this, both in terms of the level of complexity of intersecting drivers involved and given the increasing realisation that real meaningful citizen participation is needed if it is to be successfully realised. Despite this, results continue to be mixed with local communities actively mobilising to resist energy developments. These local oppositions have been more numerous in countries where citizen participation mechanisms are not associated with the deployment of renewable energy technologies. Consequently, there remains a clear need to us to better understand how citizens can embark on their own participation pathways which foster a just and cohesive energy transition and that better account for the socio-economic and socio-cultural factors which inevitably shape it. A new SEAI-funded project, EnergyPOLITIES explores how governance structures intersect with the socio-economic and key socio-cultural factors, including gender, to influence the social acceptability or otherwise of the energy transition.

Keywords: Energy justice; Energy democracy; Transition governance
3.3.2. ‘Transition Arenas’ – Platforms for democratic processes of knowledge co-creation and innovation?

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²IHS – Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Austria

Our contribution refers to experiments, which were implemented in Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Spain and Italy in the scope of the H2020 project FoTRRIS (http://fotrris-h2020.eu). There we facilitated the constitution of so called ‘transition arenas’, which bring together people interested in co-solving a glocal challenge with a systemic approach. The experiment engaged various types of knowledge actors (quadruple-helix) in the thematic fields of sustainable food systems, material scarcity, transition town movement, refugee crisis, women with disabilities, and renewable energies through a series of facilitated workshops. The aim of these activities was to jointly explore the most pressing problems to be tackled, and to elaborate on ideas for collective efforts how to solve related challenges. Based on these ideas, project concepts for community-oriented, collaborative and co-creative ‘responsible’ innovations were elaborated. The very specific aspect of our transition arenas was, that they operated within a conceptual framework of ‘Co-created Responsible Research and Innovation’ (Co-RRI, see D’Haese et al. 2018¹), which aims at contributing to a transition towards more sustainable socio-economic systems by means of:

- understanding the root causes of the challenges to be addressed by means of a systemic analysis
- responding to historical lock-ins by exploring innovative niches and strengthening the capacity to upscale resilient (niche) initiatives
- exploring alternative economic models and concepts of value, which are compatible with responsibility for human and planetary wellbeing (in contrary to the current prevailing understanding of value, which mainly refers to monetary value and financial growth).
- promoting socio-economic practices that respect planetary boundaries and guarantee access to a quality of life for all people and restore planetary ecosystems
- decentralising and democratizing knowledge (co-creation and free accessibility of knowledge).

In the scope of the Session Beyond the Ivory Tower we will draw on one transition arena experiment, which elaborated on strategies for making the food supply system in the city region of Graz more sustainable and just. We would like to share our experiences with the specific ‘Co-RRI’ conceptual approach (and applied methods), and we would be happy to discuss and critically reflect on its usefulness to implement collaborative and more democratic processes of sustainability related R&I.
3.3.2. Street knowledge: Citizens in co-creative policymaking for sustainable urban mobility

Dirk von Schneidemesser
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Potsdam, Germany

Traditionally, mobility policy in Germany has been the exclusive domain of experts who value objective, positivist, and quantitative forms of knowledge. The possibilities for including lay knowledge into the policy process were rare and often jettisoned before being integrated into policy. From 2016 to 2018, activists in Berlin challenged the established process for mobility policy creation, asserting citizen knowledge production and integration into policy. This ultimately led to an unprecedented process of co-creative legislation that emphasized subjective safety, with Berlin becoming the first German state to pass a bicycle law in June of 2018. The emphasis on subjective safety was novel in that it integrated lay knowledge about barriers to utilitarian cycling into policy. The resulting policy is oriented toward the so-called ‘interested but concerned’ segment of citizens who have a desire to cycle but do not feel safe doing so. This group of citizens, which are important for an urban mobility transition, was difficult to accommodate in the expert-dominated policy domain because it is a hypothetical but not real group of traffic participants, tedious to empirically capture in the traditional expert domain of mobility policy. Throughout the campaign, and aimed at the goal of increasing cycling’s modal share by making it more accessible, the activists produced research that enabled them to criticize the aspects of their city hindered this goal, including the distribution of public space according to respective transportation modes and the implications of the built environment.

Keywords: Urban Mobility; participation; Cycling Policy; activism
3.3.2. Research in my own backyard: experience from the Burrenbeo Trust

Bird, Áine
National University of Ireland Galway

Established in 2008, Burrenbeo Trust (www.burrenbeo.com) is a landscape charity dedicated to connecting all of us to our places and our role in caring for them. Following a place-based learning model, Burrenbeo coordinate and deliver programmes for primary and secondary schools, a heritage walks and talks series, community celebrations, conservation volunteering and training events. As an independent charity with limited resources, priority is given to programme delivery rather than research, although the organisation is regularly consulted by external researchers. Motivated by the organisation’s interest in development and external pressure from funding bodies to evaluate impact, in October 2018 an Irish Research Council employment based research grant was secured meaning one staff member is now conducting a research project evaluating the community stewardship impact of the past ten years of programming, and subsequently the potential for knowledge transfer from this. This experience provides insight into the complexities of positionality for the ‘insider’ researcher, while also highlighting the benefits to both researcher and organisation when research results can be implemented directly.

Keywords: positionality; community stewardship; insider research
3.3.2. The potential role of research as transformative social change - crossing the boundaries of academia, knowledge co-production, policy and activism

Rory Hearne,
Maynooth University

This presentation interrogates the essence of research and the role of the contemporary academic and challenges the bounded and enclosed assumptions in relation to what research and academics can and should do in relation to community, policy and public engagement and activism. It integrates Participative Action Research frameworks including Freirean approaches to knowledge co-production, with applied and activist approaches to research to propose an alternative role for the researcher and academic to the ‘neutral’ knowledge producer self-confined to siloed spaces of elite discourse. This also draws on the authors research and applied practice in relation to public engagement, policy development and activism on housing and social justice issues in Ireland to suggest an alternative framework of practice for researchers and academics as potential active actors in processes of transformative social change.
3.3.2. Co-creating, communing, sharing. Digital participation for urban sustainability governance in Gent.

Chiara Certoma

MSCA Research Fellow, Center for Sustainable Development, Dep. Political Science, Ghent University, Gent

A new imaginary of participatory city is rising. Citizen-lead innovative experiences - from consultation to engagement - are impacting city planning, urban reproduction and the governance of socio-environmental sustainability. In the recent decades cities attracted scholars and practitioners’ interest as the appropriate space for experimenting innovative strategies for urban sustainability governance, which requires a balance between environmental protection measures, social cohesion and the provision of democracy. Interactive web and digital participation processes promise to democratize the mode of interaction between administrations, civil society, research and private actors. Enthusiast supporters of internet for society approach believe this can impact on traditional governance model by fostering community-based decentralised knowledge and policy production systems and lead to the integration of environmental, social and economic priorities in the urban governance agenda. However, critical perspectives signal that in the practice of digital social participation a number of relevant social, cultural, economic and spatial pitfalls play a relevant role in determining the potential achievements. The case of Ghent in the Flanders region is particularly illuminating in this regard and this brief presentation intends to discuss whether the digitally-enabled participatory knowledge and decision-making model is actually transforming the sustainability governance in Ghent.

The presentation is part of the CROWD_USG project, a Marie Skłodowska-Curie research project exploring how increasing ICT-people interactions are transforming the way in which citizens take part in the production of information, sharing of knowledge and decision making about the planning and management of sustainability in the city.
3.3.2. Stepping out of the Ivory Tower for Ocean Literacy

Kopke, Kathrin; Black, Jeffrey; Dozier, Amy

UCC MaREI

While some in the scientific community have heeded the responsibility to communicate with the general public to increase scientific literacy, reaching and engaging with diverse audiences remains a challenge. Many academic institutions, research centers, and individual scientists use social network sites (SNS) like Twitter to not only promote conferences, journal publications, and scientific reports, but to disseminate resources and information that have the potential to increase the scientific literacy of diverse audiences. As more people turn to social media for news and information, SNSs like Twitter have a great potential to increase ocean literacy, so long as disseminators understand the best practices and limitations of SNS communication. This study analyzed the Twitter account of MaREI – Ireland’s Centre for Marine and Renewable Energy – coordinated by University College Cork Ireland, as a case study. Two main findings are presented in this paper. First, we present overall user retweet frequency as a function of post characteristics, highlighting features significant in influencing users’ retweet behavior. Second, we separate users into two types – INREACH and OUTREACH – and identify post characteristics that are statistically relevant in increasing the probability of engaging with an OUTREACH user. The results of this study provide novel insight into the ways in which science-based Twitter users can better use the platform as a vector for science communication and outreach.

Keywords: ocean literacy; science communication; public engagement; Twitter
3.3.2. Sustainable tourism through engaged teaching practice

Craggs, Ruth; Gorman, Catherine; Griffin, Kevin; Mottiar, Ziene; Quinn, Bernadette; Quinn, Deirdre; Ryan, Theresa

Technological University Dublin

Understanding sustainable tourism at a conceptual level is difficult; implementing it on the ground in a neo-liberal environment where boosterist approaches to tourism planning remain prevalent is even more difficult. This contribution offers reflections on an initiative operating in the School of Hospitality Management and Tourism at TU Dublin which aims to: immerse students in real life learning about sustainable tourism; facilitate learning interactions and knowledge exchange between students, academics, local authorities, industry and community; and improve teaching methodologies about sustainable tourism.

The Students in Action initiative has run annually since 2012. It is a student focused sustainable tourism destination project which seeks to establish deep engagement between all the stakeholders mentioned above. Each year 200-300 students are involved. The key objective is to provide students with real-life learning experiences by engaging with a range of stakeholders in one tourism destination over an academic year.

The project won a DELTA national teaching award in 2018 attesting to the fact that it has had some success from a number of perspectives. Our research shows that it enhances the student learning experience; it promotes team working and cross-fertilisation of ideas, expertise and teaching practices among academics; it creates links between academics and external stakeholders; it generates outputs for destination stakeholders. However, it also exposes the gaps between theory and practice, the different work practices in academia and industry and the difficulties at issue in overcoming same. This contribution will highlight some of the most salient aspects of the team’s experiences to date.

Keywords: sustainable tourism; Student learning; Local government; destination stakeholders
3.3.3. Integration of variable energy sources (solar, wind) into power networks, spatial aspects of research collaboration and current modelling trends

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Institute for Stratégic Research (IRSEM, Paris) - UMR Prodig

This paper studies the integration of variable renewable energy sources (VRES), mostly wind and solar, into power networks. It focuses on the spatial, technical, market and policy challenges brought by the uncertainty of their production. The main goal is to confront the contents and trends of scientific literature with the eyes and projects of researchers on future topics and issues to be solved, especially in terms of modeling of electrical systems. The analysis relies on a bibliometric study of the Scopus database on the topic (10 000 references on VRES and 150 specifically on modelling) and on an online survey (July 2017) sent to the corresponding authors of the identified papers (60 of them answered the survey). The paper analyses the dynamics of publication, clusters of collaboration, main studied topics and main studied areas with specific questions: where is research done? What are the identified challenges? At which scale should we work? Which actors should be leading? It then identifies potential research leads, among which unresolved challenges regarding technical aspects, markets and financing issues and social aspects. The paper advocates the need for a systemic vision, for both research and policy makers that goes beyond the sole power system.

The author holds a Ph. D in geography and this paper presents the results of a postdoc led in an economy and modelling lab (French Institute of Petroleum and New Energy Sources) with an interdisciplinary aim to combine the spatial, technical and modelling approaches.

Keywords: variable renewable energy; uncertainty; scenario modelling; research trends
3.3.3. Saint Mary’s University Canada Wind Speed Forecasting Using ARIMA Model

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Saint Mary’s University, Halifax, Canada

Despite many desirable characteristics of wind power, the fact that wind is an intermittent resource has been a concern for utility operators and utility managers. Recent wind power forecasting systems have proven that they can significantly enhance the value of power generation by increasing system reliability and reducing operating costs. This paper discusses the problem of predicting wind energy using a statistical model - an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA). Historical wind speed data representing the Chester region of Nova Scotia, Canada, from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2017, was used to operate this model. The form structure is defined by the rows p, d, q, and the length of the data period retrospectively. The structure parameters p (Autoregressive component, AR) and q (Moving Average component, MA) were determined by the Partial Auto-Correlation Function (PACF) and Auto-Correlation Function (ACF), respectively. The model’s forecasting accuracy is based on the root mean square error (RMSE), mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) and mean absolute error (MAE). In addition, the forecasting capability of model is shown using graphs.

Keywords: Autoregressive Moving Average; energy; forecasting; model; wind power
3.3.3. An automated wind-speed forecasting system for a wind-farm in southwest Ireland

O'Brien, Enda; McKinstry, Alastair; Nolan, Paul; Ralph, Adam
Parallel Programming Services, ICHEC

We describe the design of an automated system to provide wind-speed forecasts for a wind-farm in a mountainous region of southwest Ireland. Results are presented from a one-year operational period.

The general method is to use an ensemble of standard numerical weather prediction model output, either from weather forecasts provided by Met Éireann or from a model (such as WRF) run in-house, or both. For in-house model runs, it is vital to have timely access to the latest observations for model initialization. Wind-speed forecasts are interpolated to the location of each wind-turbine, and then corrected using a statistical post-processing method (e.g., Bayes Model Averaging - BMA), which applies “machine-learning” techniques to provide a systematic bias correction for each turbine.

Results (which are site-specific) show that the “raw” NWP forecast errors are typically 35-40% of true wind-speed, which can be reduced to 25-30% by the BMA bias-correction step. Errors are also reduced, but more incrementally, by increasing the size of the NWP forecast ensemble. Mean Absolute Errors of the 30-hr forecast wind-speed range from about 1.5 m/s (in summer) to 1.95 m/s (in winter). Ramp events are reasonably well forecast (i.e. within a 2-hour lead or lag time).

Some ideas as to how these methods and results might be improved in the future will be presented.

Keywords: Wind-forecasting BMA bias correction
3.3.3. What happens to wind farms at the end of their consented life?

Windemer, Rebecca
Cardiff University

One of the greatest uncertainties currently facing the wind energy sector is what happens to sites at the end of their consented or operational life. This is a growing concern in cases such as the UK where wind farms have been granted a time limited planning consent. Questions are beginning to arise regarding how applications to extend the life of the existing infrastructure (‘asset life extension’) or to replace the infrastructure with more efficient turbines (‘repowering’) should be assessed. Moreover, if the infrastructure is removed, how should this be controlled and how should the land be restored? Such decisions have to be made in the context of a shifting regulatory environment but also in the context of uncertainties arising from social changes in the wider setting and developer behaviour.

This paper discusses the complete findings of PhD research investigating experiences of wind farm repowering and life extension in the UK. Case studies are drawn upon to discuss how developers, operators, planners, local communities and other actors are responding to end-of-life issues and with what effect. The challenges associated with using temporary planning consents are revealed through discussions of removal and potential abandonment. The paper compares experiences to the policy context, drawing upon the challenges created by an uncertain policy framework and the changing temporal and spatial impacts of the infrastructure. Meanwhile, public survey data reveals that familiarity with the infrastructure does not necessarily lead to increased community acceptance.

Keywords: wind energy; temporality; planning; repowering
3.3.3. Wind pattern variability imaging: a time-scale-focused methodology

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An effective assessment of wind velocity variability is essential to frameworks designed to characterize sites from the point of view of their wind power potential. The variability of wind speed and direction is expressed over a wide range of temporal scales. Key questions regarding wind patterns typically depend on specific time scale ranges, and not on the whole spectrum of variability found in wind speed data. Understanding wind velocity variability on time scales of minutes, hours, weeks, years etc. can serve distinct purposes. The methodology proposed in this paper starts from the observation that quantitatively describing change can be meaningless without specifying the time scales involved. It comprises two dynamically interconnected modules: one for multiscale pattern analysis, and one for graphical representation. The first module builds upon nonlinear time series analysis methods, including detrended fluctuation analysis and Haar wavelets, to construct the variability spectrum on a wide range of scales. Subsequently, the local scale behaviour is extracted for selected time scale intervals and transmitted to the second module for flexible visualization. The resulting methodological framework can be used to explore wind velocity change as a function of the selected time scale range, as well as moving in time scale space as a function of the questions explored. The paper presents the theoretical basis of the methodology, the resulting algorithms, and application examples.

Keywords: wind power; wind velocity variability; time scale; pattern imaging
3.3.4. Geographic and ethical issues of alternative touristic accommodation

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Tourism development is transforming the face and the organisation of many cities and countryside. The number of tourists increases, generating huge concentrations in some places and a spread of places visited and accommodation. Tourism is undergoing major changes because of the volume of innovations that are intended for it. Approach as a vector of development, tourism sets off many questions as to how it is redesigned and decided. The sharing economy is part of these innovations.

This research focuses on the implications of the collaborative economy for tourism and destinations. While several research highlight the economic and social impacts related to the “new” accommodation, the knowledge of the distribution of overnights stays is currently falsified because national organisms fail to take into account the huge diversity of alternative accommodation. Wallonia, as case study, offers a diversity of destinations linked to the proximity of Brussels, historical cities, forest areas and gastronomy.

To understand the influences of the development of “new” accommodation on host communities, a first step should to study their location and spatial expansion schemes. First, the databases relating to exchange platforms (Housetrip, AirDNA, HomeAway etc.) are consulted as well as official statistics of tourism. Secondly, these data are compared with the location data from mobile telephony. In accordance with the General Protection Regulations, a query was constructed to identify tourist overnights. The paper shows the first maps and reflects on the ethical use of the data for the research and of the use of ITC to circumvent the official accommodation.

Keywords: tourism; Sharing Economy; Alternative accommodation; Big Data
3.3.4. Price determinants of Airbnb listing prices in Lake Balaton Touristic Region, Hungary

Dudás, Gábor
CERS – HAS

In recent years, as the popularity of and demand for P2P accommodations (e.g. Airbnb, HomeAway, etc) has increased, pricing became a relevant issue in the sharing economy based accommodation sector as well, and understanding Airbnb prices became crucial both from practical and theoretical perspectives. Since P2P accommodation rental in its present form is relatively new, only a few studies have investigated the price determining factors and the underlying pricing strategies, primarily focusing on larger cities, however, the importance of Airbnb is rising in popular coastal resorts and holiday destinations and regions as well.

Therefore, the aim of the study is to investigate the impact of different accommodation attributes on Airbnb listing prices in a touristic area. The study applied hedonic price modeling utilizing a sample of 2417 Airbnb accommodation rental offers in the Lake Balaton Touristic Region in Hungary. Our results revealed that property-related attributes significantly influence Airbnb prices although the magnitude of these effects is very diverse and complex. The OLS findings showed that the provision of air conditioning, free internet, and free parking are the main determinants of Airbnb price in the sample area, while the number of available photos and the presence of a kitchen does not significantly influence the price. The quantile regression results further demonstrated that capacity, the provision of breakfast and TV leads to higher prices among the higher-priced accommodations, while the number of bedrooms and bathrooms, smoking, and free parking influence more the prices of lower-end accommodations.

Keywords: sharing economy; Airbnb, peer-to-peer accommodation rental; hedonic price regression
3.3.4. Landscaping public spaces in working-class Greater Paris’ banlieues: renewal for whom?

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LabEx DynamiTe - UMR 8504 Géographie-cités and CNRS - UMR 8504 Géographie-cités

Renewing public spaces and green amenities seeks to improve urban liveability. It also contributes to extending gentrification processes in European city centres. This paper aims to explore, firstly, recent projects of green public spaces in ancient working-class neighbourhoods in the close periphery of Paris; secondly, its social consequences regarding those who are the actual beneficiaries of these new projects. In the last decade, new metropolitan actors with attributions in spatial planning have emerged in the Parisian region. Some of them lead the current development of megaprojects, such as the Grand Paris Express and the 2024 Olympic Games. We interrogate whether the realisation of large urban projects near the sites of these megaprojects and the interaction with these new public actors modify local modes of production of public spaces.

This paper compares two main case studies: a waterfront regeneration project between Paris and Aubervilliers, and a refurbished housing estate in Nanterre. Our research proposes an analysis of the discourses used in planning documents, of semi-structured interviews with the main involved actors, and of direct and participant observation of public spaces. Firstly, we analyse the conception and implementation of the urban regeneration projects and their specific landscape designs. Secondly, results focus on how these redevelopments of public spaces have transformed the traditional landscape of these neighbourhoods. We discuss the way in which stakeholders and planners address specific social groups, while forgetting others. Further discussion deals with changes in everyday spatial practices, and processes of displacement of long-term inhabitants and users.

Keywords: public spaces; landscape design; spatial practices; Greater Paris
3.3.4. The “question of Xylella fastidiosa” in Apulia: a process of landscape grabbing?

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Apulia is a land of secular olive trees, which characterize the landscape, the economy and the identity. In 2008, plants with leaf scorch symptoms have been observed and, in 2013, they have been ascribed to a range of causes (fungi, the leopard moth and the Xylella fastidiosa, in addition to the reduction of care). Nevertheless, the governmental policies have been focused on the bacterium eradication by tree felling, the widespread use of insecticides, and the ban on planting olive trees. Can we consider the 'Xylella fastidiosa question' and the policies to eradicate the bacterium as a process of landscape grabbing?

From 2013, the year of the first eradication policy, we are witnessing a conflict regarding the cognitive needs, the containment policies and the historical significance of the presence of this bacterium. This contribution wants to investigate the containment policies and the consequent agricultural and landscape restoration policies to “revitalize” the olive production and market, considering that they are inherently biopolitical, is to say policies defining life, and their forms, on a territory. In this sense, the whole conflict is a process of territorial constitution by the actors involved, especially those in power. The work will focus on the effects on the sensory dimension, a fundamental element in extra-linguistic communication, and therefore in the incorporation by human of the landscape in crisis. What are these renewed senses that are capable to generate? How do institutions try to convey or subsume the signs of the landscape in progress?

Keywords: landscape grabbing; Xylella fastidiosa; Apulia
3.3.5. Boundaries and co-decision making in multi-actor policy design: a case study from Ireland's EIP Initiative

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In recent years, Europe’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has increasingly emphasised participative and “multi-actor” approaches to policy design. In practice, this means generating policy solutions to agricultural problems through partnerships between farmers and other relevant stakeholders. If broadly implemented, this would represent a step change in how CAP schemes are designed. However, relatively little research has sought to understand the relational processes through which stakeholders engage with these processes at a micro-level. In this paper, I offer a small contribution toward improving understandings of such processes through a case study derived from Ireland’s European Innovation Partnership Initiative (EIP). This initiative instated a competitive process whereby locally embedded groups could apply for funding to implement environmentally beneficial farming projects that they themselves have designed.

Using qualitative interview data, I trace the collaborative processes involved in the formation and functioning of one such group as they prepared to submit a proposal to the Initiative. I highlight the territorial boundaries established by the group to limit the spatial expanse of the potential project. I illustrate further that these boundaries emerged through a co-decision process that drew on input from multiple actors including farmers, scientists, and rural development professionals. I thus argue that participative policy initiatives can incorporate considerations from diverse groups of actors at a micro-level. However, in this instance incorporating a diversity of perspectives relied heavily on the establishment of decision making protocols that were continually reified and brokered by a small number of crucial actors.

Keywords: cooperation; agricultural policy; relational processes
3.3.5. Smart Villages Approach: New Challenges at the Local Level

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University of Lodz

Smart villages/development are a currently discussed approach to rural development promoted by the European Union. This approach factors in the diversity of rural areas and the different nature of challenges faced by each area. The central role is assigned to local communities – formation of appropriate characteristics and attitudes that enable the creation of optimal conditions for development. This is also the result of the evolution of rural development policy, which is driven by the dynamics and direction of change of rural areas.

The implementation of this development approach at the local level requires a transformation of the current way of thinking on development and the utilisation of available resources. The key role in this process is played by local governments, which are part of the local community and also represent its interests.

The first aim of the research is to answer the question: How can local governments create the right conditions for smart development at the local level? The second aim is to discuss the smart village approach in the context of selected development concepts. This leads to a number of specific recommendations for policymakers, which is a main output of the research.

Keywords: smart villages, smart rural development, rural development policy, innovation
3.3.5. Crises of Nordic Rural Research? Where are we going?

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Nordic rural areas are often depicted in research as in a state of crisis – depopulating, marginalized by central governments or being exploited with little returns in relation to land, waters and resources. What does it mean to study places in ‘crisis’ and how does that affect the research done on the ‘rural’? For long, the ‘rural’ has been an ambiguous category in the Nordic context. To be considered to be in crisis is not really new as any literature review of rural studies might indicate. And yet, we live now in a new context, with new challenges for ‘rural’ research.

An empirical field has drawn rural researchers together. Nordic ‘rural’ research has persisted on the periphery of disciplines, especially sociology and geography. Its proponents have built up a community at conferences such as the present, a field of study in journals on rural sociology but also under other names within mainstream disciplines. What has characterized Nordic ‘rural theory’? The purpose of this paper is twofold: 1) it is to encourage a thinking through of genealogies of Nordic rural research, of what has defined rural research in the past and who may be seen as having the prerogative of doing so- both theoretically and empirically. 2) It is also to think ahead about how we theorize on the ‘rural’ as Nordic rural areas are increasingly welded into flows of resources and people that travel in and out of rural spaces and policy making that may originate beyond Nordic borders.

Keywords: Nordic rural research; crisis; global
3.3.5. Hill farmers’ attitudes toward agri-environmental schemes in the North-Connemara uplands and Slieve Aughty Mountains

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Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology

The aim of the research is to record hill farmers’ subjectivity and local knowledge in relation to the current agri-environmental scheme GLAS and the Hen Harrier project (EIP-Agri). Furthermore, this study aims to address knowledge gaps on whether the current agri-environmental scheme GLAS can cultivate pro-environmental attitudes and practices amongst hill farmers in the (Connemara) uplands. The focal study area is located in the North-Connemara uplands. In addition, this research will also examine hill farmers’ viewpoints in the Slieve Aughty mountains, who are participating in GLAS and the results-based Hen Harrier project (EIP-Agri).

Using a mixed-method approach, the scientific basis of this research will depend on Q methodology, which is an established methodology for the systematic study of human subjectivity. This methodology has recently gained prominence in geographical research especially relating to understanding the impacts of values and attitudes on environmental policy implementation (Barry & Proops, 1999; Ellis, et al., 2007; O’Riordan, et al., 2019).

The objective of the research is to identify, using Q-methodology, the personal socio-psychological factors (attitudes, values, opinions and beliefs) of 30 hill farmers currently participating in GLAS, and how these attitudes effect their land management practices. This paper will provide an overview of the dominant discourses emerging from the empirical research.

Keywords: hill farmers; local knowledge; Green Low-carbon Agri-environmental Scheme (GLAS)
3.3.5. LEADER and vernacular expertise in rural development

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National University of Ireland, Galway

A bottom-up method of supporting rural development, the LEADER community-led local development (CLLD) initiative has been part of European Union and Ireland’s rural development policy since the 1990s. Policy actors have become concerned with assessing how LEADER CLLD generates added value with focus currently placed on assessment of social capital, local governance and enhanced results (DG AGRI, 2017). Questions also exist around the appropriateness and scope of current assessment frameworks (DG AGRI, 2018). This exploratory paper looks at how LEADER CLLD supports one specific area of potential added value, the mobilisation of vernacular expertise and broader democratisation of knowledge in rural development. Considered part of neo-endogenous rural development models, the concept of vernacular expertise utilises local expertise in rural development, but is also crucially shaped by external expertise (Lowe et al. 2019). Vernacular expertise also crosses over into newer European policy focus areas, particularly ‘smart’ approaches to rural development. This paper aims to act as a starting point in assessing the extent and nature of vernacular expertise in LEADER CLLD supported rural development projects. To do this, thematic analysis and categorisation of approved LEADER project descriptions will be carried out. Thematic analysis will be based on over two years of quantitative data, representing approximately 1,600 projects approved from 2016 to 2018. Case studies of completed projects will also be explored to illustrate the dynamics of vernacular expertise in the LEADER CLLD context.

Keywords: neo-endogenous rural development; vernacular expertise; community-led local development; LEADER
3.3.6. Evaluation of the territorial identity elements of the Romanian small and medium-sized industrial towns from the perspective of cultural valorisation

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University of Bucharest

The Romanian small and medium-sized industrial towns faced numerous challenges and difficulties during the transition to the market economy, those being most affected by the economic restructuring process. Reducing industrial activity or even closing of several economic units affected local communities not only economically, but also socially and culturally. The feeling of belonging to the local community in traditional industrial areas is very strong. The abandonment of industrial units and even their demolition are actions that lead to the dissolution of some constituent elements of territorial identity. Industrial buildings, and especially those with historical and architectural value, are the most visible elements of territorial identity, particularly in the case of small and medium-sized industrial towns. Industrial culture is also visible through intangible elements that most often keep socially connected community members. The present study aims to analyze the territorial identity elements of a Romanian small-sized industrial town (Anina). This action constitutes a real challenge to rethink the development of a small industrial town by capitalizing on industrial heritage, leading implicitly to the strengthening of its territorial identity. The town of Anina presents a rich and well-preserved industrial heritage. The assessment of the territorial identity elements is made from the perspective of sketching intervention scenarios aimed at not only physically reshaping the territory, but also making local inhabitants, visitors and decision-makers aware of the value of industrial heritage objectives.

Keywords: post-socialist town; community development; cultural conversion; industrial heritage
3.3.6. Population’s representations of territorial shrinkage in a cross-border context

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The population stabilization foretold by the UN for the turn of the 2080’s raises the issue of territorial shrinkage. It can be considered as a multidimensional and a multiscale process (Pallagst et al., 2013) within which depopulation goes hand in hand with “economic slowdown” (Wiechmann, 2009), social exclusion, and political weakness (Martinez-Fernandez et al., 2016), symptomatic of spatial fragmentation and polarization. In the current European environment of open frontiers, the shrinkage process can be addressed a transboundary approach. This is all the more important as the European definition of depopulation focuses on local, regional and international migrations (Grasland, 2010). Looking to this important spatial planning issue, it was important to understand the inhabitant’s representations of shrinkage (Müller, 2010). Consequently, this presentation focuses on a specific strand of territorial representations: how are shrinking spaces seen in a cross-border context? Representation have been questioned thanks to qualitative interviews. They are performed in three different cross-border spaces: one between Forbach (Moselle, France) and Völklingen (Saarland, Germany), one between Bitche (Moselle, France) and Pirmasens (Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany), one focusing on Longwy (Meurthe-et-Moselle, France). Three inhabitants are interviewed in every city. To not influence the main results and discussions, the word “shrinkage” isn’t expressed. A “mental map” completes this interview. Our analysis of the survey results shows different realities. When politicians don’t recognise shrinkage, it is difficult for the population to accept its consequences; thus, representations depend on national context and policies discourses – and Germans are less pessimistic than the French when speaking about their city.

Keyword: shrinkage, qualitative interviews, mental map, cross-border spaces
3.3.6. Iron Men on Wooden Boats: Connection and Isolation between Local Culture and the Sea in Coastal Donegal

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The present geological epoch, named the Anthropocene, is soberly telling of the environmental impacts of human-nature interactions. Relationships emerging from this interconnection have been studied extensively, yet methodological challenges remain. This interdisciplinary study contributes to the growing body of research working at the interface of ecological and socio-cultural studies to analyse them as one unified, interdependent system. This research focuses on how rural communities in coastal Donegal are connected to and shaped by their coastal and marine environment which, historically, has sustained their cultural identities. Specifically, this research examines how this human-nature relationship has changed over time, including how communities have evolved and adapted to these changes in ways that shape their sense of well-being.

This participatory study demonstrates the effectiveness of participatory-photo mapping for procuring insights from communities along Donegal’s rural coast, characterising local priorities and assessing policy effects on identity and well-being. Community perspectives offer straightforward avenues to understanding complexities existing within an area, thereby contextualising important connections between ecosystem services and well-being. These connections in turn highlight power dynamics that underlie planning and management decisions that are too often disconnected from local needs. These decisions adversely affect the human-nature relationship, disrupt local economies, and ultimately, erode depictions of community identity. A spatially explicit representation of the perspectives of local populations richly informs studies on both environmental conservation and heritage preservation that may lead to more inclusive policies that benefit communities. Such perspectives are necessary for ecosystem assessment and sustainable environmental management considerations.

Keywords: social-ecological systems; place-based identities; cultural-ecosystem services; participatory visual methods
3.3.6. Territorial identity, land rights and the desire to move: a study of the Ananekrom and Dukusen communities of the Asante Akim North District of Ghana

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Trinity College Dublin

According to the customary land system in Ghana, those indigenous to a particular traditional area have rights to land in that locality whilst non-indigenes can access land through contractual arrangements. Following the loss of access to land from large-scale land acquisitions one option often considered and taken by non-indigenes is to move out of the community in search of land and peace elsewhere. This paper examines such movement by asking how territorial identity and place shape the decisions to move out to access land elsewhere.

A case study of the Ananekrom and Dukusen communities of the Asante Akim North District of the Ashanti region of Ghana was undertaken. The communities were localities where there had been the loss of access to land stemming from large-scale land acquisitions. Using a random sampling technique, interviews and focus group discussions were undertaken with community members. Purposive sampling was also used to carry out interviews with key informants.

The research found that territory and place played a significant role in shaping the decisions of the non-indigenes to migrate out. This was because as non-indigenes they did not originate from the Ashanti territory hence had no usufructory rights to land. With no family lands to fall back on and identities of ‘foreigner/stranger/visitor/migrant’ in sourcing for new parcels of land, they were vulnerable to adverse contractual arrangements and powerless to effect change. Therefore in the face of loss of access to land the option often chosen was to migrate out to where they would obtain land and peace.

Keywords: non-indigene; territorial identity; place
3.3.7. A scenario-neutral approach to flood risk adaptation

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Maynooth University, Loughborough University and European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts

This study develops a coherent framework to detect those catchment types associated with a high risk of maladaptation to future flood risk. Using the “scenario-neutral” approach to impact assessment the sensitivity of Irish catchments to fluvial flooding is examined in the context of national climate change allowances. A predefined sensitivity domain is used to quantify flood responses to +2 °C mean annual temperature with incremental changes in the seasonality and mean of the annual precipitation cycle. The magnitude of the 20-year flood is simulated at each increment using two rainfall-runoff models (GR4J, NAM), then concatenated as response surfaces for 35 sample catchments. A typology of catchment sensitivity is developed using clustering and discriminant analysis of physical attributes. The same attributes are used to classify 215 ungauged/data-sparse catchments. To address possible redundancies, the exposure of different catchment types to projected climate is established using an objectively selected subset of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 ensemble. Hydrological model uncertainty is shown to significantly influence sensitivity and have a greater effect than ensemble bias. A national flood risk allowance of 20%, considering all 215 catchments is shown to afford protection against ~48% to 98% of the uncertainty in the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 subset (Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5; 2070–2099), irrespective of hydrological model and catchment type. However, results indicate that assuming a standard national or regional allowance could lead to local over/under adaptation. Herein, catchments with relatively less storage are sensitive to seasonal amplification in the annual cycle of precipitation and warrant special attention.

Keywords: climate change; flooding; Ireland
3.3.7. The role of control in private well owners risk perceptions towards their water quality

Hooks, Teresa; Schuitema, Geertje; McDermott, Frank

UCD and Irish Centre for Applied Research in Geosciences

Groundwater is important in Ireland, comprising 20-25% of all drinking water supplies. In rural areas where no public or group water schemes exist, groundwater is often the only source of drinking water, extracted by drilling private wells. Although the overall quality of groundwater that feeds into public supplies in Ireland is gradually improving, there are major concerns about the water quality of private wells. Locally, groundwater quality can be impacted by bacterial and, even less well known by well owners, geogenic contamination, which can pose significant health risks if undetected. Water quality in private wells is not currently monitored by authorities, rather private well owners are responsible for their own water quality. Although water testing is not mandatory, it is highly recommended. Previous studies reveal that well owners tend to underestimate contamination risks of their drinking water, yet, little is known about why this is the case. To understand which factors explain well owners’ perceived contamination risks and how this influences their inclination to test their water, we interviewed 18 private well owners in three different areas that vary in the extent to which there were issues with groundwater contamination in the past. Based on our findings we developed a theoretical model in which we propose that perceived control is the key factor which influences risk perceptions. In fact, we argue that private well owners have the illusion of being in control, as contamination risks are often underestimated, and subsequently we found very little intentions among well owners to test their water. Theoretical and practical implications are outlined.

Keywords: water quality; contamination risk; private well owners; control
3.3.7. Seasonal hydrological forecasting skill of persistence in Irish catchments

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Maynooth University

This research seeks to examine seasonal hydrological forecasting methods for Ireland’s unique hydrology and varied climate. As a first step we examine the skill of persistence of the previous month’s flow as a simple approach for developing monthly river flow forecasts at lead times from one to three months. The analysis is undertaken for 52 catchments with high quality data that represent the range of hydrological conditions on the island. Skill is assessed against a streamflow climatology benchmark and by examining correlations between predicted and observed flows. We find that skill at each station is dependent on lead time, forecast initialisation month and individual catchment characteristics. Greatest skill is found using a one-month lead time, particularly for summer [JJA] initialisation months where 72% of stations show skill relative to the benchmark. Summer skill is attributed to catchment’s ‘memory’ during drier months. Indeed the Base Flow Index, a measure of catchment storage, is strongly correlated with persistence forecast skill ($\rho = 0.84$). Forecast skill is also strongly correlated with annual average rainfall, with drier catchments showing greatest skill ($\rho = -0.73$). There is a notable spatial distribution of persistence skill across the island with skill predominantly found in the east, midlands and south-east of the island; where there is a lower average rainfall and relatively higher average BFI. Thus this work offers a benchmark for assessing more complex forecasting methods in Ireland; indicating exactly when and where flow persistence is currently the toughest forecasting method to beat.

Keywords: seasonal hydrological forecasting, persistence, Irish catchments
3.3.7. Natural water retention measures in Ireland: A new initiative

Mary Bourke

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The benefits of Natural Water Retention Measures (NWRM) for Irish catchments has not been adequately explored. This paper will introduce a new research initiative that will explore the potential of slowing flow on agricultural, forest and peatland catchments. Four field projects which will extend from 2018 to 2023 will use GIS-based mapping techniques, topographic indices, hydrological modelling, and full-scale field demonstrations to develop a portfolio of potential approaches and methodologies to reduce flood risk and generate co-benefits including sediment and nutrient attenuation and ecosystem enhancement. Demonstration sites will show how to design, build and instrument NWRM. Scaling up methodologies will use hydro-geomorphic patterns to investigate NWRM in other Irish catchments, at a range of spatial scales. The research will underpin policy by identifying, across scales, the measures that are most effective at targeting flood flows, providing beneficial ecosystem functions whilst having minimum effect of farm economics. The project outputs will specifically provide recommendations for the management of specific catchment types relevant to the Irish environment by quantifying the magnitude of NWRM required to reduce flood peaks. The initiative involves actors across a range of academic institutions, state and semi-state partners and local community organisations and champions.

Keywords: flood management; sustainability
3.3.7. Floods Down under: the hydrology and catchment response of some of Queensland’s largest floods.

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This paper presents an overview of some of the hydrological and geomorphological characteristics of a series of extreme flood events in south-east Queensland over the past 5 years. It looks at the hydrology, stream power and catchment characteristics which contributed to some of the most devastating floods SEQ has ever experienced. Specifically, it examines how (in hindsight) the local communities and broader population of Queensland need to prepare for future extreme flood events and how catchment geomorphology can contribute to this. Working with what can be changed in terms of vegetation, river alignment and infrastructure placements, we get to see how adaptive management of extreme flood events becomes a necessity for this region under a changing climate.
3.3.8. The geography of secularization and reproductive behaviour. Continuity and change in a Catholic setting (North-Eastern Italy, 1946-2008)

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University of Padova and University of Trento, Italy

Past studies suggest the existence of an association between secularization and reproductive behaviours in different stages of the demographic transition. The aim of this paper is to test whether there is an association between the geography of secularization and the geography of reproductive behaviours in one of the areas in Europe where the influence of Catholicism was most pervasive since the first half of the 20th century: the North-Eastern Italian regions of Trentino-Alto-Adige, Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. This paper employs a spatial econometric approach using data from 1,200 municipalities. As dependent variables, we use estimates of municipal-level fertility in the 1950s, 1970s and 2000s, aimed at capturing fertility levels during the final phases of the First Demographic Transition (FDT), in the initial phases of the Second Demographic Transition (SDT), and fertility recuperation, respectively. We also use the proportion of first births to mothers aged 30+ in the 1980s, the proportion of births out of wedlock in the 2000s, and the number of divorced/separated per 1,000 population in 1991 as additional dependent variables, aimed at measuring new reproductive behaviours typical of the Second Demographic Transition. The years are chosen according to the initial phases of diffusion for each indicator. As indicators of secularization, we use the proportion of votes against the Christian Democratic Party in 1946, the proportion of votes in favour of the divorce law in the referendum of 1974, and the proportion of civil marriages since the 1990s. Preliminary results from Spatial Lag and Spatial Durbin models show that 1) “new” reproductive behaviours are more likely to be found in municipalities characterized by high secularization; 2) municipalities that were forerunners in the FDT are also forerunners in the SDT; 3) Some areas remain persistently reluctant to secularization.

Keywords: secularization; reproductive behaviour
3.3.8. The spatial diffusion of the Second Demographic Transition: spatio-temporal analysis in France and Belgium since 1970

Doignon, Yoann; Eggerickx, Thierry; Rizzi, Ester

Université Catholique de Louvain

The Second Demographic Transition (STD) has produced an abundant literature. Nevertheless, the geographical dimension of STD is an orientation sparsely explored by the literature. The studies focus more on the spatial structures and discontinuities of the STD than on their evolution over time. We propose to study STD as a spatio-temporal process. We will focus on four dimensions: the postponement of age at marriage, the rise of permanent celibacy, prenuptial cohabitation and births out of wedlock. We would like to analyse the evolution of this geography since the 1970s, i.e. since the emergence of these changes. We assume that these phenomena have therefore been the subject of a spatial diffusion process. We will test this hypothesis in Belgium and France using the municipal geographical level. Only a detailed territorial grid allows a good understanding of the spatial diffusion process. This will allow us to know which territories are precursors and resistant to STD in France and Belgium. Migration is the main area missing from STD studies. However, their influence is considerable on the socio-demographic reconstruction of a local territory. Thus, we will analyze the impact of migration on the STD of a territory. To do this, we will use data from population censuses and civil registry. From a methodological point of view, we will first do a thematic mapping to observe spatial diffusion, and then use spatial statistical methods to measure spatial-temporal change.

Keywords: spatial demography, spatial diffusion, local levels, France, Belgium
3.3.8. The Geography of separated families

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The project investigates the spatial strategies among separated parents with underaged children (Under 15) and how they arrange issues such as every-second week living arrangements, holidays, everyday activities, work mobility etc. From previous studies (Stjernström & Strømgren 2012) we know that the distance between the separated parents is in most cases very short (=same labour market). The reason might vary but the mutual concern for the children is of course essential. In the Nordic countries a shared custody is normally the case after a divorce/separation. This study is based on interviews with separated parents in mid-Norway and concerns their everyday-life experiences and spatial arrangements in relation the present/absent child/children. We need to keep in mind that separation is maybe more common than we sometimes expect. In Sweden around 33% of all children in the age 0-17 is living with only one of the parents. Among the 17 year old kids as many as every second child is living with only one parent. The most common explanation is of course separation/divorce among the parents. This mean that from a wider demographic perspective it is important to study the “family module” and the process of parenting in separated families and the process of reconstituted families. From an individual point of view (the spatial organization of the everyday life of separated parents) and from a societal point of view. How can we organize or plan the society in order to meet the demand from changing social structure such as separated families.

Keywords: separated families; spatial arrangements; everyday life
3.3.8. Influence of local context on fertility: understanding urban and neighbourhood level fertility habits

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Université Libre de Bruxelles

Local variations of fertility intensity and fertility timing in northwestern Europe suggest not only national contexts matter to understand this STD-related phenomenon, but sub-national contexts do too.

Using an appropriate geographical scale guides us in search for explanations of the sub-national variations of fertility. These explanations would be new and complementary to those of the significance of the national context. Cross-country studies indeed mostly investigate influence of factors playing at the national scale such as policies (childcare availability or parental leave benefits), internal migration flows and cultural values of ethnic, linguistic and religious groups whose extent matches national states. However previous works exposed the singularity of fertility patterns within urban areas and the lack of research investing them.

This research have three main goals. First, it aim to describe the spatiality and patterns within metropolitan areas which would pave the way for explaining them. Hypothesis emerge from the redundancy of the same spatial structures in metropolitan areas throughout Europe. Second, it explores the literature looking for factors (playing at the appropriate geographical scale) that have been described to be part of processes influencing fertility ideals and/or implementation of those ideals. Such factors are organised in two groups: compositional and contextual. The last goal of this research is to confirm/evaluate some of the hypotheses using neighbourhood aggregated data or individual data from censuses and surveys. The focus of attention is the influence of material context, such as housing market and employment market condition, understood as constraint on fertility habits.

Keywords: fertility, urban, neighbourhood, contextual effect, housing market, employment market
3.3.9. Effects of atmospheric pollution on a protected high-elevation Tibetan Plateau lake

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A sediment core from Bandt Lake, a protected high elevation (4582 m a.s.l.) lake on the Tibetan Plateau (TP), was analysed to assess changing human impacts on the site through time. The lake lies within a protected area encompassing the headwaters of the Yangtze River, and is a particularly important site for migratory birds including bar-headed geese, which have been using this site in high numbers over recent years. A 34-cm sediment core was extracted in summer 2016. The core was $^{210}$Pb-dated and changing lake and catchment ecology was assessed using subfossil chironomids (non-biting midges), fossil pollen non-pollen palynomorph (NPP) analysis, and bulk sediment geochemistry ($\delta^{13}$C, $\delta^{15}$N, C:N, C, N). Geochemical indicators show evidence of increased atmospheric nitrogen deposition (i.e. increasing N coinciding with decreasing $\delta^{15}$N) since ca. 1990, which coincides with regional and extra-regional development trends. Pollen and NPP data show an increasingly productive lake (e.g. algae blooms) since 1990. Chironomids also show evidence of an increasingly productive lake environment during this time, with eutrophic taxa becoming dominant towards the top of the sediment core. Redundancy Analysis (RDA) shows atmospheric nitrogen deposition as the main driver of chironomid community change in Bandt Lake through time.

Keywords: Tibetan Plateau, Lake Ecology, Pollution, Palaeolimnology
3.3.9. Resolving the structural and environmental history of buried karst between Lough Corrib and Galway City, Ireland

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The discovery of a previously unknown c.100 m deep sediment-filled karst feature in the area between Lough Corrib and Galway city (during preliminary site investigation for the N6 Galway City Ring Road) has prompted a research project focused on improving the understanding of both the local and regional geology and geomorphology. A detailed geological investigation of the unconsolidated infill sediment and local limestone bedrock in the vicinity of the large-scale karst depression provides insight into the nature and timing of its formation. The east-west elongation of the deep karst depression is a function of the structural geology of the local bedrock. Rotated limestone slabs and sediment laminae within core extracted from the karst feature provide evidence for a collapse event. Electrical resistivity surveys prove that the collapse occurred along a deep, fault-controlled conduit, probably into an enlarged cavern section. Fluvial and lacustrine environments are interpreted from the sediment which subsequently infilled the collapse doline. Three phases of glaciation are potentially represented within the infill sediment with the deepest (oldest) possibly corresponding to the first Irish Quaternary glaciation event. Pollen assemblages determined from organic clays of the infill sediment reveal varied palaeoenvironments whilst certain non-modern species within these assemblages suggest that deposition within the karst depression occurred from as far back as the Early Pleistocene, giving a minimum age for the karst feature.

Keywords: Karst, glaciations, palaeoenvironments
3.3.9. The interpretation of pollen assemblages from Medieval deposits within Galway City

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Rarely does the opportunity arise to carry out palaeoenvironmental analysis of deposits from within a medieval city. In late 2017 during the excavation of medieval buildings from Quay Lane, Galway by Aegis Archaeology Ltd and in conjunction with the Galway City Heritage Officer the foundation walls of the original de Burgo fortification was revealed. In association with this organic sediments, subsequently shown through radiocarbon dating to relate to the early Medieval period, were uncovered. A short core was recovered, and analysed for pollen, Non Pollen Palynomorphs – fungal spores, charcoal etc., the aim of which was to gain an insight into local environments prior to the construction of and/or contemporaneous with the building of the 13th century Norman de Burgo fortification. Highlights from preliminary analyses include records of large quantities of cereal-type pollen and a rich weed flora with many species associated with arable ecosystems. The results are tentatively interpreted as reflective of a domestic site in which storage, processing and/or disposal of cereal crops was ubiquitous. This paper will present the results of the investigation at Quay Lane in the light of landscape inferences made from palaeoenvironmental data obtained from nearby Lough Atalia. In addition to discussing the challenges attaching to the interpretation of such data it will also highlight the potential of palynology in supporting and enhancing the findings of archaeological investigations.

Keywords: Pollen, Non-Pollen Palynomorphs, Medieval Galway
3.3.9. Dung fungus: how does it represent the grazing record?

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Traditional pollen-based palaeoecological analysis can provide evidence of past vegetation change, but not the drivers of that change. The presence and number of wild herbivores in an ecosystem can be an important factor in vegetation structure. Spores from coprophilous (dung) fungi are being used in palaeoecological analyses to infer the presence of herbivores in past landscapes. However, there are problems of interpretation. Can we infer herbivore presence from the presence of dung fungal spores? Can we reconstruct herbivore abundance? How secure are the results in areas of high precipitation? This paper will present results from two study areas, Chillingham Wild Cattle pastures in the UK, and Pastures with Kerry Cattle at Muckross, to explore these questions.

Keywords: Fungal spores, grazing history, palaeoecology
3.4.1. Panel
Mark Boyle, Arlene Crampsie, & Joanne Ahern

3.4.2. Beyond the Ivory Tower: Bringing Researchers, Activists and Community Together in Addressing Complex Sustainability Challenges
World Café Group Discussions & Panel Discussion related to 3.3.2.
3.4.3. Re-imagining citizen engagement in climate policy landscapes: a content analysis of written submissions to the Irish Citizens’ Assembly

Devaney, Laura; Torney, Diarmuid; Brereton, Pat

Dublin City University

Ireland’s Citizens’ Assembly was an exceptional experiment in democratic governance. Comprising ninety-nine Irish citizens, it afforded publics the time, space, and structure to consider complex questions of public policy in a comprehensive and deliberative way. Climate change was one of five topics under examination by the Assembly. Participants received background material in advance of each meeting before being exposed to a series of expert presentations and roundtable discussions. The Assembly also invited submissions from members of the public on the topic of climate change, with 1,185 final submissions received. These submissions represent an unprecedented source of insights into environmental literacy in Ireland. Environmental literacy is the desired outcome of environmental education that seeks to enable citizens to make responsible lifestyle decisions based on new-found consideration of their relationship with, and impact on, the environment. It moves beyond disseminating “correct” values and beliefs, to instead incorporate a dialogue with diverse audiences to highlight and co-design solutions to complex societal challenges (as with the 13 climate action recommendations co-produced by the Citizens’ Assembly).

Drawing on EPA-funded research, this paper details findings of a content analysis carried out on the written submissions of the Citizens’ Assembly on climate change. Identifying trends, preoccupations, and salience within the corpus of written submissions is important to better understand citizen perceptions of climate change, their desired actions and help dialogue more effectively with them on the topic. The Citizens’ Assembly process, and analysis of its outputs, thus offers operational and communications lessons to deepen public engagement on climate change, as this paper will explore.

Keywords: Citizens' Assembly; Environmental Literacy; Deliberative Democracy; Public Engagement
3.4.3. Imagination and imaginary in climate change research

Revez, Alexandra; Mullally, Gerard; Dunphy, Niall; Harris, Clodagh

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Climate change presages a bad future, both environmentally, socially and economically. To counter this dystopian future, very ambitious international and EU targets have been set up to transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient society. This will require substantial socio-technical transitions in energy, transport, food, land-use and other systems. Crucially, climate change demands imaginative responses. In this paper we explore the many ways in which imagination and imaginaries have been leveraged in climate research. In particular we examine how different disciplinary fields access and make use of diverse concepts to make sense of future impacts and solutions for climate change. Transdisciplinarity in this context is also examined as a means to access new and innovative scenarios and visions for the future. The paper reports on findings from a scoping review of existing literature in this area. A narrative review of findings is offered which includes an overview of the key thematic framings of climate change and innovative insights from these. Scenarios and visions of the future can be empowering tools for transformative change. Lessons drawn from this review lead to the development of more reflexive and integrated understanding of societal transformation by considering how different practices, techniques and imaginaries work towards inclusive and actionable climate responses.

Keywords: imagination; imaginaries; climate change; transdisciplinarity; future scenarios
3.4.3. An analysis of power relations in flood disaster resilience in Rivers State, Nigeria

Brown, Ibama

Queen's University Belfast

In recent times there has been a phenomenal global spike in climate change-related disasters. Africa has had a fair share of these disasters with increased precipitation resulting in widespread flooding. Given these climate change consequences, how does the global south respond to flooding? Flooding has become a natural disaster that occurs with or without prior information occasioned by the climate variations, and Nigeria is precariously vulnerable because of the inability to determine the scale of the disaster and build commensurate resilient capacity. From 2012 there have been a number of unfortunate incidents of flooding in Nigeria especially in the coastal Niger Delta region. This has left most of the population vulnerable to its after-effects, including recovering from colossal damage to the environment and distortion of sources of livelihood in most of the affected communities. In the midst of their susceptibility, some were seen to be more resilient than the others because of their seeming access to power and control of resources which has created differentials in their resilience capacities. The research draws on the Bourdieusian lens of field, habitus, capital and power to investigate how power, and access to power, produces differentials in flood disaster resilience in Rivers State, Nigeria using semi-structured interviews and focus groups discussions. Findings indicate that most of the vulnerable people adopted indigenous knowledge and social capital as their adaptations to survive the flood; the actors shaped the fields contrary to Bourdieu’s postulations of the capitals at stake in the field shaping the actors; owning resources does not translate to building resilience capacity. The paper concludes with, recommendations for effective spatial planning and reorientation of the vulnerable population.

Keywords: flood disaster; power relations; resilience
3.4.3. The English Lake District: Where culture and wildness meet

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The paper questions the meaning of “wildness” by extending it to cultural elements such as local vernacular culture, political and social autonomy, and haunted sites. While wildness is usually understood as something related to nature and opposing to culture, in some cases, cultural elements of a landscape provide wildness.

The paper’s case study is the Lake District, which became a UNESCO world heritage site in 2017 under the category of “cultural landscape”, which created various debates on its effect on the number of visitors, the region’s natural and cultural heritage and the future of hill farming. The Lake District is rarely understood as “wild”. Instead, it has been appraised for its beauty and is a well-managed holiday destination visited by millions of tourists. Contrary to this, there are initiatives to rewild the region by reintroducing some of the native species and returning some of the valleys into a natural condition such as the famous case of “Wild Ennerdale” project. The region's cultural heritage and the rewilding efforts seem to oppose each other: while the first is the product of an iconic farming industry, the second refers to the region's ancient and original inhabitants, i.e. its wildlife. This paper will ask whether a cultural landscape can be at the same time a wild one or can cultural elements be the part of the wildness of a landscape.

Keywords: different forms of wildness, culture vs wildness, cultural wildness, the Lake District
3.4.3. Monitoring sustainability progress and the SDG data problem

Murphy, E.; Walsh, P.P.

University College Dublin

The UN 2030 Agenda is a historic and wide-ranging inter-governmental policy agreement signed in 2015 that touches not only the entire geography of the globe but potentially all aspects of how society, economy and the polity is organised. Fundamental to the Agenda is the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, an ambitious vision for all UN Member States to transition towards a sustainable future. Accompanying each goal is a set of well-defined targets that anchor the overall vision. In order to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs, 169 data indicators are utilised to track progress. However, the difficulty is that almost one third of these targets have no agreed methodology for gathering the data while about a further one third have mixed approaches. This paper outlines the SDG data problem with specific reference to Ireland. We assess Ireland’s existing data gaps, data needs and potential proxies with specific reference to the SDG indicators required to monitor sustainability progress under the 2030 Agenda.

Keywords: SDG data; 2030 Agenda; Sustainable Development Goals
3.4.4. Introduction to the Session

Bagnoli, Lorenzo; Brandolini, Pierluigi

Università di Milano-Bicocca; Università di Genova

It is almost obvious saying that the theme of the relations between human beings and environment seems to have again a great success all round the world; less obvious is sustaining that this is the case of the geographers. Even if none of them would not say, or write, that their science is by definition over human and natural sciences, few are seriously taking this fundamental principle in their research. Moreover, the differences between physical and human geographers are more and more evident – going from the methods of research (quantitative/qualitative) to the lexicon employed (what about the signification of “landscape”?), from the academic interests (i.e. public competitions) to the philosophical approach (modern/postmodern), and so on – so that nowadays they form two very distinct scientific communities.

In this introductory paper, the authors will at first browse the object of the session, from the classical approach to the encyclical Laudato Si’ of pope Francis of 2015, with the aim of ascertain if a collaboration between the two traditional branches of geography can be useful, and in which way, even nowadays. Eventually, they will introduce different aspects of the theme providing some examples, all illustrating the importance of a human/physical approach to achieve interesting geographical results in environmental, social, economic and perceptual research. All of these examples will be about the Italian region of Liguria, but each of them will refer to a more in-depth research carried out by the participants of the Session.

Therefore, the first will be about how the environmental hazards affects the human infrastructures, with the case of the recent storm in Rapallo (Genova), which introduces the study of Gioia and Marincioni. Secondly, the example of the village of Bussana (Imperia), totally rebuilt after the earthquake of 1887, will be appropriate to approach the social aspects strictly linked with the physical ones, as Perfetti and Ronconi will ascertain as well. The third example will be about the economic needs of a settled community, again strictly linked to both physical and human sciences, as the touristic valorisation of the Toirano Caves (Savona) and the research carried out by Telbisz, Mari, Kőszegi and Bottlik will demonstrate. Finally, the perceptual approach, stressing the significations of “place” as a mental concept and of “landscape” as a represented one, will be proposed in relation of the terraced territory of the Cinque Terre (La Spezia), World Heritage Site since 1997, launching the study of Regnauld, Limido and Cieslick.

The final hope is to come to a serious European debate on the subject.

Keywords: physical geography; human geography; Italy; Europe
3.4.4. Geography of a Disaster: Mitigating Floods
Improving Risk Perception

Eleonora Gioia & Fausto Marincioni

Università Politecnica delle Marche

The spatial-temporal determination of incoming hazards is a necessary but not sufficient condition to describe the extent of possible disasters. In fact, it is necessary to contemplate the whole geographical context in which these phenomena occur. For this reason, physical and human geography must interact to define the possible impacts of a disaster and to reduce its effects. This is the ultimate goal of Disaster Risk Reduction. As part of the mitigation measures it is essential that populations living in areas affected by hazards have a correct perception of the associated risks and a good ability to cope with them. In this work we have focused on the analysis of flood risk perception of the citizens of Senigallia, central Italy, according to the following indicators: i) awareness of the local flood risk; ii) fear; iii) knowledge of the flood risk; iv) media interest; v) perception of personal responsibility; vi) perception of potential flood damages; vii) perception of the impacts on future generations; viii) previous experiences. Because disasters do not affect the population equally, the analysis has been performed through questionnaires addressed to several types of citizens: generic citizens, municipal technicians, and primary-middle school students. Results show that respondents have great cognizance about future floods impacts and high fear of them, except students. The other indicators have obtained medium-low scores. This is especially true for the adult citizens, thus highlighting the urgent need for training and drills for the themes in which the gap between adults and technicians is remarkable.
3.4.4. From the ancient village to the new town: the relocation of Cavallerizzo (North Calabria, Italy)

Ronconi, Maria Luisa; Perfetti, Yuri

University of Calabria, Italy

The case study examined is part of the numerous examples of abandonment and relocation of ancient villages due to environmental criticalities. The paper is aimed at understanding the effects of relocation on the socio-economic and territorial system. The case examined concerns the fraction "Cavallerizzo" in the Municipality of Cerzeto (CS), relocated as a result of the landslide which, in March 2005, affected part of the urban area, causing collapse and serious damage. A qualitative-quantitative analysis shows both the economic-environmental damage and the role played by the perception of risk in the decision to abandon the entire historical center, although only partially damaged. From the comparative analysis, in the new town there is a variation in the use of urban space, which today has architectural characteristics that are clearly different from the original model of the village. The entire territorial framework is characterized by a Ghost town, still alive in the memory of the community, and by a New Town, built according to current building regulations, which determines a different use of living, commercial and public spaces. Analysis shows the conflict between an improvement in the quality of life in the new town and the nostalgia for that place of memory that is the ancient village. This leads to hypothesis of reappropriation of the building and historical-cultural heritage also through a tourism development that exploits both the suggestion of the ghost town and the singular characteristics of the geosite, thus determining a full resilience.

Keywords: relocation; resilience; hydrogeological instability
3.4.4. Lessons learnt from joint physical and social geographic projects focussing on karst terrains

Telbisz, Tamás; Mari, László; Kőszegi, Margit; Bottlik, Zsolt

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

After decades of geomorphological research on karsts we recognized some typical features in the social situation of karst terrains, thus we turned to social geographer colleagues to work on a joint project. The basic hypothesis was that karst settings influence the social situation of local communities. We tested it by comparing social parameters (demography, employment, etc.) of neighbouring karstic and non-karstic settlements of selected karst regions in Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Montenegro. We concluded that in the 21st century, karst terrains provide specific opportunities for tourism and nature protection, thus we initiated a new project about national parks founded on karsts that also incorporates physical and social aspects.

Besides the actual results, we could experience how physical and social geographers can work together. First, we had to find a common theoretical background. Nature-human interactions have always been in the core of geographical thinking, but today there are only few scientists who deal with these issues, and it is difficult to find conference sessions about this topic (the actual one is an exception). The modern „human-environment relations” term can outline our issue the best. We also experienced the differences between methods and attitudes: physical geographers often work in groups, collect and analyse data, and publish journal articles; social geographers preferably work alone, are postmodern thinkers and prefer writing books. Nonetheless, as we get through these differences, we experienced openness from funding sources and found that our common results can be disseminated to a larger public.

Keywords: karst; human-environment relations; geographic possibilism
3.4.4. Physical, human or aesthetical geography?

Regnauld, Hervé; Limido, Patricia; Cieslick, Caroline

University Rennes 2, France

In France the distinction between physical and human geography has been strongly controlled by the place each of them had in the competition exams (Capes and Agrégation) which allow to teach in the secondary schools. Today physical geography doesn’t exist anymore as such but the question of “nature” is more and more important, because of environmental and aesthetical issues. For instance, the Geopark of Digne is supposed to mix geomorphological sites and artistic monuments. Many coastal sites are supposed to offer both a perfect ecological situation and a support for artistic events (such as land art). In this context the relations between the social, cultural, “natural” and ecological dimensions of geography may be considered from new points of views. Some geographers have tried to address this new epistemic situation. In this communication we would like to present field works having been organized between the University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Rennes, so that students (and staff) may understand the possible relations between the morphodynamic behavior of a coast and the different landscapes representations that are made by artists as the coast changes. In this context the epistemic nature of geography cannot be cut into two different sub species but has to be thought of according to a totally new model, derived, from instance from Deleuze, Dagognet and van Fraassen works.

Keywords: physical geography; human geography; aesthetical geography
3.4.4. The world is full: persistence, change, and nonlinearity in Parmenidean perspective

Suteanu, Cristian

Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada

The way the problem of change was shaped by Parmenides has never been exhausted, and we may still be labouring under its spell. As one of the very few witnesses at the birth of this stream of ideas about change, Geography has been following its flow ever since. It has even been actively involved in the moulding of the concept of change -- from the very beginning. This paper calls on Geography to provide a clarifying contribution to the ongoing discussion around the transformations suffered by our views on change. To this end, it investigates the underpinnings and methodological implications of concepts such as persistence, variability, and nonlinearity, and the ways in which their meanings have been punctuating the scholarly discourse. Distinctive perspectives arising from the field of geography are shown to support a balanced and comprehensive approach to a long-term epistemological challenge.

Keywords: change; persistence; epistemology; geography
3.4.5. Irish agriculture, the New Rural Paradigm and Territorial Cohesion – grounds for hope

Caroline Crowley
Crowley Research, Ireland

Geography of Irish agriculture has long been described in binary terms – a two-tier landscape, of winners and losers, on divergent paths. Para-productivist ‘winners’ are vertically integrated into a global agri-food industry that relies on continuous ecological modernisation (‘green washing’) to legitimise its persistence and appease its critics, while peri-productivist ‘losers’ are left to look beyond the sector for solutions to their shrinking incomes. Crowley and Meredith (2015) describe Irish agriculture as a “ramifying … sector within a rural society and economy all in flux”. Powerful agrarian interests together with legislative/bureaucratic structures (Copus and de Lima, 2015) combine to prevent any meaningful reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Rural development policy offers the best potential for alternatives, but is corralled in Pillar 2 of the CAP.

In this presentation, the researcher returns to her 2007 Thesis on ‘a spatial analysis of agriculture in the Republic of Ireland, 1991 to 2000) (supervised by Prof. Jim Walsh) to ask ‘what might the New Rural Paradigm, territorial cohesion and the relational turn in rural development mean for the geography of Irish farming?’ Peri-productivist farming is found across diverse rural areas, with differing territorial assets and potentials, and all kinds of rural, urban and global linkages through the movement of goods, services and people, via social, knowledge and institutional interactions (Copus and de Lima, 2015). The presentation explores the promise of locally-led, place-based, collaborative projects centred on (but not limited to) farming as one viable alternative for the struggling peri-productivist majority.

Keywords: peri-productivist agriculture; territorial cohesion; new rural paradigm
3.4.5. Rethinking Rural Service Provision: Promises, Perspectives and Practice

Johann Gallagher

Strategic Investment Board, United Kingdom

There is a certain sense of déjà vu in the discourse surrounding rural services. The restructuring of provision in response to public expenditure restrictions, the quest for economies of scale by both public and private providers, the privatisation of utilities combined with structural changes in rural areas heighted the focus on rural services through the late 1980s and 1990s (OECD 1991; Commins and Keane 1994). In the White Paper on Rural Development (1999) and other policy documents the Government committed to support the provision of rural services that may not be provided through market forces. The argument was built around social justice and the demand that rural communities be treated equitably in service provision. There was, however, no systematic quantification of the level of service provision or indeed the standards that Government hoped to adhere to. The researcher sought to add to the evidence base in her 2009 Thesis on ‘baselining access to essential local public service infrastructure in rural areas – rural dwellers’ perspective’ (supervised by Prof. Jim Walsh). It advocated a quantified commitment to service standards for lower order rural services in terms of distance, time and quality.

Some ten years later the researcher reflects on the current debate around rural service provision. Despite promises the issue of finding ways to maintain accessibility to services in a cost effective manner appears to remain. Has any progress been made in understanding rural dwellers’ perspectives and translating this into service standards? Or despite commitments is it inevitable that economics dictates and that in practice closures or substandard services are inevitable? Are we any nearer to having the sound, objective evidence base so critical in moving this debate forward?
3.4.5. Towards Planning-Led Rural Housing?: Scapegoats, Legacies, and Ghosts of the Past

Keaveney, Karen

University College Dublin

This paper poses a simple question: how has rural housing changed in Ireland since the economic crash? In an effort to respond, the paper adopts a three-pronged approach by exploring scapegoats, legacies, and ghosts of the past. 'Scapegoats' refer to how one-off housing dominated debates on planning during the Celtic Tiger period while on zoned land, unfinished housing estates presented one of the greatest infrastructural challenges in the post-crisis period. However, the scapegoating of rural single dwellings continues to gain attention as problematic. 'Legacies' explore how a culture of new housing development more interested in land over landscape created an expectation of low refusal rates in planning authorities, and how policy actively encouraged new builds over renovation or reinstatement of older dwellings. ‘Ghosts of the past’ reflects on the largely unexplored issue of unfinished single rural housing, outside zoned areas and usually the result of speculative building. These unfinished, single shells still exist in the landscape with little examination of their impact or strategy to deal with them, and in the rural context, are an everyday reminder of the crash. In addition, the current national housing crisis is manifesting beyond major urban centres in a number of forms, including temporary, compensatory familial housing, and limited access to finance for those in negative equity and/or on low incomes. Finally, drawing these three strands together, the paper will investigate localised responses to rural housing, and hypothesises that local government responses to rural housing have been more progressive than current national policy.

Keywords: housing supply; rural; planning; policy
3.4.5. Dismantling the New Rural paradigm - Rural Development Practitioners Experiences and Perceptions of Contemporary Governance

Ó Caoimh, Breandán

Institute for Action Research, Ireland

The Regional Studies Association International Conference (2018) noted the specific need for research into the interaction and synergies (or lack of) between Community-Led Local Development Strategies (CLLD) and sectoral and regional-level policy interventions. This dovetails with the 2018 re-assertion by the OECD (in Rural 3.0) that “effective rural policies involve the engagement of a broad array of actors and multilevel governance mechanisms” (2018: 22). Consultations with rural development practitioners, as presented in this paper, indicate that the current approaches to rural development in Ireland are more reflective of what the OECD termed ‘the old paradigm’. This implies ‘uniformly-applied top down-policy’ rather than ‘bottom-up policy, local strategies’. Local development in Ireland has changed very considerably over the past three decades since the formation of the initial Programme for Economic and Social Progress (PESP) partnerships and the advent of LEADER in the period 1987 – 1991. It is noteworthy that longitudinal change has not generally been gradual or iterative, but has often been characterised by sudden or erratic deviations. This paper provides a refresh of the 2006 Thesis on ‘the contributions and limitations of partnership processes in rural development’ (supervised by Prof. Jim Walsh). It draws together the views of managers and directors of Local Development Companies on LDCs’ relationships with communities, funders and government. It describes what they perceive to be working well, what the challenges are and how Ireland can better reflect and give effect to the OECD’s Rural 3.0 (2018).

Keywords: rural governance; partnership; community
3.4.5. Territorial aspects of rural development policies in Ireland

Jim Walsh

Department of Geography, Maynooth University Social Sciences Institute

Two recent Government documents on rural and regional development policies in Ireland have concluded that (a) It is time to ‘change the narrative’ on rural development and (b) that the ‘business as usual’ approach to regional development and strategic spatial planning is no longer sustainable. Each asserts the need to recognise local and regional diversity, and advocates a place-based approach to regional and rural development. In this short presentation I will review key milestones in the evolution of rural policies in order to contextualise the main proposals in the Action Plan for Rural Development and in the National Planning Framework for Ireland 2040. The review will seek to highlight the territorial impact of EU policies at different stages. Within the prevailing constraints, Ireland was an international exemplar on the New Rural Paradigm and also on Strategic Spatial Planning until about 2007. However, since then a number of factors have collectively contributed to a retreat from the New Rural Paradigm. Some aspects of recent initiatives such as the emphasis on integrated rural development are welcome but they have been part of the narrative that has been articulated in many reports over the past 30 years. The pursuit of the ideal has been frustrated by major challenges that still need to be addressed.
3.4.6. Reproductive Healthcare Accessibility: Emerancy Contraception

Jack Callan
Maynooth University

This paper will explore emergency contraception access in Ireland. From 2002 to 2018’s repeal of the Eight amendment, rates of women travelling to the UK for abortion declined each year, with this being attributed to greater abortion pill and emergency contraception access (Bloomer and O’Dowd, 2014). Emergency contraception plays a key role in preventing unwanted pregnancies, with effectiveness being highly dependent on time. This brings issues of accessibility into focus, with Schiappacasse and Diaz (2006) emphasising the role conservative attitudes play in creating barriers to emergency contraception. This will be explored through a telephone survey with pharmacies in urban and rural settings. Using the results of this, an attempt will be made to think geographically about the implications of barriers to emergency contraception and place this within wider reproductive healthcare accessibility.
3.4.6. Art, embodiment and new technologies in the Irish abortion referendum

Lorna O Hara

Maynooth University, Ireland
3.4.6. Canvassing as Feminist Pedagogy

Karen Till

Maynooth University, Ireland

The dramatic and resounding vote for abortion rights in Ireland was won by committed women sharing their personal stories. While some of these stories were circulated in the mass media, many more were shared with family and friends in the privacy of kitchen or living room. Still more were retailed on doorsteps to complete strangers face-to-face when activists canvassed. This aspect of the Repeal campaign was prepared for and supported by groups who organised locally in their constituencies. This paper is based upon a co-authored chapter, resulting from research about the activism by members of Dublin Bay North Together For Yes (DBN Repeal) group, a grassroots, women-led group set up to remove the Eighth Amendment (8th) from the Irish constitution. All contributing authors to this paper were members of DBN Repeal. In this paper, we draw upon a survey of June 2018 conducted by and of 125 activists from DBN Repeal to describe how this vote was won and the particular place of the canvass in the campaign. After providing an overview of our group and campaign, we describe our approach to canvassing, which we argue may properly be understood as a form of feminist activist pedagogy.
3.4.6. The Electoral Geography of Repeal

Kearns, Gerry; Brown, Sasha

Maynooth University

The geography of the vote that passed the repeal of the constitutional ban on abortion in Ireland is examined through the use of tally returns allowing a very fine-scaled analysis of its geography. This is analysed in terms of the underlying geography of socio-economic structures but also in light of party-political alliances. It is also studied with respect to the claims that it shows the end of Catholic Ireland as an electoral force.

Keywords: abortion; electoral geography
3.4.7. Exploring a coastal lawscape

O'Donnell, Tayanah

Future Earth/ANU/RMIT University

There is significant debate and contestation over how climate change adaptation measures are to be implemented in developed coastlines. This paper will discuss empirical research spanning six years (PhD and postdoc) in several coastal localities in New South Wales, Australia, which has posited a 'coastal lawscape' lens as one way to better understand climate change adaptation policy and practices. Taking a legal geography approach, a coastal lawscape comprises law, politics and cultural elements as an interplay of interests and factors of the relationships between private interests and coastal actors. This lens also usefully maps how these groups utilise law and discourses of property to try and shape both the material environment and climate adaptation outcomes.

Keywords: legal geography; climate change adaptation; law; property
3.4.7. Enablers and barriers to build coastal community resilience

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National University of Ireland, Galway

This paper presents a case study of a coastal community that is successfully building capacity and building resilience to climate and human pressures. The enablers and barriers to achieving resilience are presented. Enablers include strategic partnerships (politicians; local authorities; agencies; universities), funding, inclusivity of entire community, governance structures, media engagement, and diversity in objectives. Barriers include competing values and priorities, lack of funding, lack of expertise, lack of enforcement, and EU protection statuses. There are many benefits to be derived in empowering coastal communities and involving them in decision making (bottom-up) resulting in policy and planning decisions that are more likely to be acceptable. Likewise, the socio-economic health of many coastal communities depends on empowering people and groups to make change locally and providing them with tools to adapt to climate change impacts whilst developing new sustainable tourism opportunities. It is imperative that Ireland builds on successful case studies to deliver the requisite, fit-for-purpose guidelines to Local Authorities to build community resilience. Equally, it is critical to provide roadmaps to coastal communities that incentivize them to mobilize (minimize costs vs. maximize opportunities) and reach attainable goals.

Keywords: community; resilience; climate change; tourism
3.4.7. Coastal dune vegetation mapping using a multispectral sensor mounted on an UAS

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Technology University Dublin, Ireland

Vegetation mapping, identifying the type and distribution of plant species, is important for analysing vegetation dynamics, quantifying spatial patterns of vegetation evolution, analysing the effects of environment changes and predicting spatial patterns of species diversity. Such analysis can contribute to the development of targeted land management actions that maintain biodiversity and ecological functions. This paper presents a methodology for 3D vegetation mapping of a coastal dune complex using a multispectral camera mounted on an Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) with particular reference to the Buckroney dune complex in Co. Wicklow, Ireland. UAS, also known as drones, have enabled high-resolution and high-accuracy ground-based data to be gathered quickly and easily on-site. The Sequoia multispectral sensor used in this study has green, red, red-edge and near infrared wavebands, and a regular RGB camera, to capture both visible and NIR imagery of the land surface. The workflow of 3D vegetation mapping of the study site included establishing ground control points, planning the flight mission and camera parameters, acquiring the imagery, processing the image data and performing features classification. The data processing outcomes included an orthomosaic model, a 3D surface model and multispectral imagery of the study site, in the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) coordinate system. The planimetric resolution of the RGB sensor-based outcomes was 0.024 m while multispectral sensor-based outcomes had a planimetric resolution of 0.096 m. High-resolution vegetation mapping was successfully generated from these data processing outcomes. There were 235 sample areas (1 m × 1 m) used for the accuracy assessment of the classification of the vegetation mapping. Feature classification was conducted using nine different classification strategies to examine the efficiency of multispectral sensor data for vegetation and contiguous land cover mapping. The nine classification strategies included combinations of spectral bands and vegetation indices. Results show classification accuracies, based on the nine different classification strategies, ranging from 52% to 75%.

Keywords: vegetation mapping; UAS; multispectral sensor; classification strategies
3.4.7. The Impact of the 1815 Tambora eruption and an 1810 unidentified volcanic eruption on storminess and other extreme weather on Ireland 1810-1819.

Kieran R Hickey
Dept. of Geography, University College Cork

This paper will outline and assess the remarkable period of the 1810’s when global climate was dramatically affected by two major eruptions - an unidentified one in 1810 and Tambora in 1815. Both brought significant reductions in global temperature with knock-on effects on other climate parameters. Specifically, this paper will explore and assess the impact of this decade on the climate and coastline of Ireland. In this context Stommel and Stommel (1983) p.43 note for 1816 that ‘ghostly convoys of ice drifted past the coastline of Ireland’ As a result of both eruptions increased numbers of storm and/or more severe individual storms were recorded and their impact on the coastline and coastal communities along with exceptional cold spells often lasting months and weather induced crop failures leading to famine conditions. A combination of Armagh Observatory instrumental weather data for temperature and Dublin for rainfall has been analysed for this time period. Additional weather information has been accumulated from a wide variety of documentary sources including newspaper reports and various weather chronologies.
3.4.7. Shoreline extraction from high definition SAR imagery

Daithi Maguire & Eugene Farrell

National University of Ireland, Galway
3.4.8. Governance process in European medium size port cities under actors’ eyes

Serry, Arnaud; Loubet, Lilian
University Le Havre Normandy, France

European ports are dominated by the landlord port model, encompassing both the Hanseatic or Latin organisation. The objective of this paper is not to produce an umpteenth analysis or model about port-city governance. It will present the first results of a research project focusing on the relationship between ports and territories which are numerous. The territory may be a resource in the port and economic development. Conversely, the port is involved in urban/regional development.

Our approach is based on the comparison of port cities having relatively similar territorial configurations: Klaipeda, Le Havre and Dunkirk, Tarragona, Koper, Teesport, Huelva... It aims to identify the characteristics, constraints and dynamics of the city-ports relationship and to study their potential impacts on spatial planning and territorial development. The methodology of this paper is primarily qualitative and based in part on interviews and data. Interviews are conducted among key actors in each studied port, including port authorities, municipalities, port operators, academics or port workers. Collected speeches are the subject of a content analysis and a statistical treatment of textual data.

The study mainly focuses on questions about the institutional status of the ports, the issues and consequences of the choices or the role of each family of actors (private/public for instance) in port and/or city governance. This analysis of decision-making processes will allow to describe and explain the dynamics of co-operation, but also conflicting logics. Similarly, environmental issues, conflicts of use which may result will be integrated into the reflection.

Keywords: port; governance; territory; Europe
3.4.8. The challenges of removing white places in the Slovak countryside - reality or distant future?

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Comenius University in Bratislava

Although the gap between Internet access and mobile coverage has generally declined substantially in the last decade, many rural areas are still excluded from maximizing the full potential this Information and Communications Technology (ICT) brings. In case of Slovakia, the development of ICT indicates an increasing tendency, however, in many aspects it still lags behind the average of the EU. This paper presents and discusses the issue of so called “white places” – places without broadband present across the Slovak countryside. So far, the number of white places in Slovakia has been significantly reduced and the key stakeholders, in accordance with the Digital Agenda for Europe, strive for zero status in the near future. How this progress is being reflected in practice, what are the main expectations, and how the rural space can benefit? These are the questions to be answered in this article.

Keywords: Slovak countryside; ICT; broadband; white places
3.4.8. Firm productivity and territorial resources: Evidence from Wallonia (Belgium)

Wilmotte, Pierre-François; Halleux, Jean-Marie

Université de Liège, Belgium

The aim of our paper is to expose some territorial evidence from a model explaining the firm productivity in Wallonia, the Southern region of Belgium. This model is a part of our PhD-thesis project aiming to estimate the impact of territorial resources on the firm performance in Wallonia. Like many other European regions, Wallonia faces up to some challenges related to the regional development: firm location is largely structured by agglomeration economies, generating some economic disparities across the region, but public policies in the regional development field are more focused on infrastructure and inexpensive land supply for some decades (Gouvernement wallon, 2014; Vandermeer, 2016; Wilmotte & Halleux, 2018).

We have developed an econometric model in order to explain the productivity of Walloon SMEs by the intern feature of the firm provided thanks to accounting data and by the access to territorial resources. By territorial resources, we mean the specific features of the territories that affect the ability of companies to develop their business. Our model illustrates the impact of several territorial resources with multi-scale effects: the importance of location at European markets scale, the effect of proximity to the first-rank cities (and not to the second-rank cities in the Walloon study case) and the lower impact of local infrastructures for the firm productivity. These results provide some contributions to the debate for regional development with the key role of agglomeration economies for the SMEs performance.

Keywords: economic geography; Human Capital; infrastructures; accessibility
3.4.8. Predicting Geographical Distribution of Farm Profit by Random Forest Algorithm: A Case Study of Irish Pastoral Based Livestock Systems

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National University of Ireland, Galway and Teagasc

In this paper, we demonstrate a geographical distribution of farm profit by means of machine learning prediction methodology called random forest. The paper shows predicted results in case of random forest regression model. The machine learning approach gave us highly accurate spatial distribution of farm profit after finding the optimal quantity of regression trees within our random forest model. We have used Irish pastoral-based livestock systems as a case study. The motivation of work of this paper is that a created farm profit prediction can be used as a benchmark or tool by farmers for financial planning.

Existing models on geographical predictions in the literature are generally based on simulations, where accuracy is difficult to calculate and it is challenging to increase the accuracy of results. Machine learning can handle these issues, which is reason we have utilized this methodology. Our algorithm takes the Census of Agriculture and Teagasc National Farm Survey datasets as inputs. Results show us geographically varying distribution of farm profitability, where it is affected by geographical context of farms, such as soil quality, temperature, rainfall and nutrient management plans. Findings of this paper are particularly interesting to policy makers, where decisions are based on geographically precise results.

Keywords: geographical prediction; spatial distribution; farm profit
4.1.1. Troubling Places: Walking the 'Troubling Remnants' of Post-Conflict Space

Joseph S. Robinson & Andrew G. McClelland

Maynooth University & University of Liverpool

This review paper explores the productive potential of walking methods in post-conflict space, with particular emphasis on Northern Ireland. We argue that walking methods are particularly well-suited to studying post-conflict spatial arrangements, yet remain under-utilised for a variety of reasons. Specifically, we argue that walking methods can “trouble” dominant productions of post-conflict space, revealing its storied depth, its multi-temporality, as well as the alternative narratives of the past that frequently remain hidden in places touched by violence. Critically, employing such place-sensitive approaches challenges “bad scripts” that reify polarised narratives of conflicted places, thereby enabling the writing of new spatial stories that embrace the voices of marginalised bodies, voices, memories, histories, attachments, sexualities, and mobilities. Informed by both authors ongoing research journeys, we argue that walking in troubled places can help scholars dig into the emotional reservoirs of emotion, affect, vitality, and multi-temporality people experience in post-conflict places and landscapes, thus opening up new research vistas in places scholars might not have sought to look using only sedentary methods.

Keywords: Walking; post-conflict; Northern Ireland
4.1.1. Walking through Landscapes of Displacement: the Spatial Aesthetics of Refugee-Guided Tours

Michal Huss
University of Cambridge

Walking, a seemingly banal activity, can serve as a spatial resistance. For instance, Zochrot NGO organize tours in the ruins of Palestinian villages, led by refugees from those areas. These tours offer an alternative reading of the Israeli landscape that remembers injustices caused through the 1948 war. Similarly, Querstadtein NGO facilitate walking tours in Berlin guided by Syrian refugees. The tours use memorials of German traumatic history to testify to refugees’ traumatic memories from a country ridden by war. Both examples deploy walking to link past and present, the real with the imagined, and the ‘here’ of exile with the ‘there’ of homeland.

Walking has a dual significance to this paper as a topic of study and a research method. The paper will demonstrate a methodology of a ‘walk along’ ethnography with Zochrot and Querstadtein that includes mapping and visual documentation of the tours, together with walk along interviews with tour leaders and participants. The paper’s theoretical framework builds on Tim Ingold’s (2007) understanding of paths as place-making. Querstadtein tours mark paths in an unfamiliar landscape where refugees take asylum, whereas Zochrot tours retrace a trail of memory within the landscape they were forced to leave. In both cases, the tours (re)shape landscape. Using the collective walking bodies, the tours further interweave spaces together, and transform overlooked sites to momentary memorials or landmarks. By doing this, the tours make visible marginalised voices and perspectives. Furthermore, the paper will argue that the tours’ collaborative walking style is an exercise in collective imagination that links the physical space with mnemonic and imagined spaces.

Keywords: Walking, Displacement, Counter Memory, spatial resistance
4.4.1. Sweet Waters: Walking-with reluctant heritage

Richard White
Bath Spa University

The paper presents a case study of a walking arts intervention using a walking-with method (Sundberg 2013; Springgay and Truman 2018) in the context of a UNESCO World Heritage designated place and landscape. An iteration of walking-with is discussed as an emergent participatory performative strategy developed by the artist towards an engagement with coerced walking and attending to reluctant heritage (Tomory 1999; Otele 2016). This approach to walking-with foregrounds sensual and affective experience, drawing on an attention to corporeal activity and embodied experience. The paper samples, Sweet Waters, a walking arts exploration of legacies of slaveownership in Bath (UK); the project sought to reveal obscured histories and interrogate the City’s authorised heritage narrative. Sweet Waters was a cycle of walks attending to the entanglements and continuing resonances of the infamous trans-Atlantic triangular trade of captured people and goods, folded into a commonsense understanding of the water cycle. The paper reviews this as a process of intangible cultural heritage (Smith and Akagawa 2009), materialised in analogue and digital multimedia formats, offering an active embodied critical engagement with the reified heritage (del Marmol, Morell and Chalcroft 2015) of the Georgian city. The paper samples this co-creative questioning of the past in the present, inviting a reimagining of a city of empire in the context of decolonisation. The presentation offers a creative practitioner’s account of the development and deployment of a walking-with method, proposing it as a creative non-confrontational method of engagement with contested heritage narratives.
4.1.1. Suitable for a wide range of uses:
Remembering and disappearing institutional abuse
in Northern Ireland

Joseph S. Robinson

Maynooth University

Between 1922-1995, thousands of children were systemically abused at church- and state-sanctioned residential homes in Northern Ireland (HIAI, 2017). Yet even as these facts enter the public record, the buildings where this abuse was allowed to occur have been disappearing, ‘recycled’ into the built environment. Yet the process of disappearance still leaves behind rebellious material (e.g. Foote, 2003), ‘troubling’ architectural remnants (Switzer & McDowell, 2009), and the “spectral traces” of what happened there (Jonker & Till, 2009).

This study examines two haunted places in Northern Ireland: Termonbacca, Derry, now a spiritual retreat, and the Kincora Boys Home, currently being marketed as a “development opportunity,” in East Belfast. I employ walking interviews (Evans & Jones, 2011) with victims/survivors of both places to explore the attempts to expunge traumatic memory from public view in densely populated urban space still saturated with the remnants of the Northern Irish ‘Troubles.’ Victims/survivors narrate conflicting impulses; they often support place-disappearance, even place-obliteration, yet they still express both a “duty of memory” (Ricoeur, 2004) and a “place-based ethics of care” (Till, 2012). They desire to trouble post-conflict space and temporality through preserving contaminated memories in situ. They desire to ‘repair’ the harms done there, both materially and psychologically, for posterity and for the city itself. Ultimately, this study asks what sorts of memory, care, and unsettlement are possible, imaginable, when haunted places are disappeared and recycled, where traumatic place-memory competes with the coffee shops and boutiques of middle-class urban redevelopment.

Keywords: Walking; institutional abuse; memory; Northern Ireland
4.1.1. Walking as a practice and a method for urban and landscape studies

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University College London; Tallinn University

This paper contributes to position walking as a specific practice that serves as a unique method for understanding urban landscapes. Walking in urban landscapes is about an embodied way of experiencing streets but it is also part of a broader politics of landscape production which makes it a critical practice to address issues of landscape justice. We build this reflection by bringing together two investigations focused on walking and carried out through walking methodologies in different backgrounds: Santiago (Chile) and Tallinn (Estonia). We take advantage of these historically, spatially and politically contrasting contexts each of us has studied through ethnography, video and photographic walking interviews to reflect on walking as a practice to understand urban life in its historical and social diversity. In these research cases, walking was a way to negotiate traffic and a way to experience neighbourhoods’ socio-economic differences and conditions. Considering these varied pedestrian situations, we critically think about urban walking as a practice that opens up alternative ways of habiting the city, not just as a mode of mobility but also as a way of dwelling. We argue that walking is an activity that creates places through movement and, at the same time, a way of experiencing them as bodies enter in touch with the fabric of the city. In this way, we envision walking as an everyday resource for experiencing, imagining but also contesting landscapes, and thus, a valuable source for urban and landscape scholars for investigating the relationships that make up the city.

Keywords: Urban walking; methods; landscape
4.1.2. Language Diversity and the Impact of Tobacco Control Combined Warnings: the Potential of Meso-Geographical Approaches

Frank Houghton
Limerick Institute of Technology

Annual global mortality from tobacco related illnesses is currently estimated to be in excess of 7 million and rising. This figure ignores the catastrophic impact on morbidity of tobacco related illness, as well as the impact on quality of life and financial health. The European Union requires combined tobacco control warnings on cigarettes and tobacco sold within the EU. This policy requires such warnings to appear in the official languages of each member state within each geographical jurisdiction. Thus, for example, in Belgium anti-tobacco warnings on tobacco products are legally required to be trilingual (French, Dutch & German). However, this EU mandated approach ignores both the potential of sub-state level linguistic approaches, as well as an opportunity to engage with regional dialects and languages to promote health. This paper explores the potential of such interventions.

Keywords: smoking; language; geography; tobacco control
4.1.2. Campaigning for Legal Change: lgbtiq activism in South Africa

Louise Sarsfield Collins

Maynooth University

The Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill, 2018 (Hate Crimes Bill) is currently progressing through the South African legislature. The bill is a culmination of over a decade of work by activists and campaigners across society, including activists from lgbtiq organisations. The bill seeks to tackle hate crimes and hate speech motivated by a wide range of characteristics including race, sex, gender, HIV status, and religion. If enacted, however, many activists remain concerned with how the Bill will be implemented and resourced.

This paper explores lgbtiq legal activism in South Africa over the past number of decades. Working toward the ‘Hate Crimes Bill’ is not the first time that activists have sought to influence new laws. The 1996 Constitution heralded the way for challenges to the criminalisation of sodomy, restrictions on adoption, the prohibition of same-sex marriage and so on. Throughout, the focus for many has been on the courts and legislative systems as lgbtiq organisations have attempted to negotiate power relations and provide a link between state structures and the experiences of people marginalised by the law. In so doing, they sought to highlight injustices and force authorities to act, promoting transformative change in South African society. A change in the law however, does not always equal a change in society. The outward focus on criminal justice by many organisations belies the tension that exists between abstract law and the grounded experiences of these same activists and communities where they work.

Keywords: South Africa, Legal Geographies, Geographies of Sexuality, Activism
4.1.2. Female Genital Mutilation in South Africa

sinenhlanhla memela

Rhodes University

Female genital mutilation is a harmful practice, which has negative health problems on women, but it is still regarded as a cultural practice by some societies. The South African law is very clear about female genital mutilation, it is not allowed. Working with female refugees during the period of 2013-2014, I learned that they continued doing female genital mutilation even in South Africa. There is no statistic of female genital mutilation practice in South Africa. However, male circumcision is well known; there are a lot of publications and documentaries. The government even has measures to control and prevent illegal initiation as well as protecting those who do not want to practice it. As a result, there are legal initiation schools and some people do it in hospitals, then go to initiation after. While no one talks about female genital mutilation practice, it is illegally in South Africa. Is it because female experiences are always kept private? So, this study then offers an opportunity for future researchers to find ways to collect statistics, spatial distribution and other relevant data on female genital mutilation in South Africa. The study is important for future policy formulation purposes and preventing further human rights violation.

Keywords: Female Genital Mutilation South Africa
4.1.3. A transformation pathway to cease CO2 emissions from drained peatlands in Germany by 2050

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According to the signed 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, Germany has to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. As 5.7% of Germany's total greenhouse gas emissions (51 million t CO2eq.) are emitted from drained peatlands, they are crucial to reach this goal. The most important measure to reduce peatland emissions is rewetting. Giving the complete drained area of peatlands in Germany of 17,800 km², approximately 50,000 ha must be rewetted annually in order to stop CO2 emissions from peatlands completely until 2050. Not all the areas can be abandoned and given to natural succession, like most of approximately 70,000 ha that have been rewetted in Germany since 1980. Agriculture needs to continue to create income in rural many areas, but under a low-emission, peat-preserving management at high water levels ("paludicultures"). Paludicultures must be further developed and implemented which requires new concepts for different sectors of society, crops and technology as well as an adaptation of framework policies and funding mechanism. A participatory transformation pathway is proposed that clearly outlines the long-term goal of zero CO2 emissions from drained peatlands by 2050, creates a clear legal framework for stakeholders, and sets the ambitious but realistic interim goals. These milestones are based on the IPCC pathway (IPCC 2018 SR15) and include the phase-out of arable land use on peat soils, the gradual raising of water levels from grassland on peat, and the phase-out of peat extraction and peat use in hobby gardening by 2030.

Keywords: 2015 Paris Agreement, rewetting peatlands, paudicultures, CO2 emissions
4.1.3. Physical, legal and economic aspects of peatland suitability for paludiculture in the Baltic countries

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About 10% of Europe’s land area is covered by peatlands which contain Europe’s largest terrestrial carbon stock. More than 50% of peatlands in the Baltic countries, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are drained or degraded for agriculture, forestry, and peat extraction purposes. As a result they all rank amongst the top 10 of greenhouse gas (GHG) emitters from drained peatlands in the EU. Climate-smart land use of peatlands with close-to-surface groundwater levels (paludiculture) offers options to reduce GHG emissions and maintain productive land use, with agricultural or silvicultural cultivation of site adapted species and management schemes, while contributing to the conservation of peat deposits and ideally to the formation of new peat. In a current project funded by the EUKI program of the German Ministry for Environment we are aiming at an identification of the main obstacles and possibilities in the current legal and policy framework conditions for implementation of paludiculture in the Baltic countries. Therefore, we compiled a throughout feasibility study with a detailed country chapter for each Baltic country. GIS analysis have resulted in a Pan-Baltic overview map containing four different suitability classes regarding readiness for paludiculture. To preserve country specific detailed information we have split these classes into subclasses. Proximity analysis shows potential cultivation sites, available infrastructure for harvest and transport of biomass and the distance to potential consumers. Integrated GIS analysis results and FS helps to identify most suitable site in each Baltic country for which the preparation of preplanning documents for a paludiculture pilot will be done within the project.

Keywords: Paludiculture, drained peatlands, rewetting,
4.1.3. Sphagnum farming on degraded bogs – sustainable agriculture on peatlands

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Conventional agriculture on peatlands is based on drainage leading to aerobic conditions in the peat. As a result the peat mineralized and the stored carbon emitted as CO2 in huge amounts. Thus, in the temperate zone about 1 to 2 cm of peat soil is lost annually. Perspectives for continuing conventional cultivation of bog grasslands are poor. Alternative drained land use practices (e.g. maize cultivation) are even more environmentally detrimental. These drained peatlands need urgent rewetting to reduce emissions. Sphagnum farming seems to offer the necessary sustainable perspective for agricultural use. Sphagnum farming is paludiculture on degraded bogs. Sphagnum farming combines the production of a raw material for horticultural substrates to substitute peat with the provision of essential ecosystem services of mires as carbon store, water regulator and biodiversity conservation. A field experiment on an area of 13 hectares of former bog grassland in Northwest Germany demonstrated impressively the feasibility of Sphagnum farming on rewetted degraded bogs.

Keywords: Sphagnum farming, rewetting, horticultural substrates, field experiment
4.1.3. History for the future: Why we need to study the past to move towards sustainable peatland uses in Russia

Katja
Trinity College Dublin

Russia has a history of intensive human intervention in peatland ecosystems for energy production. Even though the country's role in the fossil fuel age is associated mostly with the extraction, use and export of oil and gas, peat fuel played an important role at local levels from the late 19th century until the late Soviet period, particularly in the European part of the country. Nowadays, abandoned peat excavation sites pose a serious threat to local and global environments. The problematic environmental legacy of peat excavation is addressed unevenly across the country, while attempts are afoot to revive the peat industry in some parts of Russia.

This paper will demonstrate that implementing sustainable uses of peatland requires an informed understanding of how have humans interacted with these ecosystems in the past; and how past legacies can contribute or hamper efforts to embark on paths towards a more sustainable future. I will argue that, ironically, Russia’s intensive use of peatlands in the past constitutes a potential advantage in the context of climate change: As rewetting and restoration of peatlands have been acknowledged as relevant climate change-mitigation activities, addressing the problematic ecological heritage of past-time uses would allow the country to display environmental commitment internationally and implement less carbon-intensive land-use practices locally.

Keywords: peatlands, Russia, fossil fuels, climate change
4.1.4. Making a difference? Women TD’s perceptions of their representational roles

Claire McGing

Maynooth Unuv

This paper draws on interviews with women TDs in the 30th and 31st Dáil Éireann (lower house of the Irish Parliament) to examine their perceptions of their representational roles. It questions whether women TDs, operating in a parliament where they are under-represented, consider gender to influence the process of political representation. Representation is multifaceted and, from the perspective of women’s representation in politics, the literature focuses primarily on symbolic representation and the various types of substantive representation (how and why women MPs ‘act for’ women interests and issues in parliament). This research concludes that while women’s substantive representation at parliamentary level is important but restricted by the party whip system and specific party ideologies, most women TDs feel that they make a difference for constituents of all genders ‘at home’ in their constituencies.

Keywords: Elections; Electoral Geography; Politics
4.1.4. Spatial variation in far-right nationalist party support and its determinants between and within European countries

Martin Lepič
Charles University

This paper aims to examine spatial patterns of support for far-right nationalist parties in selected West and Central European countries and pinpoint key factors of their support. It starts with the summary of which parties are in the scholarly literature on nationalism, nativism and cleavage structures considered “far-right nationalist”. The main selection criterion at the country level is the long-term far-right nationalist party salience in national electoral arena. If more than one such a party operates within the country, the election results of all far-right nationalist parties are counted together for the examination purposes. Using the method of spatial autocorrelation and clustering (LISA), the paper defines the core support areas of respective parties or party blocs in the three consecutive national elections and in the 2019 European elections. The relative extent and importance of the core region vis-à-vis the rest of the country are examined for all countries involved and it is argued that the characteristics of the region and its inhabitants are crucial for the party prospects. For this reason, the factors determining the party support are examined using linear and geographically weighted regressions to learn not only whether the factors differ between the countries but also whether they differ between the core region and the rest of the country. The paper concludes with the discussion of to what extent is the current rise of far-right nationalist party support caused by the “losers of globalization” effect and how this relationship varies across space.

Keywords: elections; Europe; far-right nationalism; spatial variation
4.1.4. Implementing GIS in Strategical Planning of Election Campaign

Salvatore Amaduzzi

University of Udine

ELECTIONS are the spinal cord of any democratic country. For the candidate fighting the election it becomes necessary to campaign him and the political party he belongs, rightly, to win the election. It is more and more difficult to lure more votes using old methods like broadcasting ads on TV and radio or printing campaign posters. New methods have evolved to bring in more votes, a targeted approach which uses data to directly contact the individuals and converse on the things that matters and affects them the most. To achieve the overall objective Geographical Information System (GIS) and GeoDemoGraphic data have been used. Information like Census data, Voter details, Income-Expense data of citizens and previous Election results, depicting various socio economic characteristics of citizens were combined together and important indicators affecting the number of votes received by each political party were determined. After data flattening, to know the significance of these indicators, step-wise regression is carried out and all correlated or insignificant indicators are removed. Correlation of all significant factors to the number of votes received by each political party was determined. The significant indicators are divided into male and female categories which are further divided into Qualitative and Quantitative indicators. Hierarchical clustering of significant quantitative indicators into clusters was formed. Thematic maps indicate the group of voters with certain characteristics and their tendency to vote for particular political party.

This work will help recognize the clusters of voters and help politicians to plan and focus their campaign accordingly.

Keywords: GIS, bigdata, demographic data
4.1.5. Important Role of Vocational Agricultural Education in Developing Rural Communities andEngaging with Rural Youth

Flannery, Sinéad; Keaveney, Karen; Murphy, Frank

University College Dublin

Agricultural education is the teaching of agriculture, natural resources, and land management through hands-on experience and guidance to prepare learners for entry into the agricultural industry. Agricultural education plays a pivotal role in the development of rural economies supporting the development of environmentally friendly and sustainable farming communities by equipping young farmers with the knowledge and skillset required to adapt any farming system. Exploratory semi-structured interviews (n=28) were conducted in Ireland to explore the purpose of agricultural education and the importance of educating young farmers within rural communities. All interviews were conducted in-person, audio recorded, transcribed and thematically analysed using NVivo software. An inductive approach was used for coding and identification of themes with repetitions, similarities, and differences recorded. Findings from the study highlight the significant importance of agricultural education in developing young farmers both personally and professionally as they acquire new skillsets, new knowledge, and new ways of thinking in addition to fostering networking opportunities with like-minded people within the agricultural farming sector. The agricultural colleges in Ireland have a significant role to play in the development of these young farmers within rural communities enabling and equipping them with the skillset to function more efficiently in both the social and professional space. Consequently, this paper will focus on the significant role agricultural education plays in developing young farmers within rural communities and the considerable opportunity that exists to connect further with young farmers within these communities in an attempt to enhance the transition from education to the labour market.

Keywords: agricultural education, extension, young farmers, rural development
4.1.5. Developing Innovative VET Opportunities in Rural Geography: A Case Study in Transnational Education in LEADER Implementation

Shane O’Sullivan & Irma Potočnik Slavič

Limerick Institute of Technology; University of Ljubljana

The LEADER programme, established in 1991 by the EU, seeks to support the socio-economic development of rural areas in a diverse range of activities (Woods, 2011). LEADER developed an innovative approach with a particular emphasis placed on endogenous; collaborative; area-based; multi-sectoral; and community led local development (CLLD) practices. However, the on-going roll-out of the LEADER programme across the EU has posed challenges for both experienced and recently established Local Action Groups (LAGs) / Local Development Companies (LDCs), with bureaucracy (Navarro et al., 2016); clientelism/elitism (Kundolf, 2017); and unbalanced distribution of power (Chaves, 2018) being prominent examples. Furthermore, each EU member state has developed its own rules and regulations with respect to the implementation of the programme. In response to these challenges, a transnational and multi-actor consortium comprising of 2 higher education providers and 8 LAGs / LDCs designed, developed and delivered an accredited training programme which sought to further enhance the knowledge, skills and competences of staff with respect to the implementation of the LEADER programme. The accredited course also sought to promote shared learning between countries that have established LEADER programmes and those that are relative newcomers. All participants completed evaluations throughout the delivery and on completion of the course. This paper will analyse this data in order to assess the strengths and weaknesses of providing a bespoke accredited VET opportunity to rural development professionals through a blended and peer-learning model of teaching and learning.

Keywords: Rural Geography; Rural Development; LEADER; Education
4.1.5. Contemporary Challenges in Irish Agricultural Education

Keaveney, Karen; Flannery, Sinéad

University College Dublin

This paper will explore a range of challenges within contemporary agricultural education in Ireland. We will establish the current context for agricultural education where the requirement for young farmers to obtain the 'Green Cert' is fundamentally driving teaching and learning practices in the agricultural colleges. As such this paper focuses on the Further Education sector. The impact of rising student numbers and increased recruitment of new teachers will be explored by presenting findings on teacher education, diversity in the classroom, and practical aspects of land training and work placement.

Keywords: agriculture, further education, rural, youth
4.1.5. The role of Agricultural education in the transfer of the family farm

Tomás Russell

University College Dublin

The importance of agricultural education in Ireland is well documented with returns in terms of technical and allocative efficiency. Some of the key motivations for seeking formal agricultural education has been for the educational requirement to be eligible for a number of government grants and schemes. Typically, students seeking formal agricultural education in agricultural colleges have the aim of returning home to take over the home farm. The last 10 years have seen a significant increase in young farmers attending agricultural college for formal agricultural education. Despite the increase in students, the number of young farm holders has not increased in Ireland. This paper looks at this disconnect between the students attending agricultural college and taking over the family farm. It examines the role of agricultural education in the process around farm transfer incorporating the role and training around farm succession and inheritance. The paper examines this through focus groups and questionnaires. Themes emerging indicate a lack of knowledge and training around the ‘soft skills’ which are essential to discussions on farm transfer and also the processes around farm transfer.

Keywords: Education, Farm Transfer, Agriculture
4.1.5. Agricultural Science in Secondary Schools and Attitudes of Irish Adolescents to Careers in Dairy Farming

Marion Beecher, Monica Gorman, Paidi Kelly & Brendan Horan

This study examined the perceptions of Irish adolescents towards potential careers in dairy farming and the influence that the opportunity to study agricultural science in secondary school has on these perceptions. The paper is based on a questionnaire survey of 490 adolescents from rural and urban schools within a geographically diverse 100 km radius of Moorepark in Co Cork carried out in 2017/18.

While the study found that parents have the greatest influence on the career choices of adolescents, there was a positive correlation between studying agricultural science in school and considering an agriculture related career. Students attitudes towards careers in dairy farming were subject to perceptions about gender, farm ownership, potential income and work-life balance. Of 56 students who had already decided on careers in agriculture, all were studying agricultural science and were outdoor oriented with 80% coming from farming backgrounds.

With an increased interest in agricultural science in second level schools in Ireland, the findings point to opportunities to influence awareness and attitudes of adolescents and their parents about career possibilities in the dairy farming sector and to encourage both familial and non-familial generational renewal. The study contributes an understanding of career choices and aspirations in adolescence to add to the growing body of literature on generational renewal in farming.
4.1.6. Religiosity in Czechia: a specific case among post-communist countries

Tadeusz Siwek

University of Ostrava

Religiosity was generally oppressed by all communist regimes in the Central and Eastern Europe. Some of former communist countries restored former religiosity – more or less – after fall of communism in 1989, but some of them not. Czechia is one of the most non-religious countries in this region till now. It has been confirmed by censuses 1991, 2001 and 2011. The weakest religiosity is in the north-western part of the country, relatively stronger is the south-eastern part of Czechia, predominantly in region of Moravia. The main cause of this phenomenon is historical and it is explain in this paper.

Keywords: oppression of religiosity, religiosity in Czechia, geography of religiosity, contemporary laicisation
4.1.6. Faith spaces and places of Czech believers

Gustav Novotný

J. E. Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem

The paper deals with the geographical aspects of current religiosity of Czech society by way of inductive qualitative research. The main aim is the understanding and approximation of faith spaces and places which Czech believers inhabit, construct and reconstruct. The original research took place in three Czech cities; it included young believers and lately also priests, preachers and elder members of particular Churches. The theoretical part discusses geographical concepts of space and place (Relph 1976; Tuan 1977; DeCerteau 1984; Castree 2003; Hynek 2011), sacred places, imagery of post-mortem spaces and also the secularization and related phenomena, basically the pluralization and privatization of the religion or the concept of the spiritual market (Bruce 2002; Hervieu-Léger 2000; Davie 2002; Bartolini et al. 2017). The methodology is based on the inductive approach of the grounded theory by Strauss and Corbin. The data are presented following the main themes originated from the research: 1) spaces of regular activities (related to the faith), 2) spaces of the dissemination of the faith, 4) personal places linked with the faith, 5) post mortem spaces imagery. The results document a long-term shift in the attitudes of the believers, the shift from rather public spaces of community gathering to personal places, influenced by specific secularization tendencies. With the aim to generalize the results it is possible to point out typical places of faith which are constructed and reconstructed by current Czech believers (with the main focus on young adherents) and approximate their imagery of the post mortem spaces.

Keywords: religiosity, space, place, Czech Republic
4.1.6. Spaces of subjective belief and ‘religious hodgepodge’: religion in spatial perception of young adults from Czechia

Klingorová, Kamila & Havlíček, Tomáš

Charles University

Europe’s religious space is experiencing dynamic changes nowadays with immigration and the decline of traditional churches. These changes, described as postsecularity, are pushed especially by young adults who usually are more religiously tolerant and have more personal attitude to religion and spirituality. The changes of religious climate are also apparent in Czechia which is considered one of the most secularized countries worldwide, with the level of religiosity at only about 20%. In this contribution, we study the changing religious climate in Czechia on an example of young adults, 25-35 years of age, living in three religiously diverse cities where we conducted focus groups. We asked young adults of different religious attitude how they create their own religion and/or spirituality and how they perceive and experience religion in different spaces. The research revealed a ‘subjective turn’ in participants’ recently acknowledged re-consideration of personal belief and in their effort to follow a different belief path than one held by their grandparents and parents. They take inspiration from very diverse approaches and create something which could be described as ‘religious hodgepodge’. Typical for this ‘religious hodgepodge’ is its abstractness which they try to trace in space. The spaces of their subjective belief are characterised by calmness, loneliness, nature character or the abstract presence of energies (at home, in nature, at church). Our results also show a two-way interaction between space and belief – the space of the city they live in forms the participants’ personal belief and they create their own sacred spaces through their personal belief and individually created ‘religious hodgepodge’.

Keywords: sacred space, young people, identity, perception, regional differentiation
4.1.6. Re-imagining of religious landscape in Czechia in the post-secular era

Tomas Havlicek & Kamila Klingorova

Charles University, Department of Social Geography

The paper focuses on the development and changes of religious landscape in Czechia after 1989 in the 9 case study areas (micro-regions) on basis of different factors: geographical location in rural/urban area, centre/periphery, religiosity and its structure, presence/absence of new religious movements, nationality and language of citizens, historical development of the region, continuity of settlement with emphasis on differences between regions where German-speaking inhabitants were/were not resettled after WWII. In the first results of the research we found relatively different development of religious landscape in Czechia. On the one hand, after 1989, almost all regions were subjected to secularization of the population, but, on the other hand, the increase of the importance (restoration) of sacral objects. The religious landscape has become more heterogeneous. The role of traditional churches has diminished and, on the contrary, the proportion of non-institutional believers and active people in evangelical churches has grown mainly. Spatial differentiation of this development has highlighted the complexity of this development. The largest changes occurred mainly in the capital city of Prague, and on the contrary, the region with traditionally strong support of the Catholic Church in South Moravia (MEC Kyjov) proved to be quite stable. A specific region was the area of re-placed Germans after WWII, which is religious very lax, but prone to alternative religiosity.

Keywords: religious landscape; Czechia; post-secular development
4.1.7. Agroforestry and the Valorisation of Ecosystem Services: A Value-Chain Study of Silvopastoral Systems in Selected Italian Farms

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Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

Combining livestock production and trees in silvopastoral agroforestry systems have shown to be valuable in fostering the provision of ecosystem services. For farmers, these systems provide an opportunity for diversifying their product range and spreading economic risk. This study assessed if farmers can additionally incorporate the ecological value and transform it into an economic one. Applying the concepts of global value chain (GVC) and global production network (GPN) analysis, the evolution of value was mapped for eight farms in the Italian regions of Umbria and Lazio. Production benefits and ecosystem services resulting from the interactions between animals and trees contributed to product value either by (i) minimising costs per unit or (ii) adding value through the marketing of quality attributes such as environmentally friendly production, taste or heritage. Although all farmers in this study recognise ecological benefits of their production system, only a few of the smaller farms advertise it. Due to a lack of possibilities to label products from silvopastoral systems as such, farmers must rely on close connections to consumers for marketing or use organic certification if selling over greater distances.

Keywords: agroforestry, ecosystem services, value chain, silvopasture, Italy
4.1.7. The role of ditches in intensively managed agricultural landscape

Spulerova Jana, Kozelova Ivana, Kalivoda Henrik, Kanka Róbert, Izakovicova Zita, Miklosova Viktoria, Kalivodova Michaela, Gerhatova Katarina

Institute of Landscape Ecology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences

The reason of construction of ditches system was the intensification of agricultural production and discharge of inland waters. Their construction characters are analogical to a stream. As artificial multifunctional anthropogenic elements in an intensively utilized agricultural landscape, they provide different ecosystem services to populations and human society, which were not, paid attention yet. The aim of our study focuses on assessment of ecosystem services in vicinity of ditches. Despite their small size, the woodland patches along the primary and secondary ditches are important connective landscape elements and serve as a refugium, or biocentre for several organisms. On the other hand, the ditches are gradually overgrown by wood vegetation and stop fulfilling their main function. Based on re-evaluation of present state of ditches, we try to evaluate the main ecosystem services they provide: (1) Biomass provisioning – Cultivated crops, (2) Biomass provisioning - Wild plants and their outputs, (3) Biomass provisioning - Wild animals and their outputs,(4) Surface water for non-drinking purposes, (5) Flood protection, (6) Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection, (7) Filtration/ sequestration/ storage/ accumulation by ecosystems, (8) Micro and regional climate regulation, and (9) Physical and intellectual interactions with biota, ecosystems, and landscapes.; Direct, in-situ and outdoor interactions with living systems that depend on presence in the environmental setting.

Keywords: ditches, ecosystem services
4.1.7. Assessment of the biocultural value of traditional agricultural landscape on a plot-by-plot level: case studies from Slovakia

Dobrovodská Marta, Kanka Robert, David Stanislav, Kollár Jozef, Špulerová Jana, Dagmar, Mojšes Matej, Petrovič František, Krištín Anton, Stašiov Slavomír, Halada Ľuboš, Gajdoš Peter

Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia; Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Branch Nitra, Slovakia; Faculty of Natural Sciences, Constantine The Philosopher University, Nitra, Slovakia; – Institute of Forest Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Zvolen, Slovakia; Faculty of Ecology and Environmental Sciences, Technical University in Zvolen, Zvolen, Slovakia

In the past, historical rural Europe possessed a broad range of biological and cultural values due to landscape diversity and the use of low-impact agricultural practices. It’s typical feature was the presence of varied semi-natural habitats. The massive socio-economic changes of the 20th caused significant loss of these habitats. The term traditional agricultural landscape (TAL) denotes the surviving remnants of this landscape heritage. Despite its exceptional value, conservation practice for TAL is very poor. The concept of „biocultural diversity“ provides linkages between cultural and biological diversity and opens up new possibilities for practical conservation of TAL. In our work we have tried to develop and apply this concept. The main goal was to design an approach for assessment of biocultural value at plot level and apply it to the three different traditional rural landscapes in Slovakia - Liptovská Teplička village, Hriňová town and Svätý Jur town, representing the most typical TAL in Slovakia. The approach was based on determination of a measurable link between ecological and cultural-historical significance. The concept of ecological significance, assessed by comparing the results of the monitoring and evaluation of taxonomic diversity and nature conservation value of vascular plant communities and selected ground-dwelling invertebrate groups (Araneae, Diplopooda, Orthoptera), was complemented by evaluation of cultural-historical significance, leading to the identification of biocultural values in TAL. These evaluations were performed on productive plots of arable lands, grasslands, vineyards, and orchards, and unproductive agrarian landforms (mostly field margins) such as terraced slopes, terraced steps, heaps, mounds and unconsolidated walls.

Keywords: ecological significance; cultural-historical significance; biocultural value
4.1.7. Integrated Approach To The Management Of The Landscape Within The Implementation Of The Danube Strategy

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The Danube Strategy represents a new form of the territorial cooperation. Its ambition is to establish a mechanism of joint responsibility of the countries of the Danube Region for the economic and social development respecting the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. The Danube Strategy declares the necessity to apply the principle of integrated approach to building a sustainable development of the Region. This principle is, however, declared only in theoretical terms without being reflected in the specific objectives and priorities. The Strategy is built on four basic pillars: connectivity, building of prosperity, strengthening of the Danube Region and protection of the environment. However, the integrating framework of these pillars absents. The scientific base of such an integrated management is in general the geosystem approach to the landscape. Another inevitable precondition is the existence of the proper system of mutually comparable institutional tools for the integrated development convenient for the Danube countries.

Keywords: integrated landscape management, sustainable development, Danube regions, institutional tools.
4.2.1. Around the house, and up the town: rural place attachment and sustainable housing

Liam Heaphy

University College Dublin

Planning in rural Ireland is both defended and contested, accepted yet disputed, and intertwined with the layers of history that mark its urban streetscapes, rural by-ways, and villages. Narratives based on historical precedent and cultural memories of dispossession in Ireland retain important persuasive and emotional power, acting on political power and planning instruments and creating tensions with other national objectives. The various contestations around rural urban development and ‘one-off housing’ in Ireland have been examined previously through attention to politics, the aesthetics of landscape conservation, and through reflection on planning practice. This paper examines how attachments to place and awareness of local history shape attitudes to the urban spaces of villages and towns in a two-year case study project in South Tipperary. It builds on the experiences of others who have used walkabouts in order to elicit responses from both rural and village residents on urban space and clustered settlements. Data attained through walkabouts and interviews are matched with a spatial inventory of the area to inform a series of community mapping events and the creation of housing development scenarios. The ultimate aim is to enquire into the narratives underpinning dispersed settlement and propose how they might be reconciled with planning for a sustainable future in a context of climate change and material scarcity.

Keywords: rural settlement, planning, housing
4.2.1. Walking with Energy: overcoming energy invisibility through research participation

Aimee Ambrose
Sheffield Hallam University

Our contemporary relationship with energy is characterised by complete dependency and almost complete ignorance. We are disengaged from decisions about how energy is generated in terms of modes of generation and types of fuel, engendering a sense that energy is something 'done to us' and breeding mistrust in relation to energy providers and controversy around energy projects (Corsini et al. 2018). The Walking with Energy method has been developed as a creative and low cost model for re-engaging citizens in debates and decisions regarding energy production and consumption. The method, which combines oral history techniques with walking interviews, draws inspiration from Wilhite and Wallenborn's (2013) work on articulating the body in order to understand consumption and Castan-Broto's (forthcoming) work on the value of conducting research whilst embedded in the landscape. Pilots of the method in the UK and Sweden have involved taking members of the public on walking tours which follow heating pipelines through the urban landscape, tracing them to their source at energy generation plants. The tours culminate in a face to face encounter with the realities of contemporary energy generation (e.g. watching household refuse being burnt to generate heat and electricity). The early pilots have revealed potential for the method to reduce energy consumption and foster environmental citizenship. Novel psychological tests have also revealed shifts towards more pro-environmental attitudes associated with participation.
4.2.1. #ethnohydro

Laura Denning
Bath Spa University

My research employs creative methodologies to ask how different subjectivities can be articulated through practice in ways that disrupt dominant discourses of climate change. Working across 3 sites – Bangalore (India), Montreal (Canada) and Somerset (UK), a persistent methodology involves walking with others. Engaging with climate change demands attention to ecologies – natural, social, creative, and in this case, watery. Ecological relations are social relations, and water (in every sense) is a particular summons to relationality. This paper shares insights gleaned from the practice of #ethnohydro walking across the three sites. Other scheduled Somerset walks include Deep Time, Shallow Water, exploring land below sea level, collecting submersive testimonies, walking As if...ankle deep. In March 2019 I will host a Feminists Guide to the Bridgewater and Somerset Canal (13 selected feminist artists and scholars on a barge, following the 13 mile stretch of dislocated man-made waterway).

The body of work includes a recent residency in Bangalore working with students to walk (some of the 90 plus) tanks or reservoirs, using our bodies as sensory data collectors to develop a manifesto for living in a wetter world, as well as collaborative work on the St. Lawrence River as it passes through Montreal (on one side) and Kahnawake (the Mohawk First Nations Reserve) on the other. This paper will share experiences of performing collaborative cartographies through walking, and consider how these impact upon an understanding of how different subjectivities can be articulated through practice in ways that disrupt dominant discourses of climate change.
4.2.1. Walking, Mapping, Recording: A Visual Arts Response

Lydia Halcrow

Bath School of Art and Design, Bath Spa University

The paper will use images of art work, for projection that I will talk to. My work explores landscapes on foot, developing methods of recording and mapping the surfaces, materials and textures encountered and observed. For the last three years my research has focused on developing a range of processes to capture aspects of the surface, materiality and texture of a place through walking one stretch of the UK – the Taw Estuary in North Devon. These processes focus on the everyday act of walking, the possibilities of each body to notice and record with each step taken. As Rebecca Solnit says of walking: ‘Ultimately, I believe that slowness is an act of resistance, not because slowness is a good in itself but because of all that it makes room for, the things that don’t get measured and can’t be bought’ (Wanderlust: A History of Walking, 2001, p.122).

The research aims to develop ways of working / experiencing that can be brought to other places to record the surface and the materiality of a place, of particular relevance are coastal landscapes at high risk of flooding as sea levels rise. Through novel ways of mapping through walks, a different kind of archive will be developed; visual artworks that record the textures of this place, but also the materials that are distinct to it, that provide elements of its unique identity.

Keywords: Visual Arts; Walking; Mapping; Landscape
4.2.1. Walking as Wayfinding

Josie Jolley
University of Sussex

Using the Welsh posies of R.S. Thomas, this paper explores walking as an evocation of landscape as a moment of emergence distilled from corporeal, affective, and imaginative creation. These fleeting, momentary expressions are never of a pure experience, experiences being the simultaneity of presence and absence, self and world, here and there. In geography, expeditions into such spatio-temporal folding’s have taken root in themes of landscape as homeland, estrangement, and haunting. We can see this tension echoed in the poetics of R.S. Thomas, whose phenomenological state of yearning dispossess us from notions of landscape and, ergo, to self, world, and dwelling, through use of ‘hiraeth’. A Welsh sentimentality without direct translation, hiraeth may be conceived as a mood of estrangement forged in the genesis of impossible home(land)s; that is, landscapes quintessentially composed by our absence. In the poetic vivification of hiraeth, however, I propose we venture through landscape by evoking an embodied slippage of thought and feeling where there is no binary state of belonging, self, or world. Wherein, amongst the poetic as an openness to the world as it exists in the ontological realm of the senses, walking reveals the emergence of self and world as a mercurial swash depositing memories and futures on the shores of the perpetual moment. This infinite folding suggests landscapes are as much the author of place as R.S. Thomas. That in discarding dichotomies of internal/external, subject/object, walking becomes wayfinding; a kinaesthetic and creative knowing where self and world become both lively and lived.

Keywords: Hiraeth, poetic, R.S. Thomas, wayfinding
4.2.2. Exploring the everyday routines, interactions and experiences of older people in Dublin: to what extent does their local environment support ‘ageing well’?

Hannah Grove, Jan Rigby & Catriona Murphy

Department of Geography, Maynooth; School of Nursing and Human Sciences, Dublin City University

This paper presents empirical findings from a ‘Qualitative GIS’ study exploring how older people in Dublin engage and interact with their local physical and social environment. In particular, the research explored the everyday routines and experiences of older people, and identified what activities and interactions are most valued and important to individuals. Thirty two interviews and mapping exercises, and nineteen go-along interviews (interviews carried out ‘on the move’ in the local environment) were carried out in two study areas in Dublin. Qualitative data was thematically analysed using NVivo software, and spatial data was digitised to mapping software ArcMap. Annotated maps and diagrams were then produced to visually present both spatial and qualitative data.

This integration of both spatial and qualitative data, and the use of novel methods such as go-along interviews can offer additional insight into the daily lives of older people, and identify some of the more subjective barriers and enablers to ageing well, as perceived by individuals themselves. It is important to better understand lived experiences of older people as they ‘age-in-place’, and for this to contribute to the policy evidence base within different localities, to ensure that local physical and social environments are able to support individuals adequately in old age.

Keywords: Older adults; Qualitative GIS; go-along interviews; everyday experiences
4.2.2. Age-friendly environments and older adults’ mobility: preliminary results of a qualitative study into planning orientations and planners’ views

Miguel Padeiro
CEGOT - University of Coimbra

Grampcity (www.grampcity.org) is a 3-year research project that aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of older adults’ mobility. As part of the project’s Tasks 1 and 2, this paper presents the overall project as well as some preliminary results from a qualitative study on Portuguese policy documents related to the mobility of older adults and on a series of semi-structured interviews with planners and developers. The aim of the study is: (i) to characterise national, regional, and local policy and planning instruments regarding older adults’ daily mobility; (ii) to capture the views of urban planners and related practitioners on the importance of population ageing for urban planning and management; and (iii) to explore the practitioners’ perspectives on the barriers to an effective implementation of age-friendly measures in urban environments that may contribute to maintain older adults’ ability to move, as well as on the possible strategies and actions to overcome these barriers.

Keywords: urban planning, older adults, Portugal, age-friendly environment
4.2.3. The emerging role of cultural ecosystem services in conserving Irish peatlands

Kate Flood, Marie Mahon, & John McDonagh

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The ecosystem services (ES) framework is used to understand and value the benefits provided by natural systems to society, through assessment of ecological, economic, and social values. These benefits include climate regulation, biodiversity, and cultural values, although different sectors in society typically value different ecosystem services. Thus, decision-making for the provision of ecosystem services involves societal and political choices, and recent research identifies the importance of considering societal demand as well as supply of ES in order to deliver multifunctional landscapes. Cultural ecosystem services such as recreation, education, and cultural heritage, are fundamentally important to understanding societal value and how people benefit from and interact with nature. Consideration of cultural ecosystem services can lead to better implementation and social acceptance of environmental policies and act as a bridge between policy makers and the public. In Ireland, questions of value will be key to deciding future land uses of peatlands and such values require deliberation and discussion between various stakeholders. Understanding the full range of ecosystem services provided by peatland landscapes can help to shift the focus from provisioning ecosystem services such as turf extraction, towards regulating and cultural services which provide value to society in the long term and ensure the sustainability of peatland ecosystems and their functions. This paper examines cultural ecosystem services and non-market values of peatlands in Ireland, aiming to improve understanding of the values, priorities, and perspectives of different stakeholder groups involved in peatland conservation, restoration, and management.

Keywords: peatlands; cultural ecosystem services
4.2.3. Assessing the impacts of climatic variability on Gross Primary Production (GPP) of a raised bog using eddy covariance flux measurements and satellite data-driven models

Ingle Ruchita & Saunders Matthew

Trinity College Dublin

Peatlands cover only 3% of the earth’s land surface but hold approximately one third of the world’s soil organic carbon. Exceptional climatic events such as extremes of temperature or water availability can influence the ecosystem–atmosphere exchange of carbon dioxide (CO2), by altering rates of gross primary production (GPP) and ecosystem respiration (Reco), which can significantly affect the net ecosystem carbon balance. The most prominent field methods used to compute annual carbon budgets and assess inter-annual greenhouse gas dynamics include the use of eddy covariance (EC) techniques and static chambers. Satellite data driven models are also becoming increasing used to estimate CO2 fluxes, as these products can enhance spatial coverage and the assessment of inaccessible or remote locations. This interdisciplinary study investigates the impacts of climatic variability on carbon dynamics for the western section of Clara Bog, Co. Offaly. Inferred estimates of GPP from the EC tower are compared with GPP products derived from the Sentinel 2A high-resolution satellite data which estimates the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) and is used to derive a Light Use Efficiency (LUE) model. Data for 2018 will be assessed as it represents an exceptional climatic year where a 33% reduction in precipitation and a 34% reduction in wet days were observed in 2018 when compared to the five year average. This research will assess the resilience of peatlands to a changing climate and will help to improve our understanding of the ecological, hydrological and biogeochemical function of these important ecosystems.

Keywords: Raised Bogs, Hydrology, Carbon dynamics, Eddy Covariance, Remote Sensing
4.2.3. Land Cover on peatlands in Europe (case studies from Ireland and Germany)

Connolly, John
DCU

Peatlands are extensive throughout Europe. However, these ecosystems have been degraded for centuries and particular in the last several decades. They are valuable ecosystems as they have drawn down large amounts of CO2 from the atmosphere over the Holocene and this carbon is stored in the peatland. However, once drained and degraded peatlands begin to emit CO2 back to the atmosphere. Peatlands in Europe have been mapped by various actors in most countries. This work uses CORINE land cover maps to examine the type of land cover on peatlands in Ireland and Germany. The aim of the work is to determine if specific land cover classes are related to peatland and what impact they may have on the peatland’s ability to sequester CO2.

Keywords: Peatland, landcover, mapping, degradation, carbon dynamics
4.2.4. A Geography of Candidate Selection for the 2019 Local Elections in the Republic of Ireland

Adrian Kavanagh

Maynooth University/NUI Maynooth

Candidate selection processes reveal a lot about the nature of the political system, illustrating – for instance - the tensions that may exist between party headquarters and local party organisations, but also reflecting changes in the nature of party politics/political competition. They are also of interest in terms of how these interplay with institutional change, or changes in the electoral rules. The focus in this paper will be on candidate selections ahead of the 2019 City and County Council elections in the Republic of Ireland. The introduction of a gender quota ahead of the 2016 General Election resulted in an increased number of female candidates contesting that election. While legislation restricts the use of a gender quota to general elections in the Republic of Ireland, early evidence from candidate selections to data suggests that there will also be an increase in female candidacy levels for the upcoming local election contests. This trend interplays against the significant changes made to electoral boundaries ahead of these elections, as published in the 2017 Electoral Area Boundary Committee reports, which involved a notable reduction in district magnitude levels overall.

Keywords: Electoral geography, candidate selection, election boundaries, gender quotas
4.2.4. The Impact of Socioeconomic Factors on Electoral Participation: Changing Spaces in Irish General Election Campaigns 2007-2016

William Durkan
Maynooth University

The importance of electoral participation to the health of a given democracy cannot be overstated. (Lijphart, 1997). Existing literature identifies many social and demographic factors which influence electoral participation, both internationally and in the Irish context. This includes examining the impact of; Age, Education, Marital Status, Housing Tenure, Social Class and Locality, to name but a few. With this in mind, it is important to ask: What social groups abstain from participating in General Elections and how does this impact their equality of political representation? With a strong spatial component to spaces of low and declining voter turnout (Kavanagh, 2004), many communities may find themselves void of political representation, and as a result, find their community neglected on the political stage. This paper will utilise spatial regression analyses to identify and investigate areas of low and declining voter turnout in General Elections from 2007-2016 in the Dublin and Mid-Leinster region. By examining trends at Electoral Division and Small Area scales, this paper aims to identify the social and demographic drivers of the observed trends, examine the potential impact on local communities and put forward relevant policy solutions to address spaces of neglect in the current political landscape.

Keywords: Elections, Voter Turnout, Representation, Participation
4.2.4. The impact of electoral systems on candidate selection in Northern Ireland political parties and elections from 1982 to present.

Caoilfhionn D'Arcy

Maynooth University

Candidate selection is a principle function of political parties in an election. This process can be a useful tool in indicating where power lies within a political party and acts in distinguishing political parties from other political organisations. (Sartori, 1976) Northern Ireland has eighteen politically and electorally active constituencies which use different electoral systems in various elections. It is the aim of this paper to illustrate the trends of candidate selection through two voting systems, First Past the Post and PR-STV, while taking in a case study of Northern Ireland, focusing on Westminster, Northern Irish Assembly Elections and local elections. By looking at the processes of candidate selection and drawing a comparison of the various electoral systems and election contests, it is hoped to identify if there are any similarities/differences within political parties when selecting candidates based on age, gender and experience. Furthermore, this paper will also look at how restrictive/accessible electoral systems can be as a place for candidates in the mention elections and how this can also lead to the displacement of candidates in a political party and political landscape.

Keywords: Electoral geography, candidate selection, electoral systems.
4.2.6. Discussant: Navigating multiple researcher positionalities in the Burren

Elaine Williams

School of Geography & Archaeology, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

A brief introduction to this session offers a springboard to ignite the following discussions surround researcher positionality in the field. Reflecting on her PhD research within the Burren landscape and the utilisation of Participatory Action Research (PAR), the author highlights the main motivations surrounding developing the call for this session. Through engaging in PAR for 14 months embedded in the field and working closely with the civil society organisation Burrenbeo Trust, the author demonstrates some of the core challenges associated with striking a balance between research and working collaboratively with participants. She reflects on the need to consider the longevity of the project and its impact on the ground, insisting upon more grounded, sustainable engagement with communities that deflates extractive research methodologies. Engaging in good practice participatory techniques often takes time, patience, transparency and reflexivity – all of which challenge the researcher and indeed researcher positionality within the field (Rose, 1997). Here, the author highlights in the context of her project how hugely important it was to invest time building trust and rapport, consolidating stronger community-university relationships. This investment can sometimes display issues complex reflexivity, especially when conceptualising researcher identity as potentially being ‘a part’ of the community, yet also as a researcher in academia. Depending on the nature and duration of the research, the researcher can have multiple identities both in and out of the field during this time, continuously attempting to meet the needs of many communities both within and external to the academy.

Keywords: Participatory Action Research
4.2.6. Flexible Activist Research Case Study Design

Mc Ardle, Rachel

Maynooth University

In this paper I discuss the complex research design methodology I undertook for my PhD thesis. Although I acknowledge and agree that researchers should feel ethically responsible to make a difference through their work (Fuller and Kitchin, 2004), the slippery nature of the groups I was researching made this difficult at times. I researched provisional projects and places in Dublin from 2013-2017. Given the nature of what I was researching, I agree with Caiani (2014) and Balsiger and Lambelet (2014) who argue that social movements need to be studied differently. Although most of the groups I studied are not social movements per se, they are likewise not fixed social objects, but instead evolving phenomena; the research design, therefore, had to be flexible as a result. As a researcher of these groups, I similarly had to be open and adaptable to the random timing of activist events, which do not happen on a typical 9-5 work schedule. I had to match the participants’ fluidity with changeability in my research design. In addition, as an activist-geographer I also had to mediate my role as a researcher and an activist, and I had to reflect on the times when this boundary was not as clear as I would have liked to be. My PhD research was conducted through a variety of qualitative methods done in various amounts on 14 case studies, and I reflect on the strengths and potential weaknesses of this approach. Overall this paper explains what I describe as a Flexible Activist Research Case Study Design.

Keywords: Methodology, Activism, Case Study, Research
4.2.6. Researching on eggshells: risk avoidance and its impact on PAR with children and young people

John Heffernan
Swansea University

In my PHD thesis I have explored questions of citizenship and Othering through a comparative study of groups of young people across Wales. The primary aims are to ascertain views and opinions and to research, test and develop curriculum materials. I have used a mixed methods approach of which PAR has played a crucial role. The research involved accommodating multiple roles and positionalities reflecting the interests of all the direct and indirect actors involved. This includes funders, academia, industrial partners, host organisations, government agencies and wider associations with uninvolved organisations. Other considerations included my own conduct as both a practitioner and academic, particularly in regard to future employment. These considerations came before the research participants themselves and their myriad personalities and cultures. Finally I had to combine all this in my use of reflexivity to ensure I did not become the dominant personality (Morgan, Cuskelley & Moni, 2014). Brassett & Vaughan Williams (2013) argue for greater collaboration between practitioners and academics in engagement with communities. I will first argue that the definition of practitioner requires further attention to best ensure PAR is not simply done with organisations that appear the most professional (Pyles, 2015). Next I will argue that the large scale involvement of the aforementioned parties and their competing agendas can hinder PAR, leading to shallow participation (Ozanne & Saalcioğlu, 2008). In conclusion I will argue that there is a risk adverse approach from researchers, practitioners, organisations and political bodies that has a detrimental effect on PAR. An emancipatory challenge therefore is in the creation of positionality security that allows the freedom required for truly effective PAR outcomes. Furthermore I will suggest that the absence of this has led to the surrendering of the problem solving ground to extremist organisations and individuals with personal bias and monological viewpoints.
4.2.6. Empowerment through the co-construction of new knowledges: reflections on applying the Participatory Action Human Rights and Capability Approach with homeless families in Dublin

Rory Hearne\(^1\) & Mary Murphy\(^2\)

\(^1\)Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University; \(^2\)Department of Sociology, Maynooth University

The H2020 funded Re-InVest project developed a unique methodological approach, the Participatory Action Human Rights and Capability Approach (PAHRCA). Drawing from human rights principles of agency, participation, and voice, and the capability framework PAHRCA aims to be a transformative and participative methodological approach that developed a particular form of participatory action research. The aim of the research approach is to bring people into processes which involve them challenging and changing their own world and participating in the co-production of knowledge across academic researchers, peer researchers, NGO’s and people directly experiencing social exclusion and injustice (vulnerable groups). The goal is not only data extraction, or the production of knowledge, but is about working with vulnerable groups to empower them to understand and challenge the structures that cause their marginalisation and oppression. In short, it involves a longer period of relationship building where all actors in the research, academics, intermediary groups like NGOs and the vulnerable individuals are all considered co-researchers who are jointly coconstructing knowledge and then undertaking some form of collective action that brings that knowledge as a form of power into the public sphere.

In RE-InVest PAHRCA has been applied in 13 research sites across 12 EU member states to investigate the social damage of the crisis and social (dis)investment in services, with a special focus on rights and capabilities of vulnerable groups. This paper discusses the theoretical framework of PCHRHA, its implementation in the case study of an assessment of the impact of marketisation of social housing on homeless families in Dublin with a focus on the navigation of our positionalities as researchers within the project, and we offer some critical reflections on PAHRCA as a form of PAR.
4.2.7. Change in Artificial Land Use over time across European Cities: A rescaled radial perspective

Paul Kilgarriff, Remi Lemoy, & Geoffrey Caruso

Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research

This research focuses on the change in artificial land use in European cities across both time and space. Land use is not only compared between cities but the internal structure of cities is also examined at a detailed level of spatial disaggregation. The EU Copernicus Urban Atlas (Copernicus, 2016), which is available at a 5m resolution, is combined with the Eurostat GEOSTAT 1km population grid (Eurostat, 2012) to produce radial profiles of 292 cities for the years 2006 and 2012. We present the first evidence, using radial analysis of 292 European cities that artificial land use within a rescaled distance of ~20km (using London as a reference) to the city centre is decreasing on average across Europe. This is contrasted with further expansion and increase in artificial land use in the suburbs and periphery areas. This finding has important implications relating to the sustainability of our cities as the evidence is pointing to increasing urban sprawl and lower urban centre living. A rescaling component is utilised in the analysis, along with radial profiles to enable comparisons between cities of different populations, while also considering the internal structure of cities.

Keywords: Spatial analysis, radial analysis, land use, scaling laws, urban sprawl
4.2.7. The use of mid-infrared soil spectroscopy as an alternative to laboratory extraction for the determination of lime requirement

Konrad Metzger, Chaosheng Zhang & Karen Daly

International Network for Environment and Health, School of Geography and Archaeology, NUI Galway; Teagasc Environmental Research Centre, Johnstown Castle, Wexford, Ireland

Lime is a crucial soil conditioner to bring agricultural soils to optimum pH values. The amount of lime requirement is determined in laboratory extractions. One common method is the “Shoemaker-McLean and Pratt” (SMP) buffer method, which bears challenges for the future application, as the chemicals used for the buffer are hazardous and due to be abolished under the EU legislation. As an alternative to wet chemistry, mid-infrared (MIR) spectroscopy has shown to be a cost-and time effective method. The capability of diffuse reflectance infrared spectroscopy (DRIFTS) to predict lime requirement in tillage fields is examined. Samples from 41 cereal tillage sites (n=655) are used to build a calibration for DRIFTS using partial least squares regression. The samples were split into calibration set (31 fields, n= 495) and validation set (10 fields, n= 160). After pre-processing with trim, smoothing and standard normal variate, a calibration model of spectra vs. laboratory values was set up with 6 latent variables, R² of 0.89 and root mean square error of cross-validation (RMSECV) of 1.56 t/ha. Prediction of all fields from the validation set resulted in R² of 0.76 and root mean square error of prediction (RMSEP) of 1.68 t/ha. The predictions of the single fields ranged from R² values of 0.41 to 0.72, RMSEP of 0.48 to 4.2 t/ha and ratios of performance to inter-quartile distance (RPIQ) of 0.45 to 3.56. The results from this study underline the potential of the application of MIR spectroscopy as a substitute for laboratory methods in LR analysis.

Keywords: Soil spectroscopy, Lime requirement, MIR, DRIFTS
4.2.7. Identification of the co-existence of low total organic carbon (TOC) contents and low pH values in agricultural soils in north-central Europe using hot spot analysis based on GEMAS data

Haofan Xu, Alecos Demetriades, Clemens Reimann, Juan J. Jiménez, Juliane Filser, & Chaosheng Zhang

National University of Ireland, Galway

The total organic carbon (TOC) contents in agricultural soils are receiving more attention, which is not only related to soil fertility, but also due to the sequestration of organic carbon in soils to reduce emission of carbon dioxide. In this study, the spatial patterns of TOC and its spatial relationships with pH value at the European scale were revealed using hot spot analysis based on the Geochemical Mapping of Agricultural Soil (GEMAS) data. The hot spot maps revealed the overall spatial patterns showing a negative correlation between TOC contents and pH values in European agricultural soils: with high TOC coupled with low pH values in the north-western part of Europe, and low TOC with high pH values in the south-eastern part. However, a special feature of co-existence of relatively low TOC contents and low pH values in north-central Europe was clearly identified by both hot spot analysis maps which was also supported by the results from spatial interpolation. It has been found that this is strongly related to the high concentration of SiO2 (quartz) in the coarse-textured glacial sediments in north-central Europe. The hot spot analysis was effectively in highlighting the spatial patterns of TOC in European agricultural soils and helpful to identify the hidden patterns.

Keywords: Total organic carbon(TOC), pH, GEMAS
4.2.7. A meteorological weather radar open source processing chain.

Azucenal Jiménez-Castañeda$^{1,2,3}$, Rowan Fealy$^1$, Stuart Green$^2$, Stuart, & Gerald Mills$^3$

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Convective rainfall events exhibit significant variation over a range of spatial and temporal scales. Consequently, conditions experienced at the farmhouse may not reflect conditions in the outer farm, especially in large or fragmented farms. While measurements made at nearby meteorological stations can be used to provide estimates, these values are very dependent on the nature of the rainfall event and the density of stations. In contrast, meteorological radar captures high spatiotemporal rainfall information, which could provide more accurate and precise estimates of rainfall in near real time. The use of rainfall radar could contribute to agro-meteorological decision-making by providing real-time information that is spatially detailed. This is particularly important in the case of the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC), designed to prevent pollution of surface waters from agricultural sources.

However, the use and integration of weather radar data into decision-making is non-trivial due to the multidimensional nature of the data and the fact that radar acquires reflectivity values rather than actual rainfall amounts. In addition, the majority of the tools developed are under proprietary software licenses.

The aim of this research is to provide an interoperable, intuitive and open source processing chain to integrate the use of rainfall radar, in a more efficient way into on-farm decision making. The processing chain relies on Python, an open source software library. The results from the initial analysis, using these libraries, will be presented.

Keywords: Radar, agro-meteorology, rainfall, decision-making
GSI PECN - Transparency in online platforms of short term and long term renting in Dublin

Sasha Brown

Maynooth University

With the large expansion of the rental sector in Dublin, Ireland, and limited regulation, much of many people engage with the rental sector on websites like Daft.ie for long term renting and Airbnb.ie for short term renting. These sites are run by private companies and voluntarily present reports on the state of renting in the city. These sources of data are used by public agencies and reports published by the government, without much oversight on the practice of these companies on their data practices or transparency.

This poster is a presentation of the results of web scraping on Airbnb.ie—by InsideAirbnb.com—and Daft.ie done by the author. Web scraping, the process of the public data of rental postings allows for more detailed analysis and transparency of housing data in the city. This poster also proposes a public interface for scraped data from Daft.ie to supplement the public data of Airbnb provided by InsideAirbnb.

Keywords: Housing; Dublin; web scraping
GSI PECN – Place Name Restoration in Haudenosaunee Territory

Sophie Brown
SUNY ESF

This poster explores the research design and theoretical implications of my ongoing research into Haudenosaunee toponymy in the Upstate New York area, with specific focus on the place names of bodies of water in the Oswego River/Finger Lakes Watershed. The aim of this project is to compile, map, and translate Haudenosaunee place names; in doing so, this project seeks to linguistically and conceptually analyze the ways these names work to describe, define and create the landscape of the region. One of the premises of this research is that damage to connection to place often translates to damage to place itself, and that the accuracy and authenticity of our environmental language is compromised when colonialis language and place names that exist outside of time and place are used rather than indigenous paradigms. This research works to examine, acknowledge, and support indigenous relationship with the land, as well as to resist colonialist forces of erasure and distortion as they are enacted on the place names of Haudenosaunee Confederacy territory.
GSI PECN - Eastern North Atlantic Mid-to-Late Holocene Transition: Palaeoceanographic evidence and implications for atmospheric modes

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There is increasing evidence that accelerated warming at high-latitudes is associated with increased climate variability at mid-latitudes, including the frequency and intensity of storms. However, due to short instrumental records our understanding of how ocean-atmosphere dynamics operate during warmer than present climates remains limited. Here we present a palaeoceanographic investigation of the transition between the Northgrippian (8.2 – 4.2 ka) and the Meghalayan (4.2 – present) to test the hypothesis of an eastward shift of the Icelandic Low under warmer than present climate scenarios. Reconstructions of bottom water temperatures (BWT) and stable oxygen isotopes (Mg/Ca, δ¹⁸O) using the benthic foraminifera Hyalinea balthica reveal warmer than present BWT of up to 2.6 ± 0.7°C on the Irish Continental Shelf until circa 4.2 ka. The results suggest that Atlantic waters of subtropical origins were more prevalent in the eastern subpolar gyre (SPG) and on the Irish Continental Shelf. We link this oceanographic signature to an eastward shift of the Icelandic Low. We then place our local temperature record into an extra-regional context, using a combination of modern observations and existing palaeo datasets, which enables us to assess the impact of changing atmospheric modes on ocean-atmosphere climate linkages within the North Atlantic Region. The enhanced influence of warm subtropical Atlantic waters recirculating along the boundaries of the SPG under this scenario, would potentially have enhanced melt rates of marine-terminating glaciers on the east Greenland Shelf during the Northgrippian.
Accentuation of regional identity as a marketing strategy of small- and middle-size breweries in Czechia

Hasman, Jiří; Lepič, Martin
Charles University, Prague

The intensification of globalization processes over the last decades brought about, among others, a growing interest of both people and businesses in region and topics connected to regional environments. This also includes the interest in regional foodstuffs. An excellent example is the recent development in brewing industry, especially in traditional brewing countries like Czechia. Region is not merely a sales area, it is a place where breweries, through their marketing strategies, engage in socio-cultural activities, strengthening of regional ties, etc. In "ideal" case, the identification with region implies the identification with brewery products. This contribution aims to evaluate the significance of regional identity as a marketing strategy of small- and middle-size breweries in Czechia. For this purpose, we examined web presentations and other modes of promotion of all active breweries (including microbreweries) to determine the significance of the usage of regional symbols in the names, slogans, logos, labels and/or narratives. Based on these findings, we categorized breweries and regionalized the Czech territory according to the strength of the 'regional identity' strategies. Arguably, regions differ in a way their spatial symbols can be used for regional marketing purposes.

Keywords: Brewing industry; Czech Republic; marketing strategy; regional identity
GSI PECN - How voluntary is poverty alleviation resettlement in China?

Kevin Lo

Hong Kong Baptist University

China’s poverty alleviation resettlement (PAR) is one of the largest planned resettlement programme in the world. From 2001-2015, the PAR resettled over 12 million people. The government officially embraces voluntary resettlement, but what is really happening in practice? A large and representative household survey (1723 resettlers from 30 different PAR projects) and 142 qualitative interviews. Strong willingness-to-resettle: 1458 (84.6%) indicated that they resettled willingly, 147 (8.5%) were neutral, and 118 (6.8%) indicated they unwillingly resettled. Pre-resettlement income is the most important factor: The willing resettlers, on average, had a significantly higher pre-resettlement annual household income (RMB 19,776) than unwilling resettlers (RMB 14,795). This reflects the high financial cost of resettlement (RMB 64,378 on average). Not well-informed: Only 4.6% of the respondents indicated that they were well-informed; 64.9% were somewhat informed, and 30.5% felt completely uninformed. Our findings paint a less rosy picture of the PAR. Better communication is urgently needed to ensure consent is informed. A more nuanced view on volition in resettlement is necessary. Willingness-to-resettle varies from person to person. The unwilling resettlers were typically the ones who are the most marginalised and disempowered in the community. More targeted assistance and subsidies are needed.
McGovern, Rhonda
Trinity College Dublin

Babylonia is a kingdom / province in the Fertile Crescent in south-central Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq). It has a rich textual and archaeological history and is the origin of scientific and cultural advances, such as the definition of the seven-day week, the invention of zero, and many legal principles still underlying modern contract, tort, criminal, property, and family law.

This research aims to investigate climatic changes in Babylonia during the final eight centuries BCE and assess for linkages to patterns of violence and conflict, through the application of historical climatology to the wealth of data available. To test the project’s hypotheses, the project has four related aims: (1) To provide a new climatic reconstruction for Babylonia from the eighth to first centuries BCE using multi-proxy approaches to twin the region’s rich written and natural archives. (2) Establish if climatic changes are statistically associated with violence and conflict, and (3) Delineate the pathways by which climatic changes may have catalysed violence and conflict, and how Babylonian society attempted to mitigate such violence and conflict. (4) Examine how the changing historical context mediates any role for climate in violence and conflict through this long period.

Keywords: Climate; Conflict; Ancient Babylonia
From policy to paralysis. An historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland.

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Maynooth University

The reconfiguration of acute hospital services are amongst the most hotly contested decisions in health. In Ireland, the Hospital Commission Report 1934 marked the beginning of an enduring public debate on the spatial configuration of Irish hospitals. In the 85 years since, the question of the future organisation, extent and location of Irish hospitals has been repeatedly revisited. Many attempts have been made to tackle the regional and spatial challenges of providing timely and equitable hospital access to the population. All have been hotly contested. All have failed to achieve full implementation.

Here, through textual and spatial analysis of policy documents, parliamentary debates and archive material, I present an historical geography of hospital planning in Ireland and find it marked by shifting and competing interests, priorities and claims. This has resulted in uneven policy implementation across the country, including regular policy abandonment, and is further compounded by morphing regional governance structures over time.

This research adds to a growing literature which suggests hospital planning is better understood as a political rather than a technical process and points towards a need to move from the existing adversarial process of hospital planning to one that better accommodates the broadest range of perspectives.

Keywords: Health Geography; Health Service Planning
Siting is a key issue and a strategic resource for on-shore wind and field-scale solar energy, and the sector has a conundrum to deal with. On the one hand, the potential reversibility of the impacts such facilities may create (by removal) is one of their key sustainability advantages compared to fossil or nuclear energy. However, given tightening restrictions on greenfield sites, the dynamics of the future development of the wind and solar industry will likely depend in a large part on its ability to retain the licence to operate (legal, social and environmental) in current operational sites, either through life extension or repowering. With most sites subject to temporary 25 year planning consents how are such end-of-life decisions made and with what consequences? This poster provides an overview of PhD research exploring end-of-life decision making for onshore wind and solar farms in the UK. Key empirical findings are presented drawing upon policy analysis, in-depth interviews and public surveys. The findings reveal how end-of-life options are considered by developers, landowners and planners as well as the communities in which the facilities are located. The factors affecting the future development dynamics of the wind and solar sectors are presented.
EUGEO - Stepping out of the Ivory Tower for Ocean Literacy

Kopke, Kathrin; Black, Jeffrey; Dozier, Amy

UCC MaREI

While some in the scientific community have heeded the responsibility to communicate with the general public to increase scientific literacy, reaching and engaging with diverse audiences remains a challenge. Many academic institutions, research centers, and individual scientists use social network sites (SNS) like Twitter to not only promote conferences, journal publications, and scientific reports, but to disseminate resources and information that have the potential to increase the scientific literacy of diverse audiences. As more people turn to social media for news and information, SNSs like Twitter have a great potential to increase ocean literacy, so long as disseminators understand the best practices and limitations of SNS communication. This study analyzed the Twitter account of MaREI – Ireland’s Centre for Marine and Renewable Energy – coordinated by University College Cork Ireland, as a case study. Two main findings are presented in this paper. First, we present overall user retweet frequency as a function of post characteristics, highlighting features significant in influencing users’ retweet behavior. Second, we separate users into two types – INREACH and OUTREACH – and identify post characteristics that are statistically relevant in increasing the probability of engaging with an OUTREACH user. The results of this study provide novel insight into the ways in which science-based Twitter users can better use the platform as a vector for science communication and outreach.

Keywords: Ocean literacy; science communication; public engagement; Twitter
EUGEO – Resilience and adaption of muddy flooding mitigation to climate change

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Muddy floods may be defined as runoff generated from bare or partially vegetated agricultural fields carrying large quantities of soil as suspended sediment or bedload¹,²,³ that causes downslope damage to property, roads, and freshwater systems.⁴ The total annual damage cost of muddy flooding (MF) to private householders in Flanders, Belgium, has been estimated to be between €55 million and €165 million, whilst damages to public infrastructure are estimated to be similar.⁵ A pilot project in the Melsterbeek catchment in Flanders has confirmed that mitigation measures – such as conservation tillage, grass buffers strips, grassed waterways, earth dams and retention ponds - have been successful in reducing the impact of MF events and are cost-effective in three years ⁶,⁷ under current climatic conditions. However, with rainfall totals and the frequency of high-intensity rainfall events expected to increase,⁸ mitigation measures are unlikely to remain effective to manage MF under a changing climate.⁹ MF events have recently been simulated to increase in magnitude and in frequency under 1.5°C and 2°C warming, whilst an earlier and longer muddy flooding season is also projected.³ Current mitigation measures must be modified to account for the impacts of climate changes.³,⁹ This research aims to examine how existing mitigation measures can be adapted to become more resilient to future climate change.

A selection of appropriate soil erosion models will be employed to develop quantitative baseline projections of MF diagnostics (runoff, soil loss, deposition, and sediment yield) for a representative sub-catchment within the Melsterbeek catchment, whilst daily site-specific future climate change scenarios (temperature and precipitation) will be developed for the catchment using downscaling techniques based on multiple climate scenarios and driven by multiple emissions scenarios. A range of future muddy flooding scenarios will be generated by perturbing the baseline modelling with the future climate scenarios. A list of revised mitigation measures will then be developed and stress-tested under the future climate scenarios and these measures will then be ranked by their resilience to future climate change and practicability. The findings will be disseminated to not only help inform policy development and adaptation in Flanders, but also to influence MF mitigation planning elsewhere in the European loess belt.
EUGEO - Mapping feeder networks in Northern and Southern Europe using AIS data

Serry, Arnaud

Université Le Havre Normandie

The Automatic Identification System (AIS) is an automatic tracking system used as a tool to increase navigation safety and efficiency as well as vessel traffic management. Its use is mandatory for vessels over 300 register tons. So, AIS technology is also a significant source of information and data with a high potential which is exploited within the CIRMAR project which aims to set up a platform to integrate the data and for application development founded on the use of AIS signals. Contemporary, the main ports compete to serve their terrestrial hinterlands gaining market share and increasing it. They also compete in the short-sea shipping trying to attract transshipment flows and being hubs for maritime operators and to serve regional ports. Since several years, ships’ size is growing and since 2017 ships above 20,000 TEU’s started to be delivered. The reception of these ships forces the ports to make some significant investments in their infrastructures (dredging of maritime access, construction of new terminals, investments in the handling infrastructures In north western Europe, some ports managed to attract this biggest ship. They are nowadays connected to the direct lines between Asia and Europe or from America to Europe. Some other ports, mainly smaller ones are only considered as being regional ports. But receiving these ships does not guarantee to have transshipment traffic and to receive feeder services, therefore, to be a regional hub. So the aim of this paper is to analyze the feeder networks in northern and in southern Europe using AIS data. This idea is to determine the importance of the transshipment flows in the studied ports and to map the networks between ports and also maritime operators’ strategies.

Keywords: short sea shipping; big data; Geographic Information System; Automatic Identification System
ENERGISE is a large-scale project that seeks to bring greater understanding of the social and cultural influences on household energy use. ENERGISE adopts a Living Labs approach to directly observe existing energy cultures in a real-world setting and to test both household and community-level initiatives to reduce energy consumption. A comprehensive review and classification of household and community energy initiatives from 30 European countries provides the foundation for the development of two prototype ‘ENERGISE Living Labs’ designed to capture influences on individual and collective energy consumption. Data collection before, during and after the roll-out of 16 living labs to eight partner countries will be instrumental in contributing to the design and assessment of future energy consumption initiatives across Europe. The research is funded by the EU’s H2020 programme (No. 727642).

Keywords: sustainable energy; sustainable consumption; practice theory; energy cultures
EUGEO – A Comparative Analysis for the future of Offshore vs. Onshore Wind Energy in the United States using ArcGIS

Nathan V. Perrotta
National University of Ireland Galway

EUGEO – A study of the concurrence between protected natural areas and status “good” water quality in Ireland, and the locations of Annex II species

Rachel Walsh
National University of Ireland Galway

EUGEO – The global spatial pattern of malaria cases and its association with the world population

Aiste Vitkauskaite
National University of Ireland Galway

EUGEO – Exploring the Relationship between Environmental Attitudes and Income Inequality in the European Union

Dara Kerins
National University of Ireland Galway
EUGEO – The relationship between pollutants and activity in Irish waters

Eva Janssens
National University of Ireland Galway

EUGEO – Immigration in Granada and social diversity: the spatial perspective

Alberto Capote Lama
University of Granada
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