

NEWSLETTER

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RESEARCH CENTRE FOR TERRITORY TRANSPORTS AND ENVIRONMENT

<http://citta.fe.up.pt/>

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Graça M (2013) O novo espaço (público): conflito e convivência entre esferas públicas e privadas em Portugal e na Europa, *ÁBACO*, 75, 41-55.

Monteiro A, Carvalho V, Oliveira T, Sousa C (2013) Excess mortality and morbidity during July 2006 Heat Wave in Porto, Portugal, *International Journal of Biometeorology*, 57(1), 155-167.

Monteiro A, Carvalho V, Velho S, Sousa C (2013) The accuracy of heat index to explain the excess of mortality and morbidity during heat waves - a case study in a Mediterranean climate, *Bulletin of Geography. Socio-Economic Series*, 71-84.

Monteiro A, Carvalho C, Góis J, Sousa C (2013) Use of Cold Spell indices to quantify excess chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) morbidity during winter (November to March 2000-2007): case study in Porto, *International Journal of Biometeorology*, 57, 857-870.

Oliveira V (2013) The study of urban form: reflections on national reviews, *Urban Morphology*, 17(2), 21-28.

Oliveira V, Monteiro C (2013) What is Urban Morphology made of?, *Urban Morphology*, 17(2), 118-20.

Sousa F, Conceição P (2013) Análise dos contributos das SRU para a reabilitação habitacional e o arrendamento: Um estudo de caso e algumas propostas metodológicas, *Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais*, 32(1), 25-34.

Sousa S, Pinho P (2013) Planning for shrinkage: Paradox or paradigm, *European Planning Studies*, (doi: 10.1080/09654313.2013.820082).

PROPOSALS/RECENT CONTRACTS

Life-Cycle Assessment System for Pavement Management

MOVE/C4/SUB/2011-294/SI2.625804
European Project LIV

Pavement energy harvesting system to convert vehicles kinetic energy into electricity

Prospective study on the market of urban rehabilitation and good practice guide (FEUP / AICCOPN)

EDITORIAL

Dear Reader,
Welcome to the 14th issue of our newsletter. At the time of writing, most research centres in Portugal are currently engaged in the laborious preparation of their applications to the much awaited evaluation process, undertaken by the FCT. The deadline for the online submission of the applications was announced for December. As we know, this evaluation process comes with two years of delay, at least. This delay have already penalised those centres that are not yet part of the national research system or that, in the meantime, have introduced significant changes in their functioning and composition.

Nevertheless, the new evaluation regulations include some positive aspects that should be emphasised and, indeed, seem to respond to some of our concerns expressed in earlier editorials of this newsletter (eg. n° 11). I'm referring, for instance, to the need to adequately consider the pluri or interdisciplinary nature of the research carried out in some centres, such as ours. In fact, the new regulations enable, for the first time, the inclusion of these centres in two or more of the main scientific areas in which FCT is organized and organizes its different evaluation panels. Accordingly, these centres will be evaluated by different panels that, in turn, are expected to conveniently articulate between each other, before reaching a final decision on the merits of a particular centre.

Another positive aspect of the new evaluation regulations is the pre-announcement of the financial packages the centres will be entitled, according to the very nature of their research, its size measured by the number of their senior researchers and, of course, its final classification.

However, not all aspects of this evaluation exercise seem positive at a first glance. One striking aspect is the two-year gap between the 2008-2012 period to characterise the centres' past research record, and the 2015-2020 period to elaborate on the centres' future development plans. It is true that the size, range and complexity of this evaluation exercise covering virtually all Portuguese research centres in all scientific areas deserves and justifies a significant period of time to be undertaken. However, the two-year void in between the above mentioned periods is a too long interval of time to be ignored, particularly in such a fast evolving field as scientific research.

In any case, the introduction of the requirement to prepare the centres' strategic programmes is surely positive, encouraging a prospective and a strategic view of the research centres into their own futures. However, the evaluation exercise cannot overestimate these programmes in detriment of the centres' past achievements. Grand and ambitious discourses on future research projects and initiatives, coherent, pertinent and well written they may be, may well simply express a sort of *wishful thinking* that cannot overshadow the research performance patiently achieved by a given centre over the past years, duly documented and open to an objective scrutiny by an independent panel of experts.

One thing is true. These FCT regulations to evaluate the Portuguese research centres have already produced profound changes in the nation's research system with an unprecedented wave of internal adjustments and resizings, as well as merges between and splits within centres. In some cases these last minute restructurings raise justifiable doubts about their real motives and overall effectiveness. In the case of our centre - CITTA.up.uc - classified as a new research centre for these FCT evaluation purposes, it is perhaps important to recall that the current configuration of the centre resulted from the successful merging of two complementary research groups (based on the universities of Oporto and of Coimbra) well before the first announcement of this FCT evaluation process took place.

I do hope that this demanding and time consuming evaluation exercise of the Portuguese research centres will produce a satisfactory overall picture of the country's research system and a set of fair and consistent individual results, which will surely constitute a great stimulus to all hard working, dedicated and creative researchers in further pursuing their own and shared projects with enthusiasm and competence.

Paulo Pinho

COMMUNICATIONS IN CONGRESSES

Afonso J, Brito M, Graça M (2013) Processos participativos em planeamento urbano e habitacional: o Programa Local de Habitação (PLH) e os Bairros/Zonas de Intervenção Prioritária (BIP/ZIP), *Livro de Atas do 2.º Congresso Internacional da Habitação no Espaço Lusófono*, Lisboa, 102-103.

Oliveira C, Breda Vázquez I (2013) Urban creativity, attractiveness factors and the 'reinvention' of Porto city-centre, *Association for Urban Creativity: 2nd Annual Conference*, 31 May - 1 June, London.

Oliveira V (2013) O Ensino da Morfologia Urbana: definição de um Programa, *3rd Congress of the Portuguese Network of Urban Morphology*, 27-28 June, Coimbra.

Oliveira V (2013) Evaluating the Porto plan - assessing the application of the urban tissue concept, *20th International Seminar on Urban Form*, 17-20 July, Brisbane.

Oliveira V, Marat-Mendes T, Viana D (2013) Teaching urban morphology', *20th International Seminar on Urban Form*, 17-20 July, Brisbane.

Pinho P (2013) Cidades de Baixo Carbono, *IV Simpósio de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia Urbana*, 6-8 November, Rio de Janeiro.

Pinho P (2013) Schools of Spatial Planning, *X Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners*, 19-21 September, Cascais.

Reis J, Silva E, Pinho P (2013) Spatial metrics for growth and shrinkage: the case of Portuguese medium-sized cities, *Planning for Resilient Cities and Regions*, Joint AESOP /ACSP Congress, 15-19 July, Dublin.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS ORGANIZATION

OUR COMMON FUTURE IN URBAN MORPHOLOGY

ISUF

OUR COMMON FUTURE IN URBAN MORPHOLOGY
ISUF
3-6 JULY 2014
FEUP, PORTO



Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal 3-6 July

21st International Seminar on Urban Form - Our Common Future in Urban Morphology, 3-6 July 2014, FEUP, Porto.

RESEARCH UNIT 2

Recent research in 'Urban Planning and Housing' unit has been centering on the study of urban and metropolitan policies, governance and complex socio-spatial contexts. We now present some research focus and its main features.

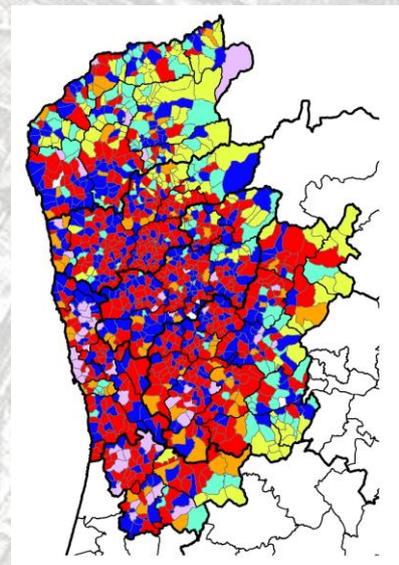
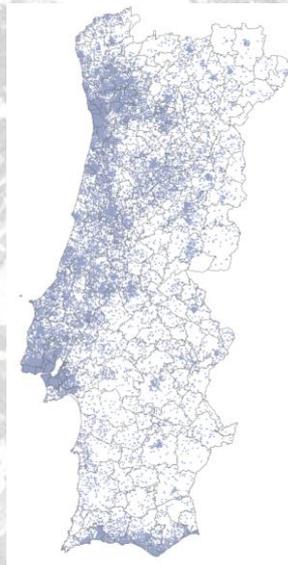
Special attention has been given to the issues of metropolitan governance, territorial policies and institutional innovation. This is and will remain an important topic of study in this research unit. The research developed until now includes an analysis of the state-of-the-art of metropolitan governance and of the major trends in this domain. Many arrangements are hardly efficient or effective, either from competitiveness or from cohesion perspectives. In the case of Portugal, despite successive legislative procedures, metropolitan reform produced modest results, at best. In the next phase, research will explore the main advantages and drawbacks of diverse governance models and will address how different models of metropolitan-scale territorial policies perform in terms of efficiency, efficacy and democracy.

The importance of complex socio-spatial contexts is also present in other research topic and project related with the spatial patterns of creativity. Special attention has been given to diversity as a major feature regarding the relationship between creativity and territory. While some creative industries have a characteristically urban profile, others prefer peripheral locations. Especially in Southern Europe, creativity often emerges in 'old' industries (textiles, shoes, furniture) located in 'semi-rural' landscapes. As creative professionals also pursue diverse residential preferences, urban creativity often generates a complex pattern of functional connections between nodal settlements that frequently encompass large urban areas. Several inter-dependent 'dilemmas' emerge in this respect, between centrally located and scattered companies, between short and distant commute journeys, between new and old industries. The research project addresses these dilemmas by focusing on the complex spatial patterns associated with the location choices of both creative companies and their workers. We aim to conclude about the need to inform territorial policies that smartly combine diversity and specificity.

Special attention has also been given to topics ranging from urban regeneration and participatory knowledge to housing policy and local housing programmes, namely through PhD projects.

Finally, it is relevant to inform that the unit has established different partnerships for the dissemination of the knowledge generated, particularly in topics associated with housing programs, urban regeneration and assessment of spatial plans.

Isabel Breda Vázquez



Prospective study on the market of urban rehabilitation and good practice guide (vacant dwellings, 2011; potential demand for dwellings versus higher surplus of dwellings, 2011)