This second issue of our newsletter will focus on the activities of the Urban Planning and Housing research unit of CITTA, headed by our colleague Isabel Vazquez. It is quite evident from the summary of activities carried out so far that this research group is opening up some very interesting and challenging research avenues, particularly in the interface between spatial and social planning. The outputs in terms of publications in international journals are steadily emerging reflecting the quality of the research work undertaken. In addition new projects are due to start shortly financed by the our National Research Foundation (FCT).

The pluriannual evaluation of our research centre is expected to take place in November, after being postponed a couple of times. These evaluations, carried out by independent researchers hired by the FCT, are very important for all research centres. As we know, the financing conditions for the next programming period (3 to 4 years) are attached to the classifications obtained. Although it is not yet clear what will be the overall FCT policy in what concerns the financial support of the centres, there are some positive and negative signs in the air. The strategy to privilege the larger centres may well be justifiable in certain research areas. Indeed, in some areas, the achievement of critical mass is essential. In other cases, the vast amounts of investment in technical equipment and in highly specialized laboratories, recommend the concentration of resources. After all, research is a truly international activity, putting together in competing arenas research centres worldwide. However, there are some research areas, and Planning is certainly one of these areas, in which the best environments to carry out research are not necessarily large laboratory facilities, with hundreds of researchers. To my knowledge, in the European context, and also to a significant extent in the US, the most influential planning researchers and writers of the last twenty or thirty years, have been based in very small, and yet highly productive and dynamic, research centres. In these cases networking and collaborative research experiences are particularly vital.

Finally, a word of concern about the much needed financial stability of our centres. In the previous cycle, most of our research centres invested in their own academic staff. And the first step was to obtain a PhD degree and hire young researchers with MScs. The next cycle will be fundamentally different. Most of our permanent staff is getting older and the then young researchers are finalizing their PhDs. This new generation of PhD researchers, not necessarily engaged in academic carriers, requires adequate and stable working conditions. Some are quite creative and productive and it would be a pity if they would end up in jobs elsewhere in which their research capacities would not be fully explored. I think our research centres should continue to offer good working conditions for this new generation of researchers and that is why in our competing environments, baseline funding, providing a minimum financial stability, is so crucial.

Paulo Pinho
The research unit "Urban Planning and Housing" has been focusing on the study of urban policies and new forms of governance, as well as on the analysis and development of policy and plan evaluation methodologies.

These two general objectives have been achieved through various types of projects, with themes covering several concerns: the issue of urban and territorial policy coordination at “micro” (intra-urban) and “meso” (metropolitan and regional) scales; the experiences of partnerships in national urban regeneration policies, the urban deprivation issue and urban regeneration policies; the importance of urban policy evaluation with the purposes of innovation and collective learning; the relevance of the "just city" and of social criteria in policies and plans; and the role of the planner in a context of new information and communication infrastructure development.

Some of these projects correspond to PhD research; others are specific FEUP projects or projects timely submitted to FCT funding; still others correspond to concerns of institutional cooperation with local agents, or to integration in international partnerships. Various types of networking have therefore been a concern for the unit. It is also worth to mention that some of the unit’s researchers are members of international research associations, such as EURA (European Urban Research Association), ENHR (European Network for Housing Research) and INURA (International Network of Urban Research).

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It is in the domain of participation in international partnerships that, for example, some of this unit’s researchers have been involved in the project “International Universities as Developers" headed by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (Massachusetts, USA) and by the Great Cities Institute of the University of Illinois (Chicago, USA). The contribute of these researchers has been an analysis of the recent relocation process of the University of Porto, that will be published under the title "The University of Oporto and Urban Change: an ambiguous relationship" [in Wiewel; W. and Perry, D. C. (Eds) (2008), Global Universities and Urban Development: Case Studies and Analysis, M. E. Sharpe, New York, ch. 10, (forthcoming)].

Another example, more recent and representative of FCT-financed research, is the project that evaluates urban regeneration policy initiatives in the city of Porto. Founded on the fragmentation context that characterises current urban policies - not only in Portugal - this project has been developing and testing a very specific methodological tool, centred on governance capacities (institutional collaboration) and on the role of evaluation for learning.

Finally, it is important to refer how the themes of other research projects (such as “Urban policies and inter-municipal coordination”, “Integrating ICT’s and planning: the role of the planner’s culture”, “Social Justice as a Guide to Planning Practice: criteria for plan evaluation" and “Urban disadvantage and Inclusive urban regeneration policies”) are particularly consistent with some of the main challenges that guide urban research at the present time. These are challenges, as well, for this small research group, currently including eight researchers, two of them holding a PhD degree.

Isabel Breda-Vázquez