

DESIGNING SECURE PUBLIC SPACE FROM TERROR THREAT : ROLE OF PHYSICAL DESIGN FROM USERS' PERSPECTIVE

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Terrorism have been widely spread as common threat in many large and important cities around the globe. As terror attacks evolve to reach softer target to maximize the effect, the need for more secure public spaces opens the debate among planners and urban designers. The role of physical design to promote safety and security for more complex threat has been questioned intensively. The problem of balancing the need to secure public spaces while at the same time maintaining the accesability of spaces cannot scale perfectly to accommodate both demands. In many western countries where public spaces represent symbol of democracy in using spaces and unique characteristic of urban fabric, this debate has been continuously walking around the clock. In contrast to the west, the debate over this situation is not commonly discussing in Southeast Asia especially in Indonesia where terrorist attack several times hit its capital cities. There is wide gap of knowledge in non-western countries regarding physical approach to secured-public spaces and the perception of people towards this issue. Moreover information of public tendency regarding the feeling of security to security design is not addressed adequately. This study tries to analyze the role of physical design in contributing to feeling of security and safety from users' perspective. In order to find deep information from public, qualitative analysis is utilized by interviewing ten respondents working around past terrorist target in Jakarta's central business district. The results reveal that organizational approach and technological surveillance are more important strategies to face terror threat. These findings then head discussion about the role of physical design towards feeling of security in public spaces and elicit important points to enrich theory of defense urban planning and design in a time of terror.

ENVIRONMENT INTO PLANNING – ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFICIENCIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Concerns about the natural environment have always been essential building blocks of what is called today spatial planning in Europe. In effect, environmental aspects have been important drivers of the very formation of modern urban and spatial planning. Its importance was reinforced by the Fifth Environmental Action Programme of the European Union that laid down the bottom lines of environmental policy integration, consideration of environmental costs and benefits, monitoring of environmental effects, co-operation with environmental authorities and public availability of environmental information.

Environmental policy of the Central and Eastern European countries has largely been impacted by the environmental policy of the European Union, which itself is a blend of various policies, practices and even philosophies of the Western-European countries. The transformation of these countries into market economies in the early 1990s gave an overdue start for policy formation, institutionalization and awareness raising for environmental aspects. The EU has been an urging factor in this development, through its legislation and even more due to the funding schemes that channel EU environmental norms in the form of provisions. Amidst rushed marketization, privatisation, development of national economies and facing crises of old industries, CEE countries did not build up their own norms and forms of environmental protection and policy integration; the methods supported by the EU were adopted, often resulting in incoherent systems with overlapping layers of conflicting approaches and hollow practices that only simulate environmental concern.

This paper will get into details about the position of the natural environment within spatial planning in CEE countries, making comparisons between the underlying value-sets of (some) Western and Central and Eastern

European planning systems. These value sets are approached from the field of (environmental) ethics, which is applied to distinguish between different types of motivations that drive 'environment-conscious' spatial planning practices. Identifying these hidden motivations is expected to contribute to the understanding of the flux that characterises the involvement of environment approaches in spatial planning in CEE countries.

Innovation, Agglomeration, Evolution

THE DYNAMICS BETWEEN LOCALIZED INDUSTRY AND THE EVOLVING INNOVATION SYSTEM: CASE OPTOELECTRONICS IN TAMPERE, FINLAND

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Cooke and Schienstock (2000: 273) has pointed out, that the wider innovation system forms a context in which different industrial networks connect to the system in different ways. Here, the systems of innovation literature provides useful insights for those structural and institutional factors that frame innovation processes (Edquist 1997; Edquist & Johnson 1997: 46; Edquist 2005 rep. 2011: 182, 188). However, the innovation systems are not fixed, they change in time (Edquist 1997; Doloreux, D., & S. Parto 2005) moulding the framework conditions continuously.

This study focuses on evolving framework conditions, structure and institutions, and their affect on networking in the localized, university based technology agglomeration. The main research question is: "How does the evolving innovation system affect on networking of localized industry?" As to exam the specific network dynamics, the study draws upon the social network analysis (Granovetter 1985; Burt 1992, 2005; Uzzi 1997; Grabher 2006). Consequently, three sub-questions are formulated : a) Which are the enabling and constraining factors determined by the innovation system in different points of time?, b) Does the case reveal any boundary spanning acts related to constraining situations?, and c) Are there particular exchange relations explaining networking?

The data is driven from the empirical case of the university based technology agglomeration, the optoelectronics in Tampere Finland. The empirical data includes interviews (25), documents and registry data covering timespan from the late 1970s until the late 2000s.

Urban and Regional Theory, Methodology and Data

THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING REGULATIONS OF THE REGIONAL POLICY AND ACTUAL MAINSTREAMS OF REGIONAL STUDIES FOR THE OFFICIAL REGIONAL SITUATION ANALYSES IN HUNGARY

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The aim of this paper is to analyse the effects of changing regulations of Hungarian regional policy and the effects of new elements, actual mainstreams of regional studies for the Hungarian official territorial situation analyses. In Hungary in the new period of EU cohesion policy the country and the counties (NUTS3 regions) are the most important roles. The new development documents were prepared for this areas, but there are new Hungarian regulations for the preparing, and these have different effects for the situation analyses. On the other hand in recent years new approaches and new notions are in the regional studies (territorial competitiveness, territorial cohesion, territorial capital etc.), which may affect to the regional policy, in Hungary also. In this paper we analyse the situation analyses of the Hungarian regional development documents, in particular the analysis of the regional development and the spatial structure, and we compare the previous and actual development papers. Our results show different applications of the guidelines of the regulations, and show a kind of "federalism". On the other hand the adaptations of new results of regional studies are weak in these papers.