

Complexity on the built environment: sustainability as an emergent property and planning limitations on the adaptive model. Case studies: special purpose master plans as an effective instrument for the turn of century challenges.

Summary

The aim is to develop upon Complexity Theory as applicable to the Built Environment, relating to the theoretical framework of Complex Adaptive Systems - with Man as a change agent: Planning as a tool for Governance of the process and Sustainability as a strategic framework matrix. It also aims to test, from the scale of the municipality to the global scale, an invariable dimension and to detect, at least, one phase change.

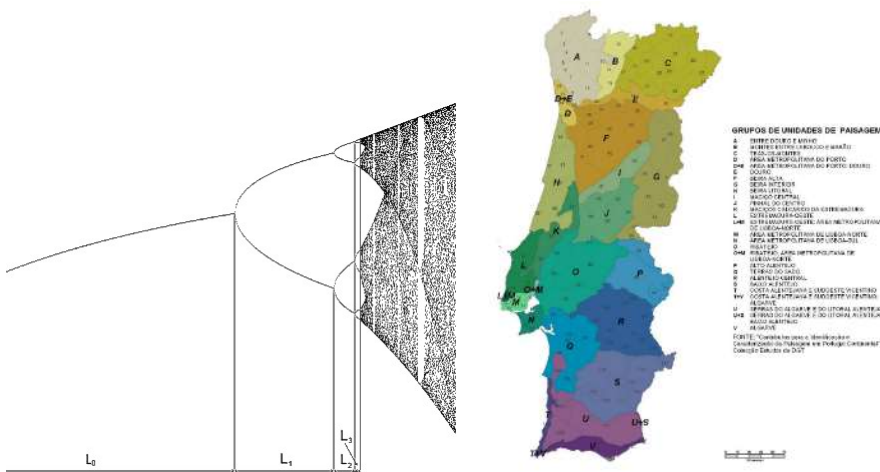
It aims to assess the Land Policy in Portugal, in a perspective towards the turn of the next century. Centered on the sustainability of riverbanks and coastal areas, under the perspective of intervention models using property rights, urban design and special purpose master plans as catalytic elements for the process. With a structure of three published articles, it will cover the analytical model / theoretical object, the development of hypothesis and a methodological approach with data analysis.

Keywords

Urban scale, urban dimensions, urban-rural divide, agglomeration effects, marginal effects, distribution effects, capital formation, capital surplus, accumulation dimensions.



The Whistler – a monumental cork tree, more than 200 years-old, named 2018 European Tree of the Year.



Feigenbaum constants on a phase diagram (left); and Categorized units of Continental Portugal's Landscape (right).



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