

## **Présentation des chapitres - Anglais**

### **ABSTRACTS CHAPTERS**

#### **Chapter 1. Introduction: shifting resources, multifaceted well-being**

**By Jean-Christophe Dissart and Natacha Seigneuret**

This chapter makes some introductory comments on the book. Focusing on the main terms of the book title, it positions the book within the literature by defining the concept of territory and by explaining the shifts that have occurred in the perception of what local resources are and what the goals of development should be. Basically, as there has been a shift from a commodity-based to a service-based economy, and as growth has been challenged as the ultimate goal of development, the notion of what constitutes a resource is not fixed over time and depends upon local stakeholder action, while well-being and quality of life have replaced growth as multidimensional concepts to promote and strive for. The chapters included in this book explore these changes and shed light on examples of such changes. This introduction also presents the structure of the book and provides extended abstracts for each chapter. The concluding section takes a step back to outline the key contributions and general findings of this collective work.

### **PART I**

#### **Chapter 2. Territorial resources, proximity economics and new urban dynamics: the case of the city of Grenoble**

**By Bernard Pecqueur and Kirsten Koop**

Pecqueur and Koop conduct a critical review of the concept of a territorial resource and its application to the city of Grenoble, France. As the authors explain, the use of the term “resource” in relation to territory not only refers to material resources but also includes immaterial ones (e.g. know-how). They further explain that territorial resources may exist in the actual or potential state and be either generic or specific. The authors discuss the process of revealing and constructing territory-specific resources. They apply it to Grenoble, a medium-sized European city that is clearly part of globalisation as it has developed a strategy of resource specification in the field of technologies (e.g. nano-technologies). Overall, a territory should be seen as the result of a particular form of coordination between various (territorial) actors, whereby specific resources and assets are created out of latent (i.e. not yet revealed) resources. Far from being a static network of actors, territorial coordination is actually a discriminating process that takes place over time, thus providing a method to reconstruct the development paths of territories around the world. Likewise, the case of Grenoble is indicative of the situation of many medium-sized cities in the world economy that are situated below the metropolis in the urban hierarchy and whose position and prosperity are constantly being questioned.

#### **Chapter 3. Reconsidering the ground: new opportunities for shrinking cities: lessons from the cases of Dessau and Halle**

**By Charline Sowa**

Sowa posits that, since the 2000s, research on urban shrinkage has tended to focus on defining the concept, understanding the process and analysing the economic, political and urban strategies that address the situation. Her chapter presents the issue of the urban fabric in the early 21st century by exploring urban remodelling practices in particular and focusing on the ground as a territorial resource. She hypothesises that neglected urban spaces offer fresh perspectives to restructure the city, a reassessment of open spaces in the urban setting and a definition of new ecosystems to improve the urban environment for the remaining population. To test her hypothesis, Sowa analyses two urban projects in Germany – in Halle and Dessau – and a combination of data including urban planning documents and development plans, aerial views of the cities before and after their transformation, photographs and interviews with actors. Two major results are found: on the one

hand, abandoned areas should be seen no longer as land reserves but as a territorial resource with a high social and ecological value; on the other hand, we need to think about urban space in its entirety and return to a ground project. In this way, an updated view of the city emerges, as inscribed in multiple urban cycles, having to adapt to the dynamics of both shrinkage and growth, each of which has advantages, potentials, constraints and threats.

#### **Chapter 4. Mining the past? Alternative forms of heritagisation and local resources in mountain territories (France, 18th–21st centuries)**

**By Karine Basset, Caroline Darroux and Pierre Judet**

This chapter addresses the issue of heritagisation and enhancing resources from the past by focusing on the case of mountain areas. As historians, Basset, Darroux and Judet take account of the dual nature of a territorial resource, that is, as both a symbolic entity and an objectifiable (tangible or intangible) entity that may generate economic value. Drawing on a diverse array of data (oral and written archives, historical monographs, press articles, institutional documents, scholarly speeches etc.), the analysis shows the narratives, the events and the context that enable a reconstitution of the historical trajectory of heritagisation for the two cases at hand: industrial activity (steel cutting) in an urbanised alpine valley (the Arve Valley), and the archaeological and landscape history (Gallic vestiges) of a depopulated rural area in Burgundy (Bibracte/Mount Beuvray). In particular, the authors find a case of “permanent heritagisation” in the Arve Valley, whereas in the case of Bibracte/Mount Beuvray, the question of heritagisation is more open, with tensions surrounding the issue of defining and exploiting the heritage value of the place, drawing an alternative path to considering the local resource as exogenous or a source of enrichment. By using methods based on history and anthropology, the chapter reconstitutes historical paths of heritagisation for the two cases, each of which has its own specificity, to challenge the classical analysis of enhancing the past and, thereby, to call into question the economy of enrichment.

#### **Chapter 5. Are outstanding cultural heritage sites useful territorial resources for community development?**

**By Jean-François Ruault and Magali Talandier**

The key issue addressed in this chapter is the capacity of outstanding heritage sites to serve as a local resource and to drive a territorial development dynamic. Indeed, territories that have remarkable heritage sites are both highly specific (due to the presence of that attraction) and subject to significant regulatory frameworks, including the mandatory protection of their sites. Ruault and Talandier use a mixed methodology approach: quantitative (socio-economic, fiscal and environmental variables to create typologies and evaluate site impacts) for all the sites, and qualitative (survey of local managers and field research) for targeted study sites. The results show that heritage sites can boost the local economy. However, this is not always the case: their positive impact on local jobs, attractiveness and income differs according to the local context. Indeed, a remarkable heritage site entails multiple development constraints but also has huge potential for leveraging cooperation and greater profits usable for site protection. Thus, the findings question the concept of a territorial resource: its mere presence does not ensure local development, and it is necessary to rethink its role as part of a more dynamic model to extend it to the medium to long term so as to accommodate successive interactions between the asset and development. Ultimately, the aim is to turn the territory into a resource for heritage sites and vice versa by striking a balance that benefits both.

#### **Chapter 6. Implementation of tourism diversification in ski resorts in the French Alps: a history of territorializing tourism**

**By Emmanuelle George and Coralie Achin**

Focusing on the case of the French Alps and its ski resorts, this chapter presents how a local resource – snow – has been at the centre of diversification processes over the years. Using the notion of a local resource developed in the 2000s in the field of territorial economics, George and Achin show

how the diversification processes succeeded in valorising snow and snow-related resources. Winter sports first exploited the local snow resource before it was necessary to respond to clientele's new expectations by widening the range of local resources used. Over time, the environmental and landscape heritage, as well as the cultural (whether agricultural or industrial) heritage linked to the history of the area, have become the local resources to develop. This notion of a local tourism resource has clearly changed over the past few decades and raises corollary questions: at what scale should this diversification be developed, and who should the actors be? Answers to these questions are provided by focusing on the situation of the French Alps and the array of public policies of the Valley Areas (*Espaces Valléens*) conventions. The authors highlight how the diversification processes have unfolded, raising questions about the type of activities promoted and the area(s) concerned in a renewed local context and, finally, the leaders of this new tourism.

### **Chapter 7. Territorial energy transition strategies: new models for cooperation between actors and resource management?**

**By Gilles Novarina and Natacha Seigneuret**

Since the beginning of the 2000s, in several European cities, territorial planning strategies have included climate change adaptation objectives to bring about an economic, social and ecological transition. Focusing on energy as a local resource, Novarina and Seigneuret examine the new local strategies of energy transition and the modes of governance that underpin them. The initial comparative analysis of 20 European cities leads them to focus on three cases: Bristol (England), Freiburg im Breisgau (Germany) and Grenoble (France). The in-depth study, based on document analysis and *in situ* investigations, enables them to understand the drivers of urban ecosystems that foster the emergence of social and technological innovations in order to manage energy at the local level. In particular, the analysis shows a process of cooperation aimed at reducing technological uncertainty and increasing the stakeholders' innovation skills, but with local specificities: an integrated and inclusive strategy in Freiburg; an objective-based, pragmatic approach in Bristol; and an incremental strategy, based on demonstration projects, in Grenoble. Overall, the analysis shows that the differences between territorial energy strategies do not stem primarily from a differentiated endowment of resources but rather from the diversity of actors, their degree of mobilisation and the extent to which they share the same vision of the qualities of the territory they inhabit and the potential to transform it.

## PART II

### **Chapter 8. Beyond monetary well-being: can sociabilities offset the effects of low income? A case study in the Grenoble metropolitan area**

**By Anne Le Roy and Fiona Ottaviani**

Le Roy and Ottaviani report on a collaborative project involving professionals and academics to generate local, sustainable and alternative indicators of well-being: the IBEST project. The purpose is to reveal the complexity of the various connections between monetary resources and sociabilities. Even though social relations are a central topic of Grenoble's urban policies and are considered essential to the well-being of the city's inhabitants, they have never before been quantified. To assess the different sociabilities and the role they play in well-being, the IBEST project is based on several principles, including an approach founded on Sen's capabilities. The main data collection instrument is a questionnaire comprising 86 questions. Several variables related to people's actions, aspirations and appreciation of their situation are used to assess relational and institutional sociabilities. The authors show that while monetary wealth does not necessarily go hand in hand with a dense social network and personal satisfaction, it does influence the existence of relationships based on trust and the possibility to reach for help. Therefore, the analysis of social bonds cautions against a simplistic approach to sociabilities and the relationships between monetary and non-monetary resources. The analysis also shows the complexity of the relations between variables

included in the notion of well-being, which limits the identification of clear cause-and-effect relationships between interpersonal and institutional sociability.

### **Chapter 9. Accessibility of urban public space: considering the diversity of ordinary pedestrian practices**

**By Rachel Thomas**

Thomas argues that, over the past 30 years in France, access to urban public space has become a major challenge for city planning and for improving city-dwellers' quality of life. However, the current approach continues to promote a technical approach to accessibility by providing isolated technical devices for disabled individuals. The chapter presents the background and a review of assistive devices to conceptualise those urban public places that have been adapted. Developed from the field of architectural and urban ambience research, which promotes a sensitive approach to the built environment, the critical perspective in this chapter adopts the opposite stance by defending two ideas: first, pedestrian access to the city is the result of a practical and perceptual process of taking root that is constructed during the walk; and secondly, urban accessibility should be conceptualised in terms of the help provided by the city's environment. Drawing on ethnomethodology, urban sociology and *in situ* examples, the chapter introduces the idea of "sensory configuration": visual, bright, sound, tactile and thermal resources afforded by the environment. In so doing, the study casts doubt on the normalisation of design rules and points to a matrix for reading space perceived in motion; it also highlights the practical dimension of situated perception, which goes beyond the mere notion of urban mobility and shapes people's relationships with others.

### **Chapter 10. The British "Healthy New Towns" initiative: a step towards reuniting planning and health?**

**By Stéphane Sadoux and Cecilia Di Marco**

This chapter focuses on the link between quality of life, as seen through the lenses of public health, and urban planning. In Great Britain, the National Health Service has drawn attention to the impacts of urban and housing design on lifestyles and health, pointing out the promotion of health and well-being through "place-shaping". This context has led Britain to take several actions regarding the environmental determinants of health. Drawing on a cross-disciplinary literature review (mainly planning, architecture and social policy), Sadoux and Di Marco reflect on the return of health to public policy. This chapter also makes use of major government publications to show some of the ways in which health-promotion objectives have been translated into urban policy (the Healthy Towns Programme, 2008; the Healthy New Towns Programme, 2015). The aims and the process underpinning these initiatives are summarised, and a case study of one of the pilot projects (Barton in Oxford) is provided. Although this programme is too recent to be evaluated, Sadoux and Di Marco argue that, regardless of the outcome of the ongoing projects, there is a reuniting of health and planning. They point to the current focus on building strong links at the local level to facilitate the pursuit of these actions once the programmes end. As the selected pilot projects are, if not all, mostly new settlements, the difficulty of retrofitting existing urban areas is also underlined.

### **Chapter 11. A framework for describing and analysing life course trajectories: taking a step towards studying residential migration factors**

**By Marlène Villanova-Oliver, David Noël, Jérôme Gensel and Pierre Le Quéau**

The objective of this chapter is to contribute to a finer knowledge of the reasons why households make residential choices whose sequence generates a residential trajectory. Via a study of residential trajectories, it aims to make sense of urban migration processes and to understand the underlying reasons that cause people to move, at what time in their life and to what places: family- and job-related reasons, as well as factors related to leisure or other aspects of people's lives. Describing and understanding migrations is a major tool for urban planning to make more informed decisions regarding housing supply, among others. This multidisciplinary research makes a contribution in terms of methods and tools to observe urban and/or peri-urban migration and to understand

metropolitan dynamics. The preliminary findings show that this generic approach may be used to model multidimensional life course trajectories since individuals are observed from several perspectives: spatial, temporal and thematic. The other major feature of this approach is its integration of the capacity to explain the reasons behind a given choice. Villanova-Oliver, Noël, Gensel and Le Quéau also argue that this framework, which is rooted in the semantic web, is well equipped from the perspectives of methodology and software, which guarantees its relatively easy implementation. Finally, the authors discuss data collection issues in order to feed data to the model and as a precondition to analyse life course trajectories.

## **Chapter 12. Natural amenities and social justice**

**By Jean-Christophe Dissart, David W. Marcouiller and Yves Schaeffer**

Dissart, Marcouiller and Schaeffer define natural amenities as place-based natural attributes that provide local benefits to people or firms. As such, these natural amenities have often been central to quality of life debates over the past few decades. As access to amenities and, thus, to an enhanced quality of life may be unequal among socio-economic groups and across space, this chapter addresses the question of the extent to which natural amenities and social justice are related. First, a theoretical connection is made between the two concepts. Most of the chapter, though, empirically addresses the amenity–justice relation by focusing on two different cases: rural lakefront property in the Lake States (USA), and amenity-driven migration in the metropolitan areas of Marseille and Grenoble (France). In the US case, qualitative experience-based and interview methods triangulated with parcel-level tax information show that the presence of water furthers inequality between long-time residents and relative newcomers. In the French case, a statistical analysis of individual migration data is used in combination with the amenity preferences of household types to demonstrate the heterogeneity of preferences between social groups for different amenities. Therefore, in the US and French cases, natural amenities are associated with economic inequalities, environmental gentrification and socio-spatial segregation processes, that is, social justice issues. These results suggest the need for greater consideration of the connection between amenity and justice in urban and regional plans.

## **Chapter 13. Conclusion: renewal of methods and multi-disciplinary curiosity**

**By Natacha Seigneuret and Jean-Christophe Dissart**

This book emphasises the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to understand the links between territorial actors, territorial resources and well-being. In Part I, the researchers observe that territorial resources, whatever their nature, force the actors to work towards new standards and to develop an endogenous collective intelligence that takes into account exogenous changes to their territories. The chapters in Part II focus on the relational resources that develop on the territories and contribute to people's well-being. Beyond the plurality of theoretical positions, all the researchers note that, while social relationships are essential to people's well-being, their complexities require that analytical frameworks be renewed with interdisciplinary approaches. Based on a wide array of research topics, this book makes it possible to capitalise on the knowledge that has been built up regarding territories and to disseminate it to various audiences and actors in the territory. In this way, the book helps to strengthen the links between actors and researchers and to facilitate the interface between research and current societal issues.