



CHILD IN THE CITY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
HOW TO MAKE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS
MAINSTREAM IN LOCAL POLICY PLANNING?
19&20 May 2022, Cascais, Portugal

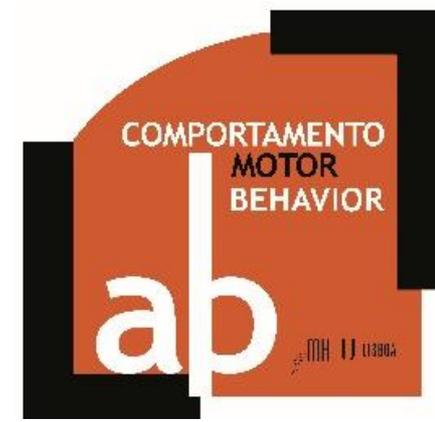


Session G

The implementation of children's rights in urban planning, development and design

Children's right to the City: how space becomes place

Frederico Lopes



Challenges in the Real City



Post-COVID 19

Increased and overwhelming urbanization

Pollution in residential and school areas

Climate change

Traffic

Mobility and travel modes

Reconnection to nature

Safety

Technology and digital devices

Physical inactivity, obesity and sedentary behaviour

Physical and mental health

Design and use of public space

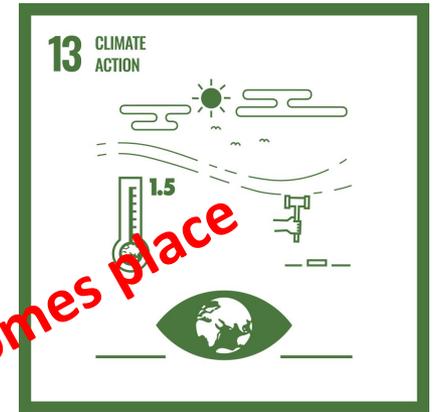
Play, leisure, education

...

How to implement children's rights in urban planning, development and design?

How can children become active builders of the city?

A framework for change... the real city becomes an ideal city



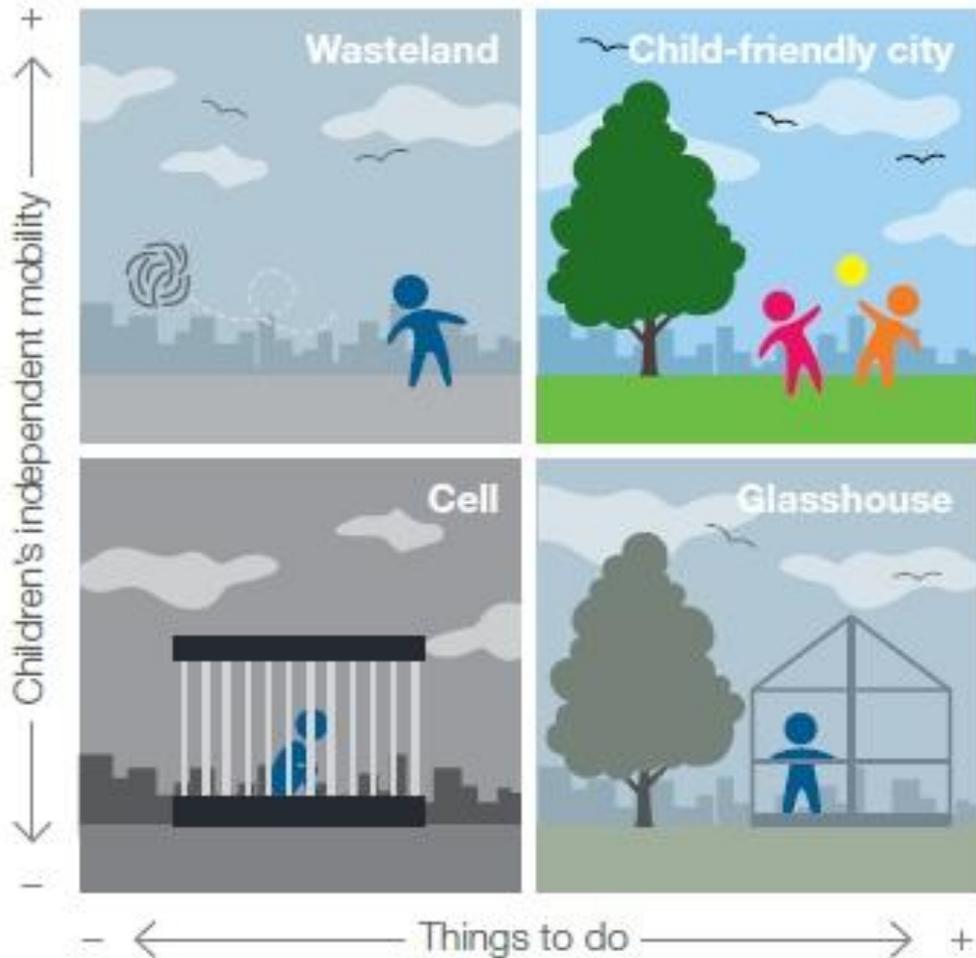
In an ideal city for children space becomes place



Movement and play(ing) as a starting point for spaces to become places...

One of the measures of the child's well being relates to the quality and safety of children's specific environments including the opportunity for safe, unsupervised play.

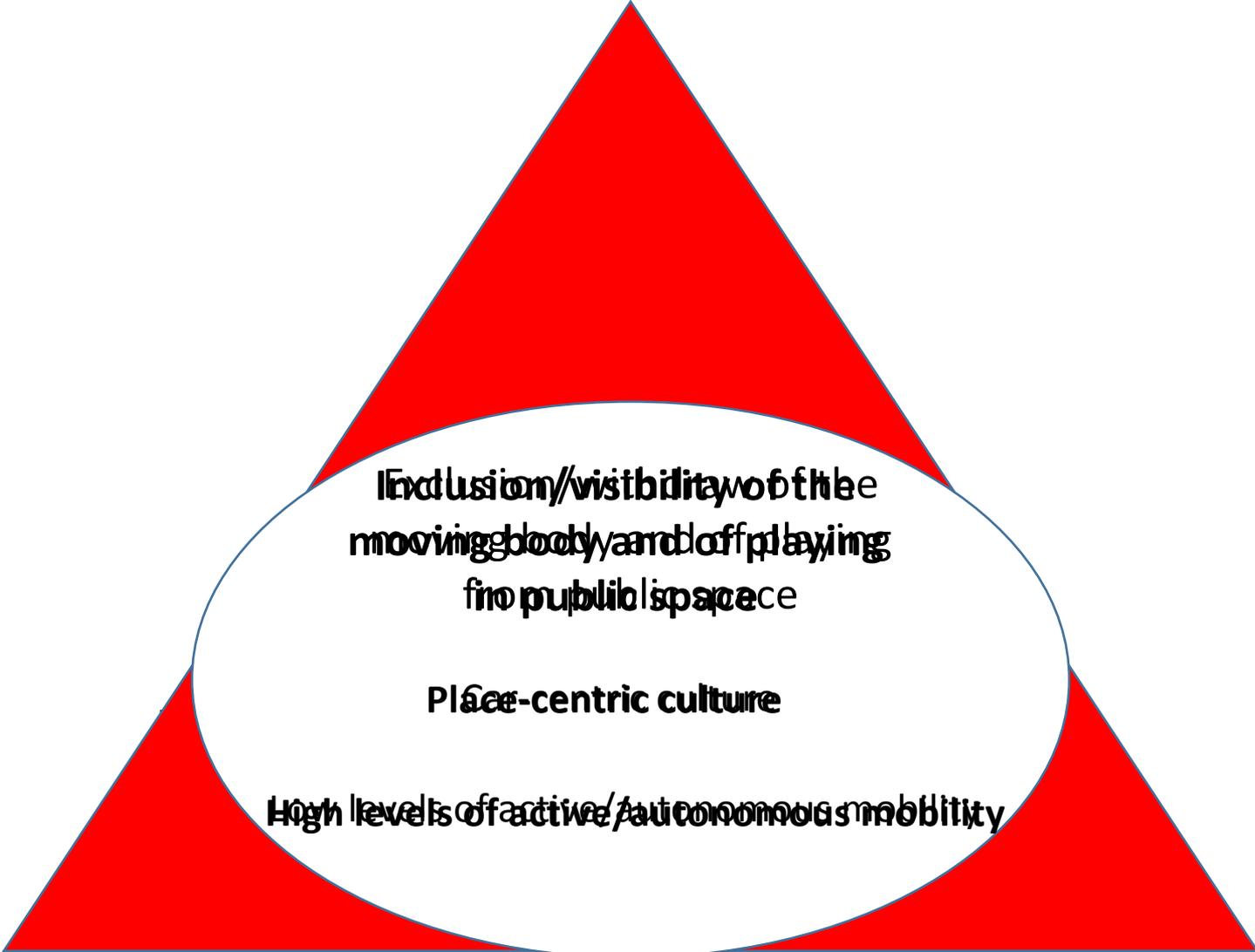
Source: Unicef report card 11 (Adamson, 2013)



Kyttä (2004)

About movement and re (defining) mobility

City



Democracy

Childhood

About Playing in the City

“Playing” instead of “Play”



The physical environment of the city should enable children, youths and adults to deliberately create uncertainty through moving and playing to make life more pleasurable within such interactivities.

(Lopes et. 2021, Lester & Russel, 2014)

About playing and everyday playfulness



Playing is one of many forms of intra-activity in which humans compose themselves in encounters with other bodies and materials to produce a more powerful collective pleasurable state.

(Lester, 2014)

To implement children's rights in urban planning...



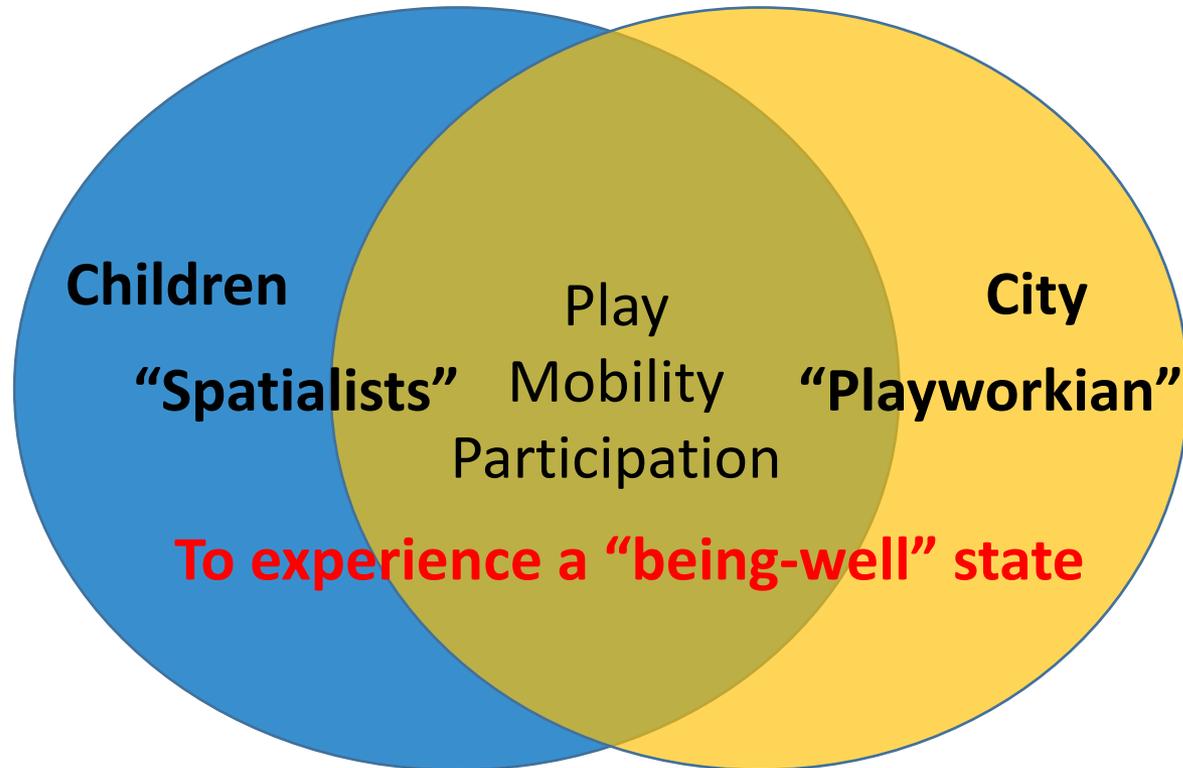
A conceptualisation of a city that genuinely accepts children and their space production as an active resistance towards dominant and subordinating narratives and practices.

(adapted from Brown, 2018)

Children co-create places they can manipulate and where they can invent, construct, evaluate and modify their own constructions and ideas through play.

(Lopes, Neto, Madeira, 2020 & Ball, Brussoni & Gill, 2019)

What are the underlying assumptions for spaces to become places for children?



Children and youth co-produce their space through a multidimensional entanglement between their bodies and the city environment, are active listened to and influence decision-making.

Thank
you...
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