



CALL FOR PAPERS

5th CIST international conference (Collège international des sciences territoriales)

Population, Time, Territories

*November 18th-21st, 2020
Campus Condorcet Paris–Aubervilliers*

The latest in the series of CIST conferences, this 5th international conference spotlights the concept of population as a central issue in the debates within territorial sciences. The concept of population, which is central to demography and biology and more marginal for other disciplines, involves the grouping together of individual entities. Depending on the particular approach used, the preferred criterion for aggregation will be the social, territorial, biological, etc., with timescales and observation scales varying accordingly. Linking together population, time and territory in a transdisciplinary and international perspective is the main goal of this conference; beyond the fact that it represents a theoretical and methodological breakthrough, the diversity of the proposed thematic sessions is a clear sign that this trio is at the heart of contemporary issues. The new Condorcet Campus is an ideal place to address these questions.

“This is a completely different way of making use of the dichotomy between the group and the individual, the social body as a whole and its most basic constituent elements, a different approach that would have an impact in terms of what is referred to as the population.”

Michel Foucault, “Security, Territory, Population”, Lecture at the Collège de France on January 25th, 1978

Papers will have to be presented in one of the 21 sessions listed below (sessions presentations are available online).

Session A Island time. Island Territories from Different Temporal Perspectives	3
Session B The Creative Edges of Globalisation: Spaces, Processes, Flows	4
Session C Health Inequalities: Understand the Spatial and Temporal Logics of Changes in Health	5
Session D Territorial Reforms: A Balance between Resilience and Innovation. Which Timescale for which Populations?	6
Session E Individual and Territorial Trajectories: Longitudinal Approaches and Interactions ..	8
Session F Long-Term Evolution of Territories and Settlements	9
Session G Small and Medium-Sized Cities, Services and Territories: An International Perspective on Urban Shrinkage	10
Session H New Systems of Regionalisation. The Latin American Laboratory	12
Session I Urban Wastelands: Spaces of Innovation or Times for Conflicts?	14
Session J Local Public Policies Faced with Household Timescales. Towards Cooperation between Ethnographers, Economists, Historians and Geographers	15
Session K Investigating Health Care Territorialisation: Steps, Actors, Changes	16

Session L Demographic Transitions and Territories. Historical and Contemporary Perspectives	17
Session M Living in In-Between Spaces. Ranges of Experience and Horizons of Expectation in Intermediate Spaces	19
Session N Time Geography: 50 Years of Thinking about <i>Population, Time and Territories</i> ..	20
Session O Connecting Care Needs, Space and Places. The Role of Health Technologies ..	22
Session P Movements of Plants and People and the Question of Territorial Rootedness....	24
Session Q 2020: Pace of Life and Urban Rhythms. What Prospects for Urban Time Policies?	26
Session R Between Spaces, Time and Cultural Traditions: (Re)Thinking Prehistoric Nomadic Territories	28
Session S Web Data for Longitudinal Research on Populations and Territories	30
Session T Health Inequalities with Regard to Temporalities: From Care Trajectories to Life Trajectories.....	31
Session U Local Information through the Prism of Real Time.....	32

Provisional calendar

- Deadline for submitting proposals for papers: **January 15th, 2020**, exclusively *via* the “Submit page” on the dedicated website cist2020.sciencesconf.org
- Reply from the Scientific Committee: **April/May 2020**.

Response procedures

Proposals for papers should be written in French, English or Spanish (the presentation should be in French, English or Spanish, with materials in one of the other two languages), and should **conform to the template available on the cist2020.sciencesconf.org conference website**. The length should be between 10,000 to 15,000 characters. Proposals will be reviewed by the conference scientific committee and session co-facilitators.

Publication of selected communications

All accepted papers will be published on the conference website and will appear in conference proceedings, which will be available on conference opening day. They will also be deposited in Hal open archives. Session facilitators have also planned some sort of publication following the conference. In addition, conference coordinators are considering a collective publication based on the input and feedback they expect to get from session facilitators.

Conference coordinators

- **Claude Grasland**, Géographie-cités – claud.grasland@parisgeo.cnrs.fr
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Further information onto the dedicated website cist2020.sciencesconf.org

Session A

Island time.

Island Territories from Different Temporal Perspectives

Facilitators: Eva LELIÈVRE (Ined), Celio SIERRA-PAYCHA (Cridup) & Loïc TRABUT (Ined)

This session is calling for contributions that deal with “island time”, and which oppose representations of the island as a “place[...] outside time” (Bonnemaison, 1990: 119); more precisely, we are looking for empirical work that addresses the position of island territories from different temporal perspectives in terms of globalised exchanges between islands and continents. The time scales involved can be varied.

One temporal scale is the long term, over which inhabitants of low-lying islands have come to be threatened by rising sea levels and increased cyclone risks (Barnett & Campbell, 2010). Proposals may also consider the island through the prism of socio-demographic trends (Rallu, 2010; Péron, 1988): due to their small size and high levels of economic specialisation, the populations of island territories may experience sudden demographic shifts such as the island of Ha-Shima which suddenly became a ghost island following the cessation of coal mining.

Taking into account the position of islands from the perspective of the biographical time of their inhabitants enables the focus to be both on residential trajectories and migratory routes in a context of heliotropism and nissotropism (Bernardie-Tahir, 2005): retirement migrations such as return of islanders after a period of professional life on the continent. Island locations may also be studied in relation to the problems of unequal territorial provision of public services, forcing islanders to move to get training, health care and work. Finally, the links between the island and the other territories might be considered on a seasonal (movement linked to seasonal activities, tourism) or daily (island–continent commuting) time scale.

Indicative bibliographical references

Barnett J., Campbell J., 2010, *Climate Change and Small Island States: Power, Knowledge and the South Pacific*, Londres, Earthscan.

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Session B

The Creative Edges of Globalisation: Spaces, Processes, Flows

Facilitators: Nacima BARON (LVMT), Pierre BERGEL (ESO), Emmanuelle BOULINEAU (EVS),
Lydia COUDROY DE LILLE (EVS) & Leïla VIGNAL (ESO)

In the 1990s, globalisation was seen as a process of homogenisation: a network would link all places in the world, eliminating distance and time. Today, on the contrary, globalisation is considered as a vector of spatio-temporal differentiation of regional and sub-regional areas, leading to the emergence of cores and grey zones, or peripheries.

The purpose of this session is to explore the ties between processes of globalisation and trends in the development of regional areas, seen as geographical units between local, state and supranational scales. The flows of globalisation shape these areas and in particular their creative edges. “Creative edges” refers to territorial developmental processes, which are determined by relations of proximity between individuals, groups or populations that intersect, meet, or even confront each other in certain places.

The papers for this session will detail the ways in which these relations strengthen or constrain inherited socio-spatial patterns. They will furthermore enable the evaluation of network effects or the use of resources, in some cases over several generations. Behind the fiction of a “zero time”, which supposedly circumvents time and distance thanks to instantaneous digital flows of data, lies the reality that temporal processes are in fact at the heart of the development of regional areas. As such, the historic depth of the analyses will support the argument that the processes under study obey a logic of continuity and change, alternating between phases of rapid change and stasis.

Submissions dealing with the ways in which war and conflict, ongoing or planned infrastructure projects, and trade and exchange relations renew the development of regional areas and the question of “creative edges” will be reviewed with interest.

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- Müller M., 2018, “In Search of the Global East: Thinking between North and South”, *Geopolitics* [online: DOI : 10.1080/14650045.2018.1477757].
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- Talahite F., Pairault T., Adel A., 2017, *La Chine en Algérie. Approches socio-économiques*, Paris, MA Éditeurs.
- Vignal L. (dir.), 2016, *Transnational Middle East. People, Places, Borders*, Londres–New-York, Routledge.

Session C

Health Inequalities: Understand the Spatial and Temporal Logics of Changes in Health

Facilitators: Guillaume CHEVILLARD (Irdes) & Stéphane RICAN (Ladyss)

Measuring health inequalities (e.g. health status, risk exposure, healthcare access, quality of care, etc.), explaining their origin and persistence and proposing measures to reduce them are essential when it comes to analysing the links between health and place. This approach involved achieving a better understanding of the social, environmental, economic, cultural and politic conditions that conduce to changes in health in order to reduce inequalities. Many methodological issues are raised by the integration of the temporal dimension in the understanding of health situations observed in a given place and time. One such issue concerns gaining an understanding of the different time-steps associated with the multiple factors involved in the situation under study and the temporal models to which the explanatory diagrams refer (cyclical/linear time, feedback loops, breaking points, etc.). It is also important to take into account the tools available for studying spatiotemporal dynamics (mapping, modelling, biographical approaches) as well as the indicators (e.g. spatial segregation index) and also temporal fluctuations in socially and scientifically constructed frameworks (e.g. zoning, social categories, medical categories, etc.). These steps are necessary to explore, for example, ways of capturing shifts in current dynamics (e.g. state intervention), the spatiotemporal dissemination of health innovations (telemedicine, standards of best practices, etc.), the management of different timescales by the various agents of change or in order to make projections regarding the future of a given situation. This session aims to bring together work that contributes to the various issues raised by this dynamic approach to the relations between health and place.

Targeted Disciplines

Demography, Economics, Epidemiology, History, Geography, Sociology

Indicative bibliographical references

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- Elissalde B., 2000, « Géographie, temps et changement spatial », *L'Espace géographique*, n° 29, p. 224-236. [online: www.persee.fr/doc/spgeo_0046-2497_2000_num_29_3_2008 - doi:10.3406/spgeo.2000.2008]
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Session D

Territorial Reforms: A Balance between Resilience and Innovation. Which Timescale for which Populations?

Facilitator: Sylvia BRUNET (CUREJ)

France's regions are undergoing organisational change. Decentralisation measures are being implemented in conjunction with the development of decentralised State administration and other changes aimed at reorganising the regions in accordance with various more modern methods, which are more visible at European and world level (large regions, metropolitanisation, etc.). The longer timescale of legal norms, administrative transformations and social structures is being overtaken by the upheavals of regional reforms, conceived over short periods of time and regularly subjected to challenge. Consequently, the constantly evolving scope of regional public policy is coming into conflict with the timescales that apply within regional and normative frameworks produced by societies over a long period of time. This session will focus more specifically on challenges to the traditional trio of town-department-State that have arisen as a result of these new forms of interaction.

From an institutional perspective, the question of the fate of towns and departments will be raised, as will the prospects for the future of the more recent administrative tiers (regions and inter-municipal districts). These issues may be addressed in terms of the opposition between inertia and innovation with regard to citizen participation; or alternatively, by examining the future constitutional principle of differentiation and its potential impact on equality before the law if regional and local claims to identity are met.

Regional reforms are being accompanied by changes relating to social coexistence (“le vivre-ensemble”). Potential focuses for analysis include: the question of how public services are being maintained (through digital tools, dedicated “centres”?) in areas experiencing demographic decline, or of how new modes of mobility are emerging as alternatives to individual car use, with the aim of assessing to what extent public actors act (and interact) in the service of populations and in order to promote the shared use of public space, using traditional tools or modern and innovative solutions, including some futuristic ones. Other potential topics include public perception of ongoing reforms and the recent emergence of movements with varying degrees of activity depending on the region, such as “zadistes” (anti-globalisation activists), “bonnets rouges” (anti-eco-tax protesters) or “gilets jaunes” (broad-based protest movement). Finally, it may be worth asking whether the pursuit of change and modernisation will enable the diversity of local and regional historical heritage (whether tangible or intangible: local traditions, regional languages, etc.) to be preserved over time in the face of traditional constitutional principles: the indivisibility of the Republic, equality before the law and the oneness of the French people.

Indicative bibliographical references

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Session E

Individual and Territorial Trajectories: Longitudinal Approaches and Interactions

Facilitators: Catherine BONVALET (Ined), Christophe IMBERT (IDEES) & Guillaume LE ROUX (Ined)

This session will bring together contributions linking individual trajectories and the trajectories of territories in various fields of study (housing, employment, health, etc.). They will focus both on the role of spatial contexts and resources with regard to individual trajectories (geographical, social) and on the transformations of the territories under study as a result of individual trajectories (gentrification, peri-urbanisation). Several decades after the formalisation of the life course approach in demography (Courgeau & Lelièvre, 1989) and time-geography (Hägerstrand, 1970), the aim will be to review the contributions of longitudinal approaches in order to better understand individual destinies and behaviours by placing them in their present and past territorial contexts (Authier & Lévy, 2010; Bonvalet & Bringé, 2010; de Vuijst *et al.*, 2016) and on the other hand, the dynamics of territorial settlement based on biographical and generational timescales (Dureau *et al.*, 2000).

In addition to the difficulties raised by the complexity of the interactions between individuals and territories, these approaches must also meet conceptual and methodological challenges: studying spatial contexts in which individuals reside, choosing relevant levels of geographical aggregation to characterise their effects, or considering individuals' multiple spatial anchors. Nevertheless, these approaches now benefit from the improvement of tools for collecting and analysing trajectories (Dureau & Imbert, 2010), as well as from a considerable increase in geo-localised data that can improve both methods and theoretical contributions.

Indicative bibliographical references

Authier J.-Y., Lévy J.-P., 2010, « Rester ou partir ? La construction sociale des choix résidentiels des habitants des quartiers anciens centraux en France », in J.-Y. Authier, C. Bonvalet & J.-P. Lévy (dir.), *Elire domicile. La construction sociale des choix résidentiels*, Lyon, Presses universitaires de Lyon, p. 123-148.

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Session F

Long-Term Evolution of Territories and Settlements

Facilitators: Damase MOURALIS (IDEES), Julie GRAVIER (Géographie-cités),
Maria Elena CASTIELLO (University of Bern, Suisse) & Dominique TODISCO (IDEES)

Many recent studies, carried out by teams from various backgrounds (geographers, geo-archaeologists, archaeologists or ecologists, etc.) have focused on the development of territories and the gradual establishment of populations over time. This research focuses on diachronic settlement patterns, raw material exchanges, biological indicators of landscape changes and spatial dynamics in all their multiscalar complexity. By drawing on various archaeological documents, textual archives, planimetric and naturalistic records, it is thus possible to reconstruct the dynamics of land use and settlements.

This session aims to gather contributions from (among others) geographers, geo-archaeologists, archaeologists and ecologists whose interdisciplinary researches focus on the structuration and progressive organisation of territories and settlement patterns and for whom the study of diachronic changes is essential. This session may include any research dealing with temporal changes, regardless of traditional categories of periodisation.

Contributions may include the following:

- Understanding the progressive organisation of territories and populations over time based on the diversity of evidence and information available to researchers;
- The diversity of methods used to retrace the “long-time” history territories, whether they are mainly based on naturalistic approaches, on the study of historical archives, or on numerical methods involving modelling.

Indicative bibliographical references

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Session G

Small and Medium-Sized Cities, Services and Territories: An International Perspective on Urban Shrinkage

Facilitators: Sophie BAUDET-MICHEL (Géographie-cités), Sophie BUHNIK (MFJ Tokyo),
Emmanuèle CUNNINGHAM-SABOT (ENS), Victoria PINONCELY (ENS), Hélène ROTH (Territoires)
& Manuel WOLFF (Humboldt-Universität)

In recent decades, the topic of small and medium-sized cities has not drawn much international research interest within the field of urban studies (Bell & Jayne, 2009). Even though small and medium size towns follow different demographic and economic trends, shrinking cities make up a larger proportion in these categories (Cauchi-Duval, 2017; Wolff *et al.*, 2013). Some have been weakened by processes of de-industrialization, as well as by State retrenchment and the restructuring of public services. However, small and medium-sized cities still play an important role, whether in terms of local economic development or in terms of infrastructure and service provision (Santamaria, 2012). Authors started to explore causalities between demographic and economic shrinking in order to explain urban shrinkage (Friedrichs, 1993). Others have underlined the variety of shrinkage factors (Haase *et al.*, 2016). Local public authorities sometimes play a role in slowing or even stopping shrinkage (Großmann *et al.*, 2012; Wolff *et al.*, 2017). Some authors have been looking for alternatives to urban shrinkage (Paddeu, 2012; Béal & Rousseau, 2016).

This session aims at putting into international perspective works dealing with the role of small and medium-sized cities in urban systems and with their influence over local organisations and communities in various countries. Urban shrinkage in small and medium size towns will be a major focus. Our goal is to contribute to a better understanding of the specific transformations that this type of city is currently undergoing in economic, social and demographic terms, with particular emphasis on the provision of equipment and services. What are the timescales involved when it comes to urban decline in small and medium-sized cities? What are the links between economic and demographic shrinkage? Does one systematically precede the other? To what extent do local authorities in small and medium size cities take into account urban shrinkage in planning at different scales –from the local to the regional? We shall examine in particular the notion of “peripheralisation” developed by German researchers to describe the evolution of certain types of territories.

This session will combine contributions from geographers, sociologists, social planners, jurists and political scientists.

Indicative bibliographical references

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Session H

New Systems of Regionalisation. The Latin American Laboratory

Facilitators: Silvina Cecilia CARRIZO (CONICET, Universidad nacional de la Plata, Argentine), Christian GIRAULT (CREDA), Laetitia PERRIER BRUSLÉ (Loterr–Prodig), Aldomar RÜCKERT (UFRGS, Brésil), Roberto UEBEL (UFRGS, Brésil) & Sébastien Velut (IHEAL)

Latin America underwent various political and economic integration processes in the 1990s, including the creation of Mercosur (1991), NAFTA (1993) and the relaunch of the Andean Community through the creation of a free trade area (1993). This regionalist effervescence was rooted in the rise of neoliberalism. With the arrival of left-wing governments in the 2000s, regionalism took a more political turn: it was less a question of expanding commercial zones than of creating pockets of anti-hegemonic resistance. The failure of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) is a testament to this turning point. The return of the right in the 2010s, along with the change in the stance of the United States, has slowed down the implementation of these institutional arrangements, and sometimes even led to them being dismantled (UNASUR). At the same time, major infrastructure programmes that are supposed to connect the continent are criticised for their impact on regions and the environment, and for having been vectors of corruption.

How can integration be rethought in this troubled context? Are we witnessing the establishment of new, more focused and flexible processes? Are there any regional sub-systems based on new approaches (PROSUL), such as resource development, regional security, migration issues?

States are rethinking the issue of integration, while at the same time companies, civil society and local governments are creating other types of territories and new forms of cooperation. The boundaries and borders that have marked Latin American development models have been reactivated by these development dynamics and/or the protection of resources (mining, biodiversity, water, energy, tourism). Thus, Latin America remains an experimental laboratory for such regionalisation systems.

This session will address these issues by focusing in particular on activities related to the development and/or protection of certain resources, as well as international trade and migration by studying the following:

- geopolitical blocs, both old and new,
- the actors and timescales of integration/regionalisation,
- cooperation networks and integration processes,
- boundaries and borders: changing patterns.

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Session I

Urban Wastelands: Spaces of Innovation or Times for Conflicts?

Facilitators: Francesca DI PIETRO (Université de Tours), Sarah DUBEAUX (ENS)
& Cécile MATTOUG (Géographie-cités)

Urban wastelands are defined as urban spaces that are both temporally and officially unused. These spaces are the product of several social, economic and fiscal mechanisms or of urban dynamics like renewal or sprawl. Wastelands are therefore an integral part of the process of urban transformation.

Often informally used or appropriated by certain inhabitants or communities, they are utilised, for instance, to mitigate or compensate for the lack of public green spaces. But these uses sometimes go against densification policies being conducted by public actors to preserve natural spaces against urban sprawl.

This session discusses the inclusion of local urban wasteland initiatives into public policies and their attendant timescales. The following questions will be addressed: What types of appropriation by inhabitants take place in urban wastelands? Are these uses experimental or innovative in terms of processes, stakeholders, and timescales? How do these short time practices get integrated with long term institutional public policy processes? What kind of conflicts arise between authorities and communities? Does this process raise new challenges when it comes to the transformation of land use? Does informal use provide ways for producing or handling urban biodiversity? Finally, to what extent do local initiatives in urban wastelands enable new urban planning approaches to emerge?

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Session J

Local Public Policies Faced with Household Timescales. Towards Cooperation between Ethnographers, Economists, Historians and Geographers

Facilitators: Eleonora ELGUEZABAL (INRA-Cesaer), Olivia VIEUJEAN (EHESS-CMH)
& Florence WEBER (PSL-ENS-CMH)

This session aims to compare several local studies focused on rural or urban areas undergoing abrupt structural changes in the area of local employment (individuals returning or leaving, changes in agricultural, industrial and tourism practices). By developing statistical tools adapted to the analysis of the articulation between individual and family trajectories and local public policies, the aim is to bring to light large-scale economic processes and their effects on individuals depending on the territorial policies adopted at different local scales.

The idea is to examine the residential and family trajectories of individuals according to their residential legal status and the nature of their income. Depending on the employment dynamics of the places under study, we shall investigate to what extent, for the individuals involved, housing represents a resource, a constraint or a trap, both from the economic and moral point of view (internal social obligation).

To what extent are policies applied in a given place (employment, living environment, culture, education and health, land use, housing and transport) influenced by regulatory representations of the mobility practices of individuals (employed, self-employed, right holders or annuitants)? How do various economic actors (notaries, owners, entrepreneurs, etc.) influence, with varying levels of success, spatial pricing processes? What native indicators of value are produced and at what scales? How might these indicators be analysed, modelled, quantified?

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Session K

Investigating Health Care Territorialisation: Steps, Actors, Changes

Facilitators: Emmanuel ELIOT (IDEES-Rouen) & Véronique LUCAS-GABRIELLI (Irdes)

Territorialisation is a process of transformation of health care systems based on the decompartmentalisation of resources in order to develop planning policies. In France, the Hospital, Patients, Health and Regions Act (2009), the 2016 Health Act and the “Ma santé 2022” Act are major steps in this process. In other countries, although reforms may vary from place to place, a similar logic is being obeyed: the emergence of the “local” as a space of management and action, the focus on proximity in the battle against health inequalities, an increase in the number of intermediaries/providers involved in healthcare provision, the introduction of new forms of management, etc. These approaches vary in terms of their details depending on the country, sector, facility (hospitals, primary care, etc.). Therefore, this call for submissions aims at comparing case studies, contexts or situations in order to investigate 1/ to what extent contemporary reforms contribute to the creation of new healthcare places and spaces, and 2/ how scales and actors are reorganised as part of these reforms. This should help to provide a better understanding of how policies are responding to health challenges such as ageing, unequal distribution of population and healthcare, cost of care, etc.

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Session L

Demographic Transitions and Territories. Historical and Contemporary Perspectives

Facilitators: Mélanie BOURGUIGNON, Yoann DOIGNON, Thierry EGGERICKX
& Jean-Paul SANDERSON (Centre de recherche en démographie, UCLouvain, Belgique)

Demographic Transitions and Territories. Historical and Contemporary Perspectives

Since the 18th century, a succession of major socio-demographic changes has affected populations: mortality and fertility have declined sharply, traditional marriage patterns have diversified with the emergence of unmarried cohabitation and divorce; out-of-wedlock fertility has increased since procreation is no longer a necessary part of marriage, and migration movements have intensified around the world.

Theoretical frameworks, such as the first or second demographic transition, situate these changes in a process where populations move from an old demographic regime to a new one. All these transformations are mainly explained in terms of mechanisms of adaptation and diffusion in which the temporal and territorial dimensions play a considerable role.

While transitions gradually lead to a standardisation of socio-demographic behaviours, significant differences remain between territories, even today, especially at the local level. Not all territories begin their demographic transitions at the same time; the duration and intensity of transitions can also vary between territories. These local disparities are primarily explained by the economic, political, social and environmental characteristics specific to each territory.

The papers in this session will address socio-demographic transitions from a territorial perspective, at an aggregate or disaggregated level, and will highlight the temporal dimension of these changes. They will explain the reasons why some territories are pioneers and why some others are stragglers in term of these processes of transition. They will also address issues such as the spatial distribution of transitions, the (dis-)continuity and (dis-)similarities between demographic transitions, as well as the impact of migrations. Papers may also include a discussion of the usefulness and limitations of demographic transition theories.

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Session M

Living in In-Between Spaces.

Ranges of Experience and Horizons of Expectation in Intermediate Spaces

Facilitators: Denis ECKERT (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin) & Béatrice VON HIRSCHHAUSEN (Géographie-cités)

The concept of “in-between space” (“*espace d’entre-deux*”) was proposed by the French geographer Violette Rey in the 1990s to describe features specific to a median Europe located between the Baltic Sea and the Balkans, and at the intersection of overlapping hegemonies. In other disciplinary fields, other concepts have been used in an attempt to describe areas of cross-cultural influence. The German concept of *Zwischenraum* (intermediate space) was proposed in 2001 by the historian Philippe Ther to analyse spaces whose changing or uncertain state affiliations have shaped linguistic, social, or normative hybridities. The concept of “liminal spaces”, developed in social anthropology, has enjoyed a certain degree of interdisciplinary success, and is used to deal with situations involving both temporal and spatial “passage”, particularly in ex-Soviet bloc Europe, which was affected by the shift of geopolitical domination from East to West. Beyond the specificities of median Europe, these “in-between” situations can be found in other areas around the planet which are also acutely affected by the entanglement, competition or coexistence between cultural, national, religious or plural linguistic influences. Our hypothesis is that these places and regions have something in common: their populations are forced to live in a state of historical uncertainty. It is the temporal and spatial dimensions of these places that we propose to explore. This session will invite specialists from regions or places that occupy an “intermediate” position to compare their analyses. Preference will be given to approaches “from below”, with focus on the experiences, expectations and strategies of ordinary actors in indeterminate geopolitical situations with high levels of uncertainty about the future.

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Session N

Time Geography: 50 Years of Thinking about *Population, Time and Territories*

Facilitators: Sonia CHARDONNEL (PACTE) & Christina LINDKVIST (Malmö University, Suède)

Following on from Hägerstrand's 50-year-old paper "What About People in Regional Science" (1970), we claim that time geography still provides guidance in how to grasp social and spatial change processes. Ellegård (2018) shows how time geography has developed and spread to different disciplines and become incorporated into other theoretical and methodological perspectives. The time-geography framework has proven successful in constantly connecting the individual with the global level in the analysis of space-time processes, as well as in considering mobilities from different perspectives: everyday mobilities (Novak *et al.*, 2007; André-Poyaud *et al.*, 2008), migrations (King, 2012), gender (Kwan, 1999; Scholten *et al.*, 2012), accessibility (Elleder *et al.*, 2018; Colleoni & Vitrano, 2018).

The "glocal condition" (Brenner, 1998) produces a variety of rhythms and spatialities. In this broad context, we propose to focus on research issues that investigate the relations between movements of people and territorial rhythms. We encourage contributions discussing perspectives on population as well as the spatiality of mobilities in terms of its shaping of new forms of territories and of its impacts on everyday life for different social groups. We invite scholars in this session to present papers on topics dealing with people's practices within different spatial contexts or forms of spatial development. Among the core issues to be addressed will be accessibility and forms of mobility. By way of example, there is the use of time geography to analyse accessibility in time and space (Fosset *et al.*, 2017). A second example involves using time geography to understand the interconnection between the needs of individuals and different social groups and priorities that guide infrastructure investments, transport planning and mobility policy (Scholten & Joelsson, 2019). In general, contributions should discuss how the time-geography framework has been useful in terms of conducting analysis (either in its own right or in conjunction with other theoretical frameworks) and how it can be used as a specific methodological tool.

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Session O

Connecting Care Needs, Space and Places. The Role of Health Technologies

Facilitators: Stefania BELELLI, Sylvie OCCELLI, Chiara RIVOIRO, Valeria ROMANO
& Bibiana SCELFO (IRES Research Unit on Health technology and Assessment)

The concepts of space, place and their relationship have long been debated in geography. Established theories consider space as a geographical location which has no social connections for a human being; place, in contrast, is understood as a setting, created by human experiences (Relph, 1976; Tuan, 1977). However, space and place are not separate concepts (Pérez *et al.*, 2016; Chasles & De Biaggi, 2019): people give or derive meaning from the knowledge they have of their surroundings and organise the world around themselves accordingly. Place allows human intentions, experiences and actions to be focused spatially (Seamon & Sowers, 2008).

In health research too, space is typically considered as a dimension which may have an impact on health-enhancing or damaging behaviours, disease risk factors, and health conditions (Chaix *et al.*, 2013). Alternatively, place is often seen as a locus or container for a population's health demands and health-care services (Poland *et al.*, 2005). Information technology (IT) and digitalisation have boosted the development of new medical devices and organisational models which can improve healthcare delivery. Conceptually, they call for a revision of healthcare space-place relationships. Furthermore, technological advancement stimulates novel research perspectives (Occelli, 2008; 2019) which make it easier to identify health needs of an ageing population, monitor their evolution over time and provide tailored services.

In practical terms, however, a number of studies have shown that the spread of technologies is uneven and may have both positive and negative impacts. For patients, digital applications offer opportunities to overcome the limits imposed by the geographical distribution of services and increase healthcare appropriateness and accessibility. Ultimately, they may enable the transition towards person-centred integrated care, as advocated by the European Digital Health Agenda. As the adoption of health technologies proceeds by steps, and depends on context, however, there is a risk that they might exacerbate existing disparities or even create new ones.

Proposed discussion topics in the session:

- Accessibility: To what extent might online information about health-care services improve population access to these services in a local area (regional or sub-regional)?
- Technology assessment: Depending on the level of health-technological equipment and organisational models in place in a regional health-care organisation, which analytic strategy could be applied to assess their functioning?
- Technology management: How might progress in spatial-oriented technologies (EHR and wearable devices for tracking patients and health supplies) support the management of health services and their delivery (telehealth, hospitalisation, specialist treatments, etc.)?
- Communication: To what extent does digitally-supported communication among healthcare professionals, administrative and technical staff, patients and caregivers contribute to the creation of more adequate contexts for healthcare delivery? As well as a context which is also more sustainable?
- Local area analysis: How might the comparison of health technology diffusion/delivery across areas enhance the assessment of local situations?

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Session P

Movements of Plants and People and the Question of Territorial Rootedness

Facilitators: Irène DOS SANTOS (Urmis), Laure EMPERAIRE (IRD),
Dominique JUHÉ-BEAULATON (Centre Alexandre Koyré), Romain SIMENEL (IRD) & Émilie STOLL (Urmis)

This session aims to highlight the role of plants and their movement in the cognitive processes and practices involved in the territorial rootedness of populations whose personal or family trajectory arises from migration or a geographical displacement. We will compare ethnographic examples where plants were brought from one place to another by individuals and then, once acclimatised to their new environment, went on to contribute to the reformulation of discourses and ideologies concerning notions of home and abroad, the Other and the self. We are also interested in the opposite case, where humans follow the economic and social –sometimes geographical– trajectory of plants and settle in new places: for example, commercial (rubber, coffee, jute, etc.) or medicinal (e.g. *Cinchona officinalis* [Boumediene, 2016]) exploration for specific species during and after the colonial period.

These two movement patterns involving plants and people can be sorted under one or more of the following three headings:

- 1) Societies and territories seen through the prism of plants: Reclassifying people, plants and territories;
- 2) Putting down roots: Bio-cultural diversity and achieving rootedness through gardening practices;
- 3) Planting to dominate: “Useful plants” and territorial control in the colonial and post-colonial context.

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Session Q

2020: Pace of Life and Urban Rhythms. What Prospects for Urban Time Policies?

Facilitators: Guillaume DREVON (EPFL, Lausanne) & Emmanuel MUNCH (LVMT)

2020: Pace of Life and Urban Rhythms. What Prospects for Urban Time Policies?

Territories are at present confronted with major changes, most obviously on a morphological level but also on a temporal one (Gwiazdzinski & Drevon, 2014). These changes are brought out by the transformation of rhythms and rituals (Lefèbvre, 1992). This transformation has brought about new temporal arrangements that are in tension with one another as they try to negotiate the various spheres of daily life (Munch, 2019). On the one hand, some populations are dealing with growing professional demands (Drevon, 2019) and are subject to various forms of acceleration (Rosa, 2010). On the other hand, some groups are seeking a slower pace of life (Heike & Knox, 2006) in the hope of enjoying a better quality of life (Kaufmann & Ravalet, 2019). Even though urban time policy initiatives have emerged since the early 1990s (Bonfiglioli, 1997; Mallet, 2013; Munch, 2014), public policies need to adapt to cope with the variety of individual and collective rhythms (Drevon *et al.*, 2019), as well as with new forms of injustice and temporal vulnerabilities that are emerging due to the fact that time is becoming an increasingly scarce resource in Western societies (Szollos, 2009; Crozet, 2019).

This session proposes to re-examine urban time policies at several levels. First, we would like to discuss instruments and tools that allow us to monitor various rhythms and types of social time. In addition, we wish to explore during this session the potential means of action available to produce a better management and regulation of urban rhythms. In this perspective, the session proposes to open the discussion to several fields of public policy: mobility, work, family policies, public services, gender equality, housing and social integration. Submissions may be theoretical, methodological and empirical and may refer to various social science disciplines. The session is also open to professionals and practitioners.

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Session R

Between Spaces, Time and Cultural Traditions: (Re)Thinking Prehistoric Nomadic Territories

Facilitators: Béatrice COLLIGNON (Passages), Vincent DELVIGNE (PACEA & Université de Liège)
& Christophe TUFFÉRY (CITERES & Inrap)

Between Spaces, Time and Cultural Traditions: (Re)Thinking Prehistoric Nomadic Territories

Constructed by empirical, utilitarian (landscape management) and mystical (even sacred) perceptions of human societies, territories are intrinsically linked to the notion of temporality, inasmuch as their stability depends on the system of values that governs them. Thus, there is not one single mode of territorialisation (i.e. mechanism for the appropriation of space in the sense of “thinking about oneself” in relation to it), but rather multiple territorialisation processes underpinned by a range of factors that remain to be unravelled.

Thus, in contrast to the continuous, limited but shifting perception of space found in sedentary, Western, productivist societies (where each point in space belongs to a physical or legal entity), nomadic populations have a discontinuous, open and permanent perception of space where only the significant places along clearly-identified routes (itineraries) are worthy of being named and thus appropriated. This meshed view of space –made up of points, lines and emptiness– is diametrically opposed to that of the (pre)historian who, conditioned by his/her own culture has invented centralised prehistoric nation states structured around centres (sites) from which various forms of knowledge emanated. In order to counter this approach –which has focused on the study of sites by exaggerating the development of site-centric models–, an epistemological shift is needed, based on a phenomenological approach to territory, which would prioritise the study of inter-site relations and the development of reticular approaches. This session will adopt this perspective, with the objective of better defining the concepts and tools specific to the notion of “nomadic territories”. It is thus an excellent opportunity to obtain contributions from geographers, prehistorians, ethnologists, anthropologists, sociologists and psychologists on this topic, thus allowing interdisciplinary approaches to be weighed against one another so that they can be more effectively applied to evidence about the past.

Keywords

Territory, Social Organisation, Networks, Spatialities, Epistemology, Methodology, Phenomenology, Prehistory

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Session S

Web Data for Longitudinal Research on Populations and Territories

Facilitators: Romain LECONTE (Géographie-cités), Antoine PERIS (Delft University of Technology)
& Marta SEVERO (Dicen-IDF)

Over the past few years, Web data has become an interesting source to study territories and populations in different domains: mobility, metropolitan dynamics, social and territorial representations, etc. Digital methods have contributed to the emergence of analyses that take into account the digital dimension of these sources. However, for territorial sciences it is also important to take into account the temporal dimension when studying the evolution of populations and territories.

This session will address two main issues:

– *Temporal series and volatility of the Web*. Deriving longitudinal data from the Web can be done by collecting information in real time (social media, RSS feeds, Web scraping, etc.) or by using Web archives. In both cases, it is necessary to overcome certain methodological issues: the exponential growth of content (i.e. with collaborative databases), the instability of ontologies (i.e. the issue of folksonomy) and the necessity of maintaining a data collection structure that tracks the evolution of the medium and can handle the rapidly growing size of the data.

– *Deriving social and spatial indicators from the Web*. To what extent is it possible to generate spatial information beyond geotags, for instance from the textual content? How might we gain an understanding of social dynamics from platforms that have little information about users and limited repetitiveness? Temporal aggregation and the construction of indicators to monitor population samples are very difficult with such data.

Proposals should indicate methodological and technical approaches for building and evaluating longitudinal Web databases (all kinds of sources like social media, websites and RSS, collaborative datasets, digital archives, etc.) and their theoretical implications (data paper format).

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Session T

Health Inequalities with Regard to Temporalities: From Care Trajectories to Life Trajectories

Facilitators: Virginie CHASLES (EVS), Anne-Cécile HOYEZ (ESO) & Clélia GASQUET-BLANCHARD (EHESP)

This session aims to investigate the processes of construction of social health inequalities with regard to timescales (Demazière & Samuel, 2010) in which individuals and territories are involved, at different scales (Hoyez *et al.*, 2019). Priority will be given to the following approaches. The first will focus on the life and care trajectories of populations (Strauss, 1978), with an emphasis on the ways in which the different social, economic, institutional, professional, family and health dimensions fit together depending on the individuals or groups (women, foreigners, the elderly, children) in question, in order to illustrate the complexity of the processes at work in social health inequalities (Gasquet & Hoyez, 2015). The second will focus on the spatio-temporal dynamics across the health and care sector and their impact on health inequalities. More specifically, the focus will be on showing that the increased metropolisation of the supply of care is accompanied by an increase in the distances to care that forces patients to be more mobile. The aim will then be to show to what extent this relationship to distance and mobility is socially and spatially differentiated, and thus contributes to health inequalities. The question of timescales might be addressed on the basis of the issue of chronic diseases, which places patients in complex care pathways (multiple and frequent consultations) and this should prompt us to reconsider the process of health inequality construction (Fayet *et al.*, 2018).

Thus, a variety of issues may be raised and discussed during this session: How do the timescales of different trajectories (biographical, migratory, professional, care) contribute to the genesis of health inequalities? What type of mobility is associated with these inequalities and what is the impact at different scales? How do health and social professionals approach the issue of timescales? How do patients respond to the remoteness of care and the chronicity of care?

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Session U

Local Information through the Prism of Real Time

Facilitators: Malika MADELIN (PRODIG) & Marianne GUÉROIS (Géographie-cités)

With the digital revolution, it is now possible to capture the dynamics of local territories in real or near real time. More than the massive nature of massive data, some believe that it is the speed at which they are collected (the velocity of the « 3V ») that has led to the profound transformation of the role and the place of digital data in the observation and the management of local territories (Miller & Goodchild, 2014). In some large cities, the collection of such continuous data flows already feeds into “urban dashboards”, which aim for example to develop new customised services for city users (route calculation, equipment use, etc.), to optimise the management of certain infrastructures (transport or energy flows, public safety, etc.) or to warn about the existence of environmental risks (air pollution, cyclones, etc.) (Kitchin, 2014). However, the proliferation of these data from sensors or geolocalised traces, voluntarily collected by citizens or produced obscurely by cities or companies, raises a series of issues related to both their handling and the way they are used: How do the individuals involved define “real time” and what is the temporal resolution considered as appropriate when it comes to the analysis of the territories of everyday life? In practical terms, how is such massive data to be collected and utilised? What are the theoretical and methodological issues in terms of the temporal monitoring of geographical entities and of the articulation of timescales (Mathian & Sanders, 2014)? Finally, what uses are appropriate for which types of actors and for which populations? What are the contributions and the limits of these data in terms of the coordination of public policy (Courmont, 2018)? What part do users play in the development of these territorial visions (Cardullo & Kitchin, 2019)?

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