scales, bridging the gap between the regional and the local contexts. This is important because Smart Growth plans need to make sense across a spectrum of scales and disciplines, ranging from design, urban design, community planning, city and regional planning up to planning for mega-regions, to be practically effective and politically prudent, From a digitalization context, as projects get more complex with more stakeholders, communication and coordination become critical. We conducted several rapid negotiation cycles to refeed the planning scenarios, supporting these methods by advanced information technologies to produce real-time performance analysis and simulations of interactive assessment, impact and decision-making scenarios. Using this approach re-illuminates theoretical issues between collaboration, implementation, collaborative planning and negotiation in planning and decision making.

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constant threat of being displaced, but with varying intensities from time to time and from community to community. At the same time, it also marks the future of residents' and communities' struggle against displacement and for the right to the city. Three fields frame this argument: the knowledge of legal geography; a theoretical framework of neo-settler-colonialism; and a methodological framework of nomospheric investigation. These frames clarify why Givat Amal marks the future of the urban regime, a future whose foundations are displacement and displaceability, in the continuous threat of being displaced.

Keywords: Giv'at Amal, urban future, displacement, colonialism

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Of Interest

Scientific (refereed) articles: theory and research

Reducing Gaps Between Planning and Implementation: Planning the Neve Shana'an Neighborhood Using Geodesign

Shlomit Flint Ashery, Rinat Millo-Steinlauf and Anat Tchetchik\

Geodesign, a cutting-edge planning approach rooted in the history of planning practice, has become one of the most popular approaches for sustainable planning and design activities after the 2000s. Enabled by rapid advances in digital technology geodesign is an iterative design method that uses stakeholder input, geospatial modelling, impact simulations, and real-time feedback to facilitate holistic decisions and smart decisions. This paper presents the potential of geodesign to bridge the gap between planning and its implementation, focuses on the Neve Sha'anan neighbourhood in Tel Aviv. Besides design at a site scale, geodesign covers various