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# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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## **TRACK 1**

### **Abandoned industrial zones in post-socialist Sofia**

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The main research objective of this paper is to identify the results of the post-socialist urban transformation processes on former industrial zones in Sofia, Bulgaria. The analysis traces the development of two particular areas in Sofia from their planning and construction during the socialist era to their present condition, 26 years after the fall of the communist regime in Bulgaria. It identifies their possible future impact on the contemporary urban environment. Main aspects outlined in the paper are related to the role of the post-socialist local government in the regulation of such areas, the neo-liberal economic principles applied widely after 1989 and the potential solutions to the overall development of zones/areas with similar features.

The research is based mainly on archival sources along with contemporary public documentation on the urban planning in Sofia, related to the two areas in particular. Given that the post-socialist transformation in many aspects still influences the urban and regional development of Bulgaria, the research aims to outline the main issues to be considered when it comes to planning future actions for implementation by the relevant actors in urban and regional policy making.

### **Approaching alternative communities. Transdisciplinary view on urban development**

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The Jazdów Settlement is a colony of small rural wooden houses with little gardens located in the green area near the Polish Parliament and foreign embassies. Despite the rich history of the area dating back to the end of the Second World War, in 2013 the mayor of Warsaw Central District decided to demolish the houses and allocate the land for sale. These plans were vigorously opposed by the Warsaw inhabitants. Their common efforts came to effect on April 28th, when the leaders of the Open Jazdów initiative signed a letter of intent with the City Centre district's mayor, agreeing that Jazdów will not be dismantled. In the meantime, extensive public consultations were conducted to help to decide on the future of the estate. What comes to the fore is people needs for the new model of living and acting in city, respecting alternative social, ecological and economical values.

As researchers, designers and students from different fields (landscape architecture and sociology) and with different academic experience, we decided to mix our approaches. We are preparing three

thesis intersected in one case study: Open Jazdów (as community has named itself), as a part of the broader movement of urban 'recreators'.

Anna, as a landscape architect, is focused on intangible values of social space and its material expression in the process of urban change. Ewa, as a sociologist, is preparing a PhD thesis around autonomous communities – their motives, values and goals in the context of post-democracy. Wojtek, also a sociologist, searches for the formula of community management, that empowers authorities, academics, officials, non-governmental organisations, inhabitants and business sector to work together on the development of urban space in local scale.

Nowadays, it is hard to separate those three approaches and focus on only one of the aspects of urban development. However, in conducting our research, we come across certain difficulties resulting from the varying academic habitus and incompatible tools and languages of our primary disciplines. What we want to achieve during the session is to discuss with the audience the theoretical basis and methodological principles of our common work.

### **The case study approach in the research on the mechanisms of the establishment and reproduction of the urban territorial communities**

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The issue of the presentation is the methodology of the research on the mechanisms of the establishment and reproduction of the urban territorial communities at the level of the housing estate. The conceptual framework of the research is founded on the Fredrik Barth's relational concept of social boundaries, relational and dialectic theories of social structure (i.e. Pierre Bourdieu) and relational theories of space (i.e. Henry Lefebvre, Doreen Massey). Hence, (social) differences are understood not as the stable and objective ones, but as the features becoming differences through the social practices in the specific socio-spatial context. But, in turn and at the same time, these practices are dependent, in broader perspective, on political and officially-recognized factors such as processes of urban planning or property relations, and various urban actors such as institutions and organizations. The assumption is that the case study (as the research strategy) could be very effective approach for crossing the micro-macro borderlines in urban studies – it means that small neighbourhoods/estates can constitute a kind of social laboratory in which more general mechanisms and phenomena can be observed. The presentation discusses the realisable application of this approach in the field research, focusing on the techniques, tools and specific indicators (patterns of social practice) which are used in the ongoing research project in Polish cities.

## **City like a showfront by a big brands. Conversion to public in private space**

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During the last decades the forms and the structures of modern cities have changed, this process have influenced lifestyles of people and their management of public spaces (social), but this changes were used by marketing to transform the public spaces into places of consumption.

Actual lifestyles, mobilization and transportation have allowed big brands to exploit public space like a big showfront and have promoted a change in the form of communication and interaction with their public. In this work presented were case studies of sponsorship culture of public space in Madrid, also some entertainment shows like sport events, cultural and social activities.

'La vida hecho marca' (Verdú, 2012) describe commercial omnipresence in the everyday life of the people, and the new urban spaces around sponsorship. Big brands find 'in loved' people and make a fans through emblematic places. Places like a train stations such as Sol or Termini stations in Madrid and Roma, have been named 'Vodafone Sol' and 'Vodafone Termini', theatres or thematic places like a Häggen Dasz theatre in Madrid, Mercedes Benz front to a Berlin Wall, etc. They have even baptized sport and cultural events, one example is a BBVA football football championship in Spain.

The objective of this study is to show the forms of privatizations of public spaces and their consequences. In this work we discussed different commercial intentions and people's perception about this process through multi-sited ethnography in Madrid and Roma.

## **Daily mobility and urban sprawl: ethnography on / of the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (RMB)**

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Today people have incorporated in their behaviour patterns of increasing mobility to perform their daily activities (work, study, supplying) and not daily (leisure, vacation, cultural consume and services). Although legally worldwide territorial affiliation of citizens is regulated from the place of residence, the explanatory value of this "territorial attachment" is quite relative, as households are no longer the centre of activity of individuals. Demography and social geography have proposed an alternative and much more functional category: the living space, understood as the territory where people perform their daily activities.

This explosion of mobility coincides with the exponential development experienced in information and communication technologies (ICT). We have now better tools for registration of mobility. GPS technology and mobile devices Apps allow citizens to practice systematically geolocation as a means for greater self-control of their movements in time or to share your trips on social networks. As measurement and control instruments these Apps can be useful for tracing new routes that are

faster, more efficient and more satisfactory for the purposes of mobility: daily, recreational, sporting or touristic.

The aim of this paper is to present the methodological developments achieved in a research project on everyday mobility in RMB. The questions we want to answer are: How to manage different scales that articulate the mobile lives of people?, how to register and submit the routes that define the living space of the people so that they would be ethnographically significant?, how to combine the old ethnographic epistemology of place with a mobile ethnographical approach?

### **Down in the Dark: Preliminary Notes of a Sociology of Light**

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Light has long been associated with notions of clarity, intelligence, strength or safety. The way light is embedded with symbolic and cultural meanings, however, has rarely been approached from a perspective of urban sociology - towards a deeper understanding of its material culture, its representation, and most importantly, its role in contemporary cities. In this poster, we propose an analytical framework with which to explore the role of light as a codified source of meaning, constructing specific spatialities and temporalities, specifically in public and semi-public spaces of the cities of Porto and Greater London. In it, we attempt to explore the way in which light constructs dualities of legitimacy, exposition, deviance and safety. We will direct our efforts towards an understanding of the youth representations of the city mediated by light, and the construction of social imaginaries and cityscapes of belonging or of exclusion. Necessarily, we will focus the uses of light from a socially positioned, environmentally concerned and urban-oriented perspective, towards the inclusive growth of cities and the promotion of individual wellbeing. Focusing on an investigation-action process, we advocate the use of ethnographic analysis of populations as well as the production of interactive media to help articulate urban policy, noting and articulating the increased potential added by the massification of LED technology, the creation of intelligent light design systems, and the recent valorisation of the urban nightscapes.

### **The Future of the Industrial City - the role and importance diagnostic studies**

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The paper focuses on the changes the modern industrial city. The article emphasizes the importance of strategic thinking as the basis for urban policy. The article emphasizes the necessary to define the vision for the city's development in the form of strategy based on the diagnose the state of the city. The article describes the changes of a general nature, but the empirical part refers to the studies already realized. The main goal of this research was to deliver a diagnosis on the social situation and to come to recommendations regarding the preparation of Konin's development strategy. The research program envisaged undertaking both quantitative and qualitative research. First

quantitative Research, a questionnaire survey amongst the citizens of Konin, conducted on a sample of 620 people. Secondly, qualitative research, individual in-depth interviews on a sample of 20 people. The entirety of this research work was precluded with a series of conversations, taking on the form of individual reconnaissance surveys and a review of so-called desk research, all of which constituted the base for the preparation of research tools in the form of survey questionnaires and a list of accessible experts for individual interviews. The research work which had been carried out was the basis for preparing the „End Report‘ that included recommendations. The whole project was supported by a grant from the Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe.

### **Innovative methods and new technology in urban search - an interdisciplinary reflection on the 'action camera'-approach**

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Cities are currently undergoing a process of digitalization, caused by the rapid progress and adaptation of many new kinds of Information Technology. At the same time, research methods of those researching the modern city are in a process of digitalization as well. A new generation of urban studies researchers now implements new tools into their research designs, which is both an opportunity for new ways of data finding as well as a challenge. Many of the new tools and equipment have not been used before, making it difficult to set up a research design.

As young scholars working in a cross-disciplinary environment dealing with the analysis of East-Asian urban space and the interaction with the ever-changing urban physical environment, the authors would like to start a discussion on the action camera, a tool that could reinvent and enrich the research design of those dealing with today's vibrant, ever-moving cities. This research paper is based on the authors' own fieldwork experiences with action cameras. Both authors pioneered in their fields – architecture, urban design and area studies – making use of this method and got to experience first-hand the opportunities as well as the struggles that arise when using a new tool in an existing research frame.

The goal of the paper is to analyze the use of the action camera from the perspective of architecture and ethnography, as well as to evaluate the ways the tool reinvents, enriches, and expands earlier forms of well-established visual data gathering, while keeping in mind the new issues that video data gathered by the action camera raises.

At a time when researchers have to modernize their toolbox, evaluations for new and creative tools are a necessity to broaden the perspective of urban studies and academic approaches. This account of the action camera looked at from an interdisciplinary perspective will be a valuable addition in the struggle to reinvent visual data gathering in the digital age.

## **Interpretations of Cities: Sketch Maps and Mental Mapping of Jerusalem/Al-Quds**

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How do Jerusalemites map their place? How do locals – Jews and Arabs – define ‘their’ city? Where, in their eyes, are the borders? The analysis of the contested spatial perception of the city, perceived from the unique and direct experience of local dwellers, raises critical questions concerning the order of things. The Sketch-Maps drawn by Israelis and Palestinians interpret the Jerusalemite identity under the influence of distinctions between ‘here’ and ‘there’, ‘near’ and ‘far’, ‘ours’ and ‘theirs’. Mental mapping (Including the graphic sketch and the verbal in-depth interview) emerged as a particularly troubling process that reveals the social construction of spatial knowledge and daily practice.

From an ethno-national point of view, there is no ‘one Jerusalem’. The mental maps yield a one-sided ethno-national picture that presents a stark choice: either Jerusalem (Jewish, Israeli, and western) or Al-Quds (Arab, Palestinian, and eastern). However, each of the national capitals is also divided into Jewish neighbourhoods (in Jerusalem) and Arab villages (in Al-Quds). The emergence of the ‘small places’ as vital and essential objects in the national discourses effectively shatters the cities into socio-spatial fragments of meaning. Paradoxically, the selection of an ethno-national point of view for mapping Al-Quds and Jerusalem, structures a romantic image of an intimate bottom-up affinity to the village and neighbourhood, at the expense of a broader spatial location – municipal or national. This social and perceptual ‘constructed disorder’ inherently prevents the top-down view of Jerusalem and Al-Quds as urban spaces. In the absence of any parameter for mapping, we are left with a purely local perspective: each person from their own hill, positioning the Jerusalem/Al-Quds subject as the ultimate interpreter of their place.

## **A methodological approach to the Transgenic Landscape: the Work Geography of kiwifruit agriculture in the Northwest of Portugal.**

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This paper focuses on the current processes of urbanization through the description and the representation of the geography of contemporary working activities. The suggested analysis of the territory identifies the implications on urban planning caused by the new relations between society and physical space.

The research method focused on the observation of the agricultural activity evolution (the pre-industrial work of cities) and of the transformation of its work geography. The countryside and the city, namely the past territorial models we lost, underwent a double metamorphosis which clearly shows that transformation.

We studied this double loss and the invisible organization of the contemporary network society. For this reason we examined the agricultural work geography in the Vale do Ave, in the Northwest of Portugal.

Vale do Ave is a socio-spatial model where the combined action of de-ruralization and fractal urbanization processes is significantly represented. Indeed, these two phenomena are evident within the Vale do Ave: both the end of the rural economy and culture, and the multiplication of agglomeration and dispersion models of settlements.

As it is well known, these processes, rather widespread in Europe, are associated with the evolution of techno-social systems for mobility of people, information, goods and energy, but are also related with their functioning within the global market.

The description and the representation of the work geography of a Portuguese company producing and exporting kiwifruits, highlighted the main changes produced in the social organization by the transition from pre-industrial to post-industrial world.

Through an interview with the chief administrative officer, we found the location and distribution of company social connections. During the interview we identified the main economic transactions related to work processes, the involved social actors (suppliers, employees and customers) and their exact geographic location.

The relational description and representation of the contemporary socio-spatial reality allow the re-composition of the connections between society and territory and their transformation in a new system of exchanges and relations. This process represents an important implication for urban planning. The concept of 'transgenic landscape' could explain the new role of territorial policy that fosters the transformation of the existing social model into a development social model.

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### **A multi-metaphor approach to reading the city - a crossover**

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In a chapter responding to Amin and Thrift's 'Cities: Re-imagining the urban', Alan Latham suggests that we need a new, and more inventive, set of metaphors in addition to those we are used working with. Without new metaphors – and the shift in style of thinking that new metaphors bring with them – urban studies will be unable to do proper justice to the heterogeneity and complexity of cities.

In this paper our aim is to look at cities through a set of metaphors used in organizational theory; to be more accurate, a set of metaphors to look at ways in which cities can be grasped, can be 'read'. The set of metaphors is from one of the classics in organizational theory, namely Gareth Morgan's Images of Organization (Morgan, 1986; updated version 2006). The metaphors to be used in this

paper can be seen as crossover from organizational theory. Morgan portrays organizations through the metaphors: 1) the organization as a machine; 2) the organization as an organism; 3) as brains; 4) as culture; 5) as a political system; 6) as a psychic prison; 7) as flux and transformation, and; 8) as instruments of domination. Morgan suggests and favours that more metaphors are developed, but considers these 8 as root metaphors for organizational studies. We will use Morgan's metaphors for 'reading' cities, as different outlooks on human organization of cities, through Asian and European case studies.

In the paper we will first describe Morgan's metaphors, highlighting that single metaphors can only give limited perspectives. Then we will briefly review how metaphors are used in urban studies – and we will see that a diversity of metaphors has been applied for looking at cities. Then attention turns to employing the set of 8 metaphors to 'reading' cities, as 8 different outlooks on human organization of cities. We will apply the metaphors Asian and European case studies. The cases we use are at different levels of abstraction: an urban development case of Rotterdam (Netherlands), the case of urban planning and politics in Tirana (Albania) and the development of Yangon (Myanmar).

## **A Qualitative Approach to the Multidimensional Urban Experience**

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The presentation discusses theoretical and methodological implications of using mobile and reflexive research tools in the process of producing knowledge concerning contemporary urban environment as it manifests itself in everyday experience. The urban experience is a complex phenomenon which engages not only our minds but also our bodies, as well as other human and non-human actors that surround us. Its multidimensional character can be successfully captured by the concept of social practice being understood (by Andreas Reckwitz) as a routinized way in which bodies are moved, objects are handled, subjects are treated, things are described and the world is understood. Drawing on the author's own research experience, the presentation evaluates the go-along (also known as a research walk or a walking interview) accompanied by the autoethnographic analytical approach as a qualitative research tool particularly suited to expose and explore interconnected complexes of bodily and mental activities which form a social practice of living in a city, by providing access to the social actors' discursive and practical knowledge, as well as to the embodied experience. The presentation examines how social scientists can benefit from becoming 'sensory apprentices' while learning to practice 'the urban' with research participants during go-alongs, as well as from transforming their own lived experience into qualitative data while examining the process of acquisition of informants' knowledge and practical skills.

## **Unplanned Situated Reactions. Participatory intervention through design in a peripheral urban community**

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In the most peripheral social housing neighbourhood in Porto (Pinto 2007), a design based action research project is being developed through the implementation of participation values and ethnographic methods. The project's main goal is to explore avenues of design contribution by supporting participation processes, and searching for alternative solutions to persisting issues in food and nutrition and difficulties in family budget management within this disadvantaged community. Endemic marginalization aggravated by a considerable distance from the city centre unties this community from regular urban living and infrastructure. Additionally, external agents frequently report a constant reluctance on the part of the community towards measures of progressive transformation.

Plans and situated actions (Suchman 1986) are greatly sustained at several levels and dimensions of the researcher's engagement within the context (i.e. from individual to collective, and inhabitants-insiders to external agents-outsiders), strengthened by the values of reciprocity at all stages of the intervention. Regardless of this commitment and understanding of local values and dynamics, plans too often fail. Planning is of extreme importance for collaborative interventions in real life contexts but its components in action have to cope with different aspects of unpredictability.

When to maintain and when to reconsider or readjust planned actions? When to pause and when to sustain action? How to achieve the defined intent with the existing circumstances? These are questions explored in this paper, along with further dilemmas and reactions emerging from the project development, which underpins cycles of iteration as being fundamental to action research (Lewin 1946). Moreover, supported by the field note diary and visual documentation, this paper exposes the relevance of the reflective practitioner's (Schön 1983) role during and after action.

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## **Urban planning begins now**

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An alternative urban plan tool for the improvement of the city and the territory has been developed as part of our research and practical work. It is based on inhabitants' criteria and with a sustainable development, facilitating a transverse approach to the urban.

The proposed urban plan is an integral strategy that can be developed in different scales in the urban and territorial area, as a sum of small performances to be carried out in the long term. Its aim is the improvement and recovery of such environment from different approaches: social, environmental, functional, economic, cultural, etc. under the premises of minimum intervention and maximum impact:

No Construction, Minimization, Reuse and Dismantling. Contrary to the traditional urban development plans, it does not intervene upon future developments, but about existing problems in consolidated environments.

To carry out the plan, a methodology based on the multidisciplinary, participation and visualization is established. In the different stages of the plan the interaction with the citizenry and the institutions is present, generating a state of dialogue and reflection propitious for promoting the step to action. Following a Data-Collection stage, with meetings with local actors and participatory mapping, the Analysis phase where different information is compiled and produced, includes the generation of FAQs, graphic material and interactive physical and virtual maps. All these work will lead to a Technical Report, the previous step to the possible paths of intervention to follow.

Among the different analyzed options of Intervention, some will be selected to be carried out, either as needed works or urban actions. The proposal and its attainment will have a participative character among the implicated sides, taking into account the pertinence and the adaptation to future availability.

The other possible actions and solutions will remain for their future attainment through an exhibition as a Visualization process.

## **Visualizing Diversity and Mapping the Everyday in the City: Making Use of Visual Field Notes and Private Photo Archives**

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Urban researchers use their digital cameras and, increasingly, cell phones for many different purposes. Photography and video may be inscribed in methodological frameworks (photo walks, photoelicitation, videography) and research dissemination (photo essays, blogs, conference presentations, exhibitions), but also in everyday 'backstage' activities such as taking visual field notes. Whereas some visual notes are explicitly research related, others, conceived as private photos or visual diaries, may seem irrelevant for one's research, but turn out to be useful or inspirational at a later point. In my talk, I would like to discuss the methodological challenges related to combining researchers' visual field notes and private photo archives in image-driven focus group interviews. Is

mixing visual field notes and researchers' private images methodologically legible? Does the inclusion of researchers' private archive strengthen the collaborative nature of participatory visual methods projects? In order to discuss these and other questions, I will present a framework for a focus group interview (FGI) with the use of photographs and mapping developed by the TRANSFORMIG research team at Humboldt University. The FGI centres on Polish immigrants' everyday encounters with diversity in Berlin and employs a range of visual and creative tools such as photography, collages, and mapping. The images used for the photo elicitation part of the FGI were provided by TRANSFORMIG team members: some photos were unearthed from private archives, some taken in the field as visual notes, yet others taken specifically for the FGI (based on material collected from qualitative interviews, participant observation, and discourse analysis). I will talk about the design and execution of the FGI, discuss the advantages and challenges related to the proposed inclusive framework, and raise questions about other possible ways of including researchers' private photos and visual field notes in research on urban encounters with diversity.

### **What room for Urban Ethnography in the Moving City? Approaching the complexity of urban life**

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Urban ethnography is a methodological frame based on a micro approach of urban life. It allows the deepening of the analysis centered on the actors' scale but also works as an integrated tool for the articulation of several scales of observation and research. The ethnographic methodology was born with Anthropology, however nowadays it became a methodology used in several disciplines, such as sociology, architecture, geography and other social sciences, becoming an important device of integration and scientific dialogue within urban studies. Ethnography "armed by statistics" as F. Weber stated, can be a very powerful way of working on the urban studies field. These ideas will be put into discussion starting from a research project on immigrant artists in Portugal, where a quantitative dimension (consisting of a characterization of the socio-professional profiles of the artists), was articulated with a biographic analysis (with the study of the biographies of 20 artists living in the metropolitan area of Lisbon) and an ethnographic approach (developed essentially in a central and a peripheral zone of the metropolitan area of Lisbon). I argue that the complexity of urban life needs an interdisciplinary frame of analysis to be fully understood and that urban ethnography can be the key to integrate several traditions and scales of analysis. The challenges of coordinating an interdisciplinary project using ethnography as a main methodological framework will be presented for further discussion.

## TRACK 2

### **Crisis and participation: an odd couple? Lisbon and the BipZip Programme**

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In the last two decades, new forms of interaction between public authorities and civil society over public policies and services have spread at multiple scales worldwide. Such changes in governance patterning have also aimed to uphold challenges against new phenomena of social exclusion. This is especially evident in some Southern European countries, where the pervasive impact of financial crisis followed by the systematic application of austerity measures from 2008 onwards, has shed a new light on the ways civil society participation can have a decisive impact over public policies.

Taking into account the key role of urban contexts to observe and understand the potentialities of participation in contexts of crisis, this paper focuses on the growing fashioning with local participatory initiatives in Portugal. A light will be spot on the BipZip Programme, run by the Municipality of Lisbon since 2011 and addressed to solve social, economic and territorial issues affecting 'priority areas' through the implementation of partnership between civil society organisations and, in some cases, Parish governments.

Assuming the appreciation that both international and national organizations have demonstrated on the BipZip, this paper acknowledges that more critical discussion is needed about its whole impact. Towards this end, the Programme will be first analysed as a participatory policy for targeted priority areas. Secondly, some insights will be drawn about the Programme as part of an alleged new model of urban governance in Lisbon. Final considerations on participatory policies will be proposed at the light of the Portuguese context and the critical times experienced in Southern Europe.

### **Institutionalized practices of local government and difficulties of participation in the context of social conflict in Warsaw**

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Contemporary urban institutions in Poland have developed an increasing interest in participatory processes and social dialogue to support their decisions, in the shift from government to governance. This interrelates with growing social activity of citizens and action groups. The surfacing of different and sometimes colliding interests may however lead to conflict that needs to be managed in one way or another by representatives of local administrations. The existence of conflict – or its perceived potential manifestation – often evokes barriers to cooperation and reveals tensions between traditional structures and the need to introduce new, more flexible attitudes and modes of action.

Our presentation aims to give some insights into the potential barriers and difficulties of social dialogue and participation, in the context of conflict. It addresses the potential tensions between traditional structures and institutionalized practices of local government on the one hand and bottom-up processes carrying a new city-making potential on the other. We indicate some challenges that traditional institutions face and give some practical recommendations.

Our conclusions are based on research carried out within the project 'Fostering civil dialog in the context of local conflict' realized by the Centre for Dispute and Conflict Resolution at the University of Warsaw, in cooperation with Warsaw City Hall. Empirical data concerning participation processes and the occurrence of conflicts, their dynamics and management tactics was collected in three districts of Warsaw, Poland. The city of Warsaw is specific due to its complex government structure and districts involved in the project are in many aspects different from each other which gives a wider spectrum of possible tensions, actions and conflict management strategies.

### **Local Community Engagement. Based On The Working Of Civic Budgets In Poland**

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The author defines the concept of participatory budgeting, she explains the history of this development, both globally and in Poland. Citizens are increasingly gaining more and more opportunities for action within local communities, as well as being part of the so-called "third sector". In recent times they have also been able to express their opinions on public budgets. This also has a real impact on how money will be spent by local governments. Participatory budgeting is often known as the 'civil budget' in Poland. The author indicates the characteristics and values that underlie this form of local community engagement and provides specific examples from the towns of Sopot and Rzeszów showing the feasibility of applying the assumptions of participatory budgeting. The idea of participatory budgeting lies in co-participation whereby taxpayers can take part in governing and can express their opinions on the most important local government investments. The methods of participation are not cost-heavy (Internet voting, coupons in local newspapers). However this form of social activity should be promoted, as at present voting for selected projects is undertaken by those communities where there are already active leaders.

Given simple and cost-free solutions to voting for projects which are important for local communities, it is possible to implement such investments in municipal budgets. This form of social activity should be encouraged in communities.

### **Participatory Democracy. Does It Foster Or Hinder Agency?**

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In last decades we have witnessed deep transformation of relation between citizens and state. Current structures regulating social life do not respond to problems of contemporary world. That's why questions about democratic order has been asked again. City often acts as socio-cultural laboratory that concentrates all these processes where can be easily observable. Citizens all around

the world are looking for democratic alternatives. For some of them grassroots initiatives are remedy for crisis of representative democracy. For others means the lack of consent for neoliberal order. Many of these initiatives choose radical path outside of formal structure. However, most of them decide to cooperate with diverse urban actors to make a change. That's why more and more municipalities decide turn towards participatory democracy.

Do formal participatory tools implemented by local municipality really contribute to civic participation and transformation of traditional structures? Very often participatory democracy has empowering effect when people can directly see the effects of their involvement. It also recognizes common knowledge what lead to inclusion of previously marginalized groups or territories. Real involvement of the municipality provides people with infrastructure, knowledge and skills necessary for their engagement regardless of their socio-economic background. On the other hand, channelling civic engagement only through official tools of participatory democracy may be a way to control it. Local government is in charge of form and content. In this situation tools designed to empower people and transform democracy may contribute to reproduction of status quo. Based on 6 month research in Medellin and 2 years of followed up observation of participatory budgeting I will analyze whether their tools of participatory democracy, once introduced as a grassroots proposal, foster agency or rather hinder civic engagement and legitimize decisions of local government.

## **The Pop Up City in a time of crisis: Experimental strategies for rebuilding Detroit**

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Detroit, Michigan, a city formerly synonymous with wealth and prosperity and once considered the exemplar modern city, is now seen as leading the United States in unemployment, poverty, high crime and bitter racial strife. This transformation, commonly referred to as the decline of Detroit, has completely altered the city's urban fabric, increased social inequalities, challenged the structure of the city's governance and crippled the urban infrastructure. The results of this transformation have rendered the city illegible – challenging every notion of what a city is and should be.

In July 2013, Detroit filed for bankruptcy resulting not only in changes to the city's governance and a complete restructuring of the city's finances, but also igniting an upsurge in investment due to low entry barriers and new narratives of optimism, growth and opportunity, attracting new business owners and residents – often of the affluent, upwardly mobile, white middle class. While this has proven to have a positive impact on certain areas of the city, racial, economic, infrastructural and crime issues are still very present.

What is often times ignored in the case of Detroit's new growth narratives is what a functioning city looks like for the existing population that has remained in Detroit and suffered through the decades of disinvestment. Furthermore, the city's reform, while increasing investment seems to be ignoring the root causes of the city's decline. The idea of the pop-up city has become a way in which to find unique strategies in dealing with this urban crisis in Detroit. This paper will begin to address how the citizens of Detroit are becoming stakeholders in urban design and positively transforming their surroundings to address the issues for which the city governance has been unable find solutions.

## **The revitalization bottom up, and top down? Two cases from Poznań (Poland)**

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Revitalization processes are becoming very important elements of public policy (compare: Polanska 2008, Recken, Martinez-Fernandes 2011). The reason for that "gestalt switch" (in the way of thinking) relates the necessity of sustainable development at the time of growing competition between cities, and necessity of savings in fitting needs of inhabitants (compare: Leipzig Character on Sustainable European Cities, 2007). The other side of the coin (where on the one side there revitalization policies) is the outflow of inhabitants of the centres of cities strengthening the suburbanization, and the urban sprawl (compare: Ourednicek). In the case of the Central and Eastern European processes of de-urbanization accelerated in the last ten or fifteen years when population of biggest cities have been systematically decreasing (in Poland the numbers have grown only for its capital city). The main problem is how to revitalize effectively using appropriate tools which do not destroy a local community, and do not increase gentrification (or just giving time to the "native" inhabitants to adopt to market tendencies).

In the presentation I will compare two revitalization processes and generally two revitalization strategies realized in Poznań (Nowak 2014). The one with Śródka Area case (revitalized via increasing its tourist potential), and Taczaka street revitalized by small changes oriented towards local and city users. The empirical background for analysis will sociological investigation (survey research, and in-depth interviews), and data from real estate market. The outcome will underline the necessity of small changes which take into consideration needs of inhabitants in contrast to the big projects inspired by public investment, using the so called: "Bilbao effect" (Vicario, Monje, Martinez 2003). The presentation will enclose the maps of areas, tables and graphs showing the main indicators of urban process, and quantitative information about the way of understanding revitalization, and consequences of public intervention.

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## **The smartness of Milan city (Italy). From up or from the bottom?**

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In Western countries, in Europe, and in Italy, more and more cities are called 'smart': it means that they should use technology to improve the quality of life of all their citizens. Because of their high costs, quite always smart projects are proposed and financed from up (public institutions, local authorities, big public or private companies) and they are finalized to different target groups.

At the same time, if we look at what is happening in most western cities, we can see that some projects are implemented by civil society: like previous ones, they are 'smart' projects in the sense that they use technology, but they arise from the bottom and they are aimed to support the weakest segments of population.

How local authorities deal with this last kind of smart projects arising from the bottom? Do they support them in some ways? Do they try to control them?

Present paper shows main results of an empirical research made in Milan city (Italy). Nowadays, in Milan, 80 smart projects are being implemented: they are very different in promoters, contents, costs and target groups. Few projects arise from the bottom and, referring to them, the Municipality proposes itself as coordinator and supporter of the different initiatives, rising the doubt that this is a way to influence and manage the ongoing informal process.

## **Towards the pop-up city: participatory experiments in a few cities in Upper Silesia**

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Pop-up cities can be understood as a phenomenon of bottom-up improvement of a city space functioning. The interesting question is a possibility of such kind of activism in Polish cities. Participatory actions focused on improvements of city public space make very good occasion to discover the real institutional order of the city governance and the construction of a public sphere of a city, both responsible for the conditions of the pop-up city phenomenon emergence.

During last few years author had the opportunity to take active part in the processes of introducing or inducing city space changes in few Upper Silesian cities. The participatory actions were undertaken not only in a traditional, top-down manner but also bottom-up way, organised by local NGOs, very close to the pop-up city or tactical urbanism ideas/projects. Such bottom-up initiatives often creates awkward situations for a city authorities. The tension and sometimes real conflicts are resolved in a manner depending on the construction of local social reality.

Author want to present the analysis of outcomes of a few participatory experiments conducted in Silesian cities: Tarnowskie Góry, Rybnik, Gliwice. Situations caused by bottom-up actions revealed some important differences in a local 'governing style' and different behaviour of the social actors in different cities.

Analyses of the situations in the context of local history and city development trajectory can lead to conclusions on some qualities of public sphere and local institutions which are necessary for emergence of pop-up city. The 'strength' of bottom-up initiative seems to be in specific relation to city identity as felt/experienced by citizens. Some further analysis of local authorities 'governing

style' shows that the most interesting differences in Upper Silesian cities 'attitude to city space' seems to be related to historical identity breakdown caused by post World War II migration.

### **Urban development and the politics of class in post-industrial city. A case study**

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The paper will be based on the ongoing case study research aimed at reconstructing class narratives emerging from purposely selected debates surrounding the strategies of local development emerging since 2010 in one of Polish post-industrial cities (Łódź). It will focus on the understanding of such key notions as modernization, renewal, social integration and citizenship shared by the actors active in the local political arena, as well as on articulation of the interests of several social groups and categories.

The argumentation will be grounded in two assumptions:

Firstly, the construction of the desired shaped of the social structure comprises an important aspect of modernization projects. The notion of the politics of class (see: Winkleam, Adams 2011, Savage 1995), understood as the set of activities aimed at formulating and implementing specific visions of socio-economic hierarchies, would be applicable here. Public debate, dominated by elite discourses, creates the space for legitimization of policies which can be seen as crucial in this respect. In this respect, strategic documents seem to be particularly interesting starting point for analysis: they present 'sanitized', consensual visions of the social and institutional order and are used to 'pacify' social conflicts. However, they can also provoke resistance and active contestation.

Secondly, while socio-economic hierarchies are generally constructed on a macro level, the processes occurring in local political and welfare arenas seem to play a key role in shaping both living conditions and opportunities of the citizens. These local contexts seem particularly under-studied.

### **Urban Gardening between structure and agency - The potential of a new form of social activism to evoke bottom-up processes of social change in the city**

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Urban Gardening is a relative new phenomenon in Europe which emerged significantly in the last fifteen years. Beginning with the community gardens in North America more and more garden projects are evolving in European big cities. With a focus on Germany the presentation wants to show the positioning of urban community gardens between structure and agency.

The urban gardening projects are mostly initiated by civil society actors or neighbourhood initiatives and are most commonly located in brownfields of the city. The gardeners aim to meet local needs for urban green, try to create space for political and ecological discussions and want to draw attention to deficiencies of local urban planning and development which links the gardens to themes like social inequality, integration and gentrification. Following the literature to the phenomenon the practices

of urban gardening can be characterized as a new form of social activism with a focus on pre-figuration. The gardeners construct spaces with a specific symbolic order that present tangible visions for social, ecological and political change in the city. Structural conditions are often faced as obstacles – be it the availability of free areas or be it the accordance to the planning law and consequently the insecurity of insistence.

The presentation illustrates the conflicts that arise between urban gardening projects and the structural conditions of the city. It focuses on the consequences for the gardeners and their ability to maintain their gardens, to face local needs and to address political, social and ecological issues on a local and global scale. These aspects are directly linked to the question of the potential of urban community gardens: Do they initiate processes of bottom-up city-making? The discussion will be based on empirical data collected in urban gardening projects in Germany which are gathered in a qualitative research project. Furthermore the theoretical perspective of automatisms is chosen to examine bottom-up processes and the development of social structures.

### **Urban grassroots movements, city authorities and citizens: spaces of conflict and intersection in contemporary Kyiv**

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A vast number of grassroots social movements aimed at improving of the urban environment and creating more liveable spaces for citizens emerge over the last few years in Kyiv, as well as in the other large Ukrainian cities. Kyiv consequently is passing through the active processes of inventing of the new practices of creative use and democratization of urban space. The degradation of the built environment and urban infrastructure, commercialization and decline of accessible public spaces, as well as an almost total exclusion of citizens from participation in urban development at the institutional level, on the one hand, and popularization of contemporary trends in urban development among urban activists, supported by a rocketing wave of growth of civic activism after the Euromaidan on the other are the main reasons contributed to this.

At the same time, ordinary people are still almost not involved in the initiatives and the process of developing of the new mechanisms of participation in urban development due to the variety of reasons. Specificity of Kyiv is the vital lack of intersection of the urban initiatives, official policies, and the citizens expectations and needs, and the aim of our paper is to show the relationships (and possible spaces for intersection) between these groups of actors.

In the paper we present the results of the research of the urban activism and its role in the Kyiv urban space transformation, conducted by the CEDOS Think Tank. The study consists of several parts. Firstly, the study (quantitative research strategy) of the level of civic participation in different forms of decision-making process regarding urban development and motivation of participation and nonparticipation of the Kyiv citizens in the city management. Secondly, the study of the urban grassroots initiatives (qualitative research strategy). Particular attention is paid to the interaction of urban grassroots movements and the authorities as well as correspondence of the initiative's activities and citizens needs, and possible points of intersection/increasing of the civic participation

in the urban development process. Special attention we devote to the network analysis of the interconnection of these grassroots initiatives among themselves and with other initiatives, both in Ukraine and abroad, and moreover, how this interaction influence urban development.

## TRACK 3

### **Analyse the incidence of socio-economic and socio-geographic factors on perceived insecurity**

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According to the conclusions of current research in urban sociology, even though the levels of socio-economic segregation in European cities are modest compared with other parts of the world, in the last decade they are experiencing growing inequalities. Nevertheless, the review of the literature on spatial segregation outlines a lack of comparative studies about class or income-based divisions in urban areas. Furthermore, if comparative research involving more than one city is hard to find, that is even more the case when it comes to address social divisions from a neighbourhood-based approach. This gap in the literature depends on two main reasons: on the one hand, it appears complicated to define the very notion of city while, on the other, availability of data covering socio-economic indicators is limited and very heterogeneous from one country to another. In an attempt to fill this gap, the present research is oriented towards a comprehensive definition of socio-spatial factors of exclusion that may fit for the purpose of cross-cities comparison. Urban areas are the more and more conceived as a reified social space where agents are located and compete for scarce and desirable goods. This approach implies taking into account the structure and volume of resources available in a given territory, which ultimately determine its position in the urban space. Based on the work carried out in the framework of the on-going Horizon2020 project called MARGIN, we developed the concept of social insecurity as a theoretical device in order to identify the structural factors that shape social exclusion as well as to analyse the incidence of socio-economic and socio-geographic factors on the perception of insecurity. Therefore, socially insecure neighbourhoods can be defined as those areas that concentrate a population characterized by poor levels of capital that, in turn, may lead to stigmatization and symbolic degradation.

### **Buenos Aires, competitive city. Recent transformation 1990-2015**

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Building on the argument Yvonne Audirac explains on her article 'Shrinking Cities in Latino America: an oxymoron?' this paper focuses on the development of Buenos Aires with two goals:

To determinate the specificity of the shrinking processes and its particularities modelled by the intrinsic characteristics of the city and;

To prove (or refute) the veracity, as defended by most of the academic research papers, of the dependence between shrinkage and decline.

At first glance, Buenos Aires would appear to be a cosmopolitan metropolis which does not suffer from either shrinkage or decline. However, the particular evolution of the global hierarchy and the

local policies shape the situation of the city and produce a new geography of marginalization where, in order to achieve the competitiveness the global consortium of cities requires, some important social issues get relegated from the official agenda.

The inequity will focus of the Southern neighbourhoods of Buenos Aires where this marginalization is most evident. Currently 18 of the 21 Buenos Aires Shanty Towns are located in this region. It is also the part of the city where large quantities of public land and brown fields from an extinct industrial activity are being used to implement new urban policies. This project, known as 'Buenos Aires Creativa', is shaped by Richard Florida's book 'Cities and the Creative Class'.

To respond to the proposed questions this paper tries to widen the socio-economics and demographics indicators generally used to define the shrinkage and decline to include in the analysis the land price and taxation to try to shed light in the process.

## **Community Based Financial Inclusion and the Contradictions of Urban Neoliberalism**

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The great recession which followed the 2008 financial meltdown left unprecedented levels of inequality, exclusion and dislocation in its wake, especially concentrated in minority and immigrant communities. For the almost 70 million unbanked or underbanked US adults, life became more precarious due to increased reliance on predatory lending. In the aftermath of the crisis, federal and local governments agencies have prompted neighbourhood-based community development organizations (CDOs) to develop financial inclusion programs centred on intensive counseling and education. Although framed as a progressive policy innovation to combat poverty and economic inequality, CDOs are broadening and deepening neoliberal financialization, by actively working to insert low income people and communities into the financial system as enterprising subjects as well as objects of extraction. In the process, CDOs become intermediaries in a symbolic and material restructuring of communities which provides new opportunities to global financial actors operating in an increasingly volatile environment. This paper, based on policy and training documents, and interviews with community development practitioners and clients in Columbus and Cincinnati (Ohio), and New York City, shows that behind CDO practitioners' adoption of financial inclusion programs lie discordant interpretations of the relations between financial services, community development and wealth accumulation. Many practitioners, reflecting a mainstream neoliberal approach, imagine financial inclusion as transforming communities by empowering individuals to move beyond the stigma of welfarist anti-poverty policies. For some, however, financial inclusion programs incorporate concepts of economic justice, seeking to promote access to services via alternative grassroots financial channels to protect community assets from appropriation by global financial interests. In conclusion, my research indicates that, by turning the community into an avenue of financial accumulation, neoliberal rationality unintentionally brings into global finance the conflicts, instabilities, and lines of fracture that characterize the life of communities

## **The disaffection with the neighbourhood in which one lives**

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In the global city, many people cannot live where they want. This is a social problem because may cause uprooting and disembedding from the environment in which the citizens live. In addition, this is an urban trouble because this is connected to the supply of space in a given location is always strongly inelastic.

The question is that the people have to choose the living place that prefer concerning proximity and avoidance into the global city. Nevertheless, a lot of them will hardly become sufficiently satisfied. This trouble could tend to increase as a function of the economic inequality into the urban space, the political rigidities for the transformation of the central urban areas (the power) and other social factors of cultural, biographical and subjective origins.

In a recent study (2012-2014), during the last economic crisis that hit Europe since 2008, in three cities of the metropolitan area of Madrid, 40% of cases, 90 of 200, wanted to change neighbourhood. What factors and reasons can better explain these desires? Are there negative views of the urban environment associated to these aspirations? Are there a negative identification of the neighbours and the neighbourhood linked with these opinions? Are there social experiences that could produce these feels? On the other hand, is this a social class question?

## **The Governmentalization of Gentrification: Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg and the depriving aspects of »diversity management« in the globalizing city**

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Class analysis has been neglected in social sciences for decades. Also in urban studies, culturalism has become the mainstream in research approaches, focusing on aspects of social and/or cultural 'diversity' as a surplus value of lifestyles performed in (post)modern cities. Especially architecture and design play a decisive role in achieving this, so that every urban project is accompanied by spectacular imagery of possible urban futures. The fade-out of aspects of class in city planning and design in the sense of Lefebvres 'production of space' is the symptom of these 'Wunschbilder' (W. Benjamin); a critical perspective on the cultural (post-)modernization of city planning, marketing and refurbishment (Harvey 1989) therefore seems to be timely.

Current city renewal proceeds in a controversial way, unfolding contemporary class antagonisms of the (western) societies in crisis: at the end of the European post-war consensus on egalitarian (urban) development, the rough politics of depriving the poor and 'non-commieng' (Wilson 2011) is back on the agenda and projects are moderated by a 'cultural' elite in the sense of their interests. The results are new (urban) regimes of 'democratic exclusion', as no one should offensively be expelled nor gentrified in such cities. Though, some social groups are regarded as an obstacle to achieve contemporary goals of social development, like 'sustainability' or 'diversity'. As a result of that, new urban landscapes are implicitly designed for social groups who are addressed as middle class ('normal people/families', as well as 'creative' ones) but representing the needs of the

successful ecological, social or cosmopolitan entrepreneur. - mainly by the language (semantics) of design and possible urban futures ('green', 'smart' city etc.).

My contribution would like to analyze these antagonisms in urban politics by referring to examples from IBA Wilhelmsburg project in Hamburg. It focuses on its modes of modernizing an old quarter of immigration in a governmental way, which is envisioned to become a 'green' and 'diverse' district. Green economies and creative industries along with its culturalized imagery embodied in its' concepts and designs serve as a vehicle exclusive city renewal, leading to »green gentrification'.

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## **How to Build a Community. New Urbanism and the Case of Poland**

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New Urbanism is an approach which emphasizes the social aspects of urbanistic planning: its influence on a community. Certain urbanistic and architectural solutions directly influence people's behaviour; through an appropriate organization of the space, interactions among inhabitants and the feeling of community might be strengthened. Criticizing the so-called 'urban sprawl' (processes of suburbanization, with low density housing on a large space), New Urbanism proposes the concept of

‘urban village’: compact housing integrating places of living with places of work, and revitalizing public space. In the paper, the case of Poland will be analyzed in the context of New Urbanism assumptions. The formal (legal) and cultural conditions needed for the developments in line with New Urbanism approach will be described. The three main levels of developments will be considered: the neighbourhood, the district/the suburban area, the public space. Is it possible to strengthen/influence a community on any of those levels through urbanistic planning?

### **The impact of the economic crisis in two industrial transition cities: a comparative, transdisciplinary analysis of Vigo and Bilbao**

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The consequences of the economic crisis which has taken place over the last few years have differed from city to city. Using a transdisciplinary approach, this communication paper includes a comparative analysis of the consequences of the situation in the cities of Vigo and Bilbao, Spain. The hypothesis to be tested states that the socio-economic characteristics of each city have individually influenced its perception of and response to the economic crisis, despite some knock-on effects which are common to both. With the aim of testing the hypothesis, a comparative analysis covering various dimensions (economic; political and institutional; demographic and social) was drawn up. With reference to the economic circumstances, it's important to take into account the changes experienced in different industries in both cities as well as the directions which the cities are taking in order to respond to the economic crisis. The distribution of economic activity is key in diagnosing each city's situation prior to the start of the economic crisis as well as their capacity to respond to it over the last few years. Furthermore, from a social point of view, the situation is undoubtedly having an effect right across society, albeit with varying intensity. The associative network and its development during this period of time as well as social movements and their confrontation with austerity policies are a reflection of the perception in each city of the impact of the economic crisis. Last of all, and also with the aim of identifying both the similarities and differences between the two cities, the governing models in place in each were evaluated. For example, transparency policies which have been drawn up or citizen participation mechanisms put in place.

### **Maturing Governance of Urban Regeneration: Puzzling, Experimenting and Learning--Case Study of Guangzhou and Shenzhen in South China**

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Over the last two decades, China has experienced urban regeneration at an unprecedented scale and speed. Meanwhile more and more attention has been paid to the protest and resistance of civil society to the tremendous demolition and eviction during urban regeneration in China. And the institution arrangement in arena of urban regeneration shows the feature of maturing, which is

reflected not only in stakeholders' increasing awareness of property rights, cultural preservation and public participation etc., but also the changing policy and institute setting. This research aims to examine the governance of urban regeneration in China by taking into account of structural context, culture, institutional milieu and actors, which is based on the analytical research framework from Di-Gaetano's (2003) integrated model of governance. This research tends to explain the interactions between different actors with differing knowledge bases in the context of institutions and how different forms of knowledge are utilized in the regeneration processes. Investigating the public participation process, specific plight and challenge of decision-making in urban regeneration in China, provides fertile ground to understand the logic and trend of urban governance in China within existing regulatory practices and institutional settings during the transformation period. As the understanding of 'strategy' and 'problem' are concomitant to each other, problem framing in urban regeneration is pivotal to understand urban regeneration strategies. Starting from this point, the object of this research is to explore what the problems are, how they are defined and perceived by different actors, what strategies are promoted as solutions, and how they are legitimated or excluded. Thus some hegemonic strategies are legitimated and realized while some are excluded and ignored during different phases of the whole regeneration process. Urban regeneration processes involve continuous changing problem definitions and continuous experimenting on various adaptive strategies in south China. The close relationship between discourse and problem framing proves the necessity of undertaking discourse analysis as research approach in this study. The case study focuses on three pioneer and experimental urban regeneration projects in Guangzhou and Shenzhen in Pearl River delta area in south China.

### **Metropolarities – 'tourists' and 'vagabonds' in postmetropolitan Los Angeles**

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The City of Los Angeles is an example of new urbanism with a characteristic sharp division of urban space among social classes. Contrary to concentrically-built cities, it epitomizes a postfordist decentralized urban network, which results in what Janet L. Abu-Lughod calls 'the world of excluded minorities'. Zygmunt Bauman's ideas of 'tourists and vagabonds' will be applied to show the polarization between Los Angeles citizens in this particular global environment. The presentation aims at depicting Los Angeles as a primary example of a (post)metropolis where predominantly white global elite (the tourists) lives in segregation and isolation from the vagabonds, predominantly of minority and often immigrant origins. Los Angeles developed car-oriented use of urban space, tight net of highways, gated areas and buildings, homeless-unfriendly public spaces, high prices of ecologically appreciated land and allowed for community self-regulations that secured homogeneity among the community dwellers. It is not a recent phenomenon that the wealthy can afford better locations and access respectively better amenities than the poor. However, relatively new is the concentration of the rich and purposeful separation from 'not-us' in the chessboard-like urban form, resulting in 'metropolarities' or hyperghettoes. This is not any more a barrio or bronzeville, the ethnic or racial ghetto, but a spatial and social classification based on economic status. Richard Sennett underlines that '[t]his new geography is communal versus urban; the territory of warm feeling versus

the territory of impersonal blankness'. Deliberate fencing in white Common Interest Developments (CIDs) and containment policy for Skid Row community are going to be key examples.

### **Occupied spaces in Naples: Informality, urban transformations, and discourses on the 'commons'**

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Occupied spaces, with their variety of objectives (squats for housing, counter-cultural social centres, etc.), and their diversity regarding political and ideological alignment, represent a relevant topic in the social and political landscape of several Italian cities. Since the late 1970s, the occupation of places and buildings of different kind is a particular form of urban mobilisation and conflict. Urban contentious dynamics often connect with repertoires of action, discourses and organisational patterns related to mobilizations and contentious dynamics on a broader scale (i. e. State or transnational).

Reconstructing the evolution of repertoires of action, discourses and organisational patterns of occupied spaces during the last 3 decades, as well as their relationships with other social and political actors within urban territory, represent a crucial research agenda for a better understanding of social and political transformations taking place in several cities. This is particularly true in the case of Naples: firstly, due to the role of informality in the urban development of the city; secondly, for the transformations and conflicts driven by the requalification projects that have been implemented in the city since the early 1980s; lastly, focussing on the more recent social and political processes, the analysis of occupied spaces in this city is very important considering the relevance given by current city government to "participation" and "commons" as key features for urban governance.

The proposed paper will firstly provide a general mapping of occupied places in Napoli. Later, after a selection of specific cases, will be undertaken an analysis of their repertoires of action, discourses and organisational structures, with a specific focus on their relationship with different territorial scales, actors and issues. This analysis will be grounded on Laclau's approach to the construction of the political subject.

### **'Repression or Health and Social Assistance?' Global and Local in Two Cities and Their Drug Policies: The Cases of Frankfurt and Prague**

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I put flesh on the theory of relation between global and local in the specific case of drug policies which are significant because they are exemplifying practices and frameworks of inclusion/exclusion and coercion/voluntariness. To do that, I employ the results of comparative case studies focused on

drug policies in two major cities: Prague and Frankfurt. These cases illuminate the significance of local urban areas as 'the locus of the most relevant social processes'. It is pertinent in the case of drug policies because in the cities materialize influences of different levels of institutional organization (city, state, European, international). Furthermore, role of cities is highlighted by the notion, that in 1980s the 'drug problem' emerged there with striking impact. Consequently, the cities have been places of experimentation with failed policy strategies based in coercion and exclusion. There was in 1990s paradigmatic change, Frankfurt's formerly provincial and coercion oriented drug policies transformed and became the world-wide symbol of harm reduction movement which was promoted as based in health and solidarity instead of in exclusion and coercion. However, as I will describe, the ideal is translated into practice in another ways with diverse emphasis on 'health' and 'order'. To illuminate the translation between different levels of organization and local practices, I focus on the city specific drug policies practices in Frankfurt and Prague since 1980s and their relation to other levels of institutional organization.

## **Right to the city and the urban movements in Poland: the rise of a new social dynamic?**

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The last decade has seen a dramatic rise in the activities of so called "right to the city"-groups in the urban centres of Poland. More a compartmentalized patchwork of action groups than a movement in the conventional sense, as defined by collective identification and dense networks, these groups have fought local battles over interventions in the city, semi-legal to illegal developments in the housing market, as well as for the extension of political democracy and citizenship. Through interviews with a total of 25 activists in Poznan, Warsaw and Krakow, we trace the outlines and the history of this movement. In a rough generalization, we categorize the movement into a "bourgeois" and a "tenants'" half, between whom there are important differences in personal biographies (especially regarding socioeconomic class), action repertoires, and framing. Taking cues from the political process perspective as it has been developed by Charles Tilly and his colleagues, we look at the impact of institutional arrangements in the development of contention for both group. We conclude that legal barriers that favour formal organizations over private initiatives has led the groups on paths towards divergence. This distance is furthered by the low barriers surrounding local and regional parliaments, which has led many of the formal organizations in the "bourgeois" category to narrow their goals in approaching parliamentary influence. Due to the unfavourable legal framework surrounding tenants and rented housing in general, the tenants' movement has in turn been led to extra institutional methods and political arenas. We also note the special importance of the lack of a leftist meta-narrative in post-socialist Poland as both a methodological and strategic problem in anchoring movement groups within a larger political and theoretical framework.

## **Self-segregation of upper class migrants and the development of solidarities in Seoul**

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For the most part, academic research on migrations and urban processes has focused on working class migrants' in western countries. Few research focus on upper class migrants' and their urban practices (Beaverstock 2002, Dubucs 2009). However, such an articulation enables to interrogate how urban self-segregation is an instrument to develop local resources (solidarities, social capital and economic capital) that will be used within the city or in various places. We think that analyzing urban practices is an interesting way to understand the community's aggregation and the creation of new local resources.

This proposal is based on a fieldwork conducted with French, American, Canadian and British 'expatriates' living in Seoul, South Korea. We propose to examine their urban practices and in particular the self-segregation of people considered as adaptable, mobile and de-territorialized. How does community aggregation help developing solidarities? How useful is it for local inscription? How and why do those persons recreate a French, American or Canadian neighbourhood and a way of living in a foreign country (Kang and Kim 2007)?

First, we will present the self-segregation practices observed during our doctoral fieldwork; we will then explain how such practices make it possible to develop specific solidarities. These can be used in Seoul but also elsewhere by mobilizing the social and economic resources obtained through community aggregation. Our hypothesis is that even if these resources are created and developed in an international context, the importance of national social boundaries seems still important.

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## **Shaping urban space in peripheral capitalism: real estate investment in Warsaw – how to get developers' perspective?**

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My research concerns the role of developers in shaping metropolitan space as well as their perspective on this process. The basis of this research are analysis of data concerning real estate market in Warsaw and also conducting individual in-depth interviews with persons who invest their own capital or capital managed by them into housing and commercial real-estates.

The aim of data analysis is depicting institutional context, in which developers act and make their decisions. The main objective of qualitative interviews is reconstruction of developers' instrumental

knowledge. The scope of instrumental knowledge are way of finding assets in order to achieve particular aim. It is associated with specific ways of recognizing standards and developing procedures of acting and decision making. Those procedures appear to be legitimate and effective from the perspective of specific individuals or groups due to their pre-defined goals and values (for example: an economic profit or modernization).

This study is also an attempt of re-updating structural-economical approach to the transformation of urban space. This approach assumes that the transformation of urban space depends largely on changes within production and capital organization. Western cities have experienced enormous change since the 70s and transformed from the centres of production to the centres of service and finances. Those economical process reshaped their urban spaces radically. Factories and workers neighbourhoods were replaced by skyscrapers districts.

I am going to use this approach to the analysis of Eastern European metropolis, which is experiencing an accelerated transition from fordist to post-fordist mode of production. Consequently, this transition is a dynamic arena of urban transformation, which finally becomes a cause of a potential alliance or conflict between residents, authorities and investors.

The growing conflict contributed to growing reflection on the city in the public discourse. However, it does not represent all sides of the conflict. Frequent speakers are politicians and authorities, urban movements or some experts like architects, urban planners, economists or sociologists. Ironically, the least present group are investors, despite their crucial role in shaping urban space. That is why the study group are developers, because they are a key actor whose decisions influence the final shape of urban space.

The aim of this presentation is to show and discuss my methodological approach. Since my project is still in its development stage, I am looking for general feedback and possible cooperation with researchers with background in urban development and political economy.

## **Social gatherings & material space**

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To what extent social relations are influenced by material elements in a neighbourhood? Do day-to-day contacts influence a local sense of belonging? What specific spaces are important as meeting places? According to Hall (2012) for people to be local in changing local worlds, and to form ways of life and associations outside of or in addition to the remits of origin, community or territory, they require a range of spaces in which to meet, to encounter difference, and to engage in informal memberships. Drawing on empirical comparative fieldwork carried out in two neighbourhoods located respectively in Madrid and Glasgow, the presentation will pay attention to spaces which work as a base for informal encounters (neighbourliness) gently shaping a background of routine convivial exchanges of deep importance in the neighbourhood life.

## **Stigmatization and the Social Construction of a Normal Identity in the Parisian Banlieues**

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This research explores stigma-responsive identity work amongst youths in Bondy, a city in the highly stigmatized suburbs of Paris: the banlieues. Within France, youths living in the banlieues are seen as an exceptional group, as deviant from 'the norm' that is based on the traditional French Republican values, and as a threat to the French unity and thereby to the Republic. Their 'abnormality' is institutionalized in their stigmatization. A common interpretation of identity construction of stigmatized people is the internalization of the attributed identity, a stigma in this case. However, both the variety of possible responses to stigma and the embeddedness of identities within a relational network of overlapping and contesting narratives suggest that identity construction within the banlieues is more complex than straight internalization. In the Bondy case, reformulating the stigmatized identity by normalization proves to be the main form of stigma-responsive identity work. Rather than internalizing their stigma, the Bondy youths show an externalization of stigma: they actively exclude the discourse of stigmatization and abnormality from their self-identification by redefining what the banlieue and banlieue identity means to them: normalcy. The Bondy youths do not reproduce dominant understandings of normalcy and deviance, but rework the existing norm by articulating a different understanding of 'normalcy' as a new reality of France inclusive of their banlieue identity.

## **The transformation of types of psychosocial ties with the city - example of Łódź**

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Analysis of globalization and its consequences indicates the diminishing role of territory in the formation of social ties (Fisher, 1976; Wellman, 1988, 1994, Starosta 2003). Some kind of western world cultural unification favors the decreasing tendency of individuals to identify with a certain location. It also leads to identity building based on other places than the place of birth or current residence (Lewicka, 2004). On the other hand, it is emphasised that localism may become a positive response to the ongoing global exchange. The need for belonging, attachment to a certain place, might again become an important alternative to the ongoing world's unification and values universalization (Bauman, 1997, Mlinar, 1992, Mamcer, 2002, Lewicka, 2004). "To be themselves and to state of being, men needs a place - literally and symbolically - the place where feel like at home, where the identity might be reasserted (Mamcer, 2002: 142).

The main interest of paper are psychosocial ties with the city. Tie is understood as combination of all subjective dependence and correlations attaching individual in the city. Moreover a structural

character of ties with the city containing the following components: local identification, sense of emotional connection, the satisfaction with living, migration plan.

The issue of ties with territory is particularly interesting in relation to the urban environment. Cities are the main centres of civilization changes which and stimulate the globalization (Sagan, 2003: 260). The decreasing role of territorial factors contributes to the division of central and peripheral areas. Some of them have become global centres of socio-economic exchange, other have got peripheral. Scenario of getting peripheral is typical to postindustrial cities which some perceived as cities of disorder and negligence (Sagan, 2003).

The main goal of the paper is to determine the strength of ties with the city in one of the postindustrial cities - Łódź. Moreover, the paper tries to answer the questions: what are (and were) the characteristics of ties in Łódź and what changes might be observed? What types of ties might be recognised a few years ago and currently? The empirical material presented in the paper was collected in two research projects carried out in 2001 and 2013.

## **Traversing Translocal Neighborhoods – Spaces “In-Between” as nuclei for sustainable urban development strategies?**

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Questioning critical urban issues within “moving cities” through localities compels to address them taking place along global loops of information (ideas, ideals, images), criss-crossing scales and temporalities. These flows, accelerated by social and economic gradients, create a translocality where day-to-day experiences of “shelter” are increasingly confronted with the blurriness of spaces in-between commons and commerce.

While multi-dimensional urbanity of global circuits is connected to virtual reality my research accesses the topic through actual material formations of neighborhoods. The specific urgencies of more and less permanent translocal dwellers are traced in their tangible collisions in space, exposing inherent strategic potentials to accommodate floating social arrangements sustainably within local resources.

In this paper I am presenting investigations from an architect’s point of view on practices and results of negotiating this very local resource of “space” under global claims. With neighborhoods being the basic threads of any urban tissue and increasingly of global making the appearance of “Translocal Neighborhoods” offers real-time images – or architecturally: sections – that exhibit main composites of an emerging urbanity “to go”.

Starting by transferring Appadurai’s analysis of “Production of Locality”, reviewing spatial practices under conditions of Baumann’s “Liquid Modernity” my research-through-design approach exposes points of contact in interstitial spaces of informality (found within transit infrastructure, commercial agglomerations, etc.) to their strategic implementation as a tool in contemporary urban development.

In discussing how global scopes fuel promises and demands into localities lived within diverse validities by differentiating material negotiations from image-im-export spatial categories are being re-arranged. In this context my research also argues to rethink a profession’s self-understanding as “space-shapers” through interdisciplinary discourse.

With varieties of production modes becoming accessible (or only promise access?), the setup of producers, users and sustainable strategies for inclusive urban spaces is based on weaving reliable neighborhoods, for and by inhabitants living in-between translocal realities.

## **Urban aspect of maintaining cultural identity - young Kurdish migrants' perceptions of Istanbul**

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The paper will present partial results of an ongoing research examining social construction of ethnic identity of young Kurdish migrants in Istanbul, especially with focus on their perception of the city, its multiculturalism, perceived advantages and disadvantages and spatial practices connected with cultivating one's culture. Cited will be narrations of migrants that can be affiliated with the new wave of internal migration in Turkey, after the ceasefire with Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) in 1999.

Istanbul bears a great significance for the Kurdish culture as many Kurdish organizations were active in the city over the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The largest Kurdish community in the world lives in Istanbul. Research carried out by Rüstem Erkan in 2009 demonstrated that over 5 million Turkish Kurds live outside the eastern regions of the country (which are named by the Kurds as the Northern Kurdistan). The highest percentage of this group lives in Istanbul. The city of Istanbul is also special due to domination of Turkish culture. Respondents negotiations of identity and relations toward dominant culture will be also examined. The presentation will discuss both perceived obstacles and opportunities for cultivating Kurdish identity in Istanbul and ambivalence between positively valued multiculturalism and traditional perception of metropolis as source of assimilation (present among others in Kurdish literature).

For the purpose of the project cultural identity is understood as socially constructed, relative and processual as theorized by John and Jean Comaroff. Construction of collective identity described by Shmuel Eisenstadt and Bernhard Giesen is also a theoretical framework of the study. Environment of human insecurity (EOHI) model will be used as a theory useful for analysis of the new wave of Kurdish migration in Turkey. Presented findings will base on 50 semi-structured interviews with Young Kurdish migrants from different districts of Istanbul. The selection was based on snow ball method.

The project is financed by Polish National Science Centre under the decision number DEC-2013/09/N/HS3/02014.

## TRACK 4

### **The 2014 World Cup in the streets of Vila Madalena (São Paulo)**

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The goal is to reconstitute ethnographically a range of social interactions in the streets of Vila Madalena neighbourhood, in São Paulo, during the period of the World Cup held in Brazil in mid-2014, when this neighbourhood became a growing point of confluence, particularly amongst juvenile groupings. These gatherings had as much audience as the ones present in the space officially designed by FIFA to collectively watch the matches in downtown São Paulo, the Vale do Anhangabaú FanFest.

Briefly, Vila Madalena is a district located in the west area of the city, traditionally marked by large public investments. From the late 1970's on, it became an important space for students, intellectuals and artists. It also became a bohemian nightlife area, expanded and diversified its bars and restaurants, attracted lots of attention from the real estate sector and has become a reference for leisure sociability. Years ago, it also became one of the main spaces for street carnival, a recurring practice in Brazilian cities, but not in the São Paulo context up until recently.

Our plan therefore is to address the public meanings of interaction dynamics in such place, with an analytical approach regarding the different meanings of neighbourhood/district (bairro in Portuguese, connected here mainly to symbolic dimensions). We will focus on the 2014 events, when the intensification of local uses of the public space led to several complaints from residential associations and actions from public authorities to regulate such practices. This context involved usual nightlife frequenters and supporters of the World Cup teams, brought by international tourism, not to mention lots of people coming from various parts of the metropolis, with the growth of informal trade practices and transgressive practices related to that festive atmosphere.

### **Between Local Conditions and Common Tendencies: The Homeless and Public Space in the Post-socialist City**

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Post-socialist cities experienced a set of rapid changes in last 25 years which interweave socialist and pre-socialist legacy with newly expanding neoliberal and European urban agenda. Dynamic changes such as commercialisation of urban centres, housing privatisation and suburbanisation shaped spatial and functional patterns in urban areas. Previously unknown phenomena such as homelessness emerged and enter public space and discourse. As a relatively new phenomenon in Czech cities, the

homelessness fully emerged as an attendant effect of rising social polarisation in the early 1990s. Since then the number of homeless persons has been rising and neoliberal urban governance towards homelessness has become more repressive. The aim of the presentation is to describe ways how homeless persons use in their everyday life public spaces and identify particular conditions of the given locality on the one side and common tendencies of the post-socialistic city on the other, both influencing those ways. The presentation introduces some results of the Hobohemia project. This project is focused on temporal and spatial aspects of homelessness in the post-socialist context of two Czech cities – the capital city of Prague and the regional city of Pilsen. The presentation will be based on personal networks, in-depth interviews and photos collected in both cities. An analysis of the data revealed that, for example, personal networks of women are more spatially dispersed than those of men or that most of the homeless social life in Pilsen – contrasting with Prague – is connected to public spaces.

### **Conflicts on development in Warsaw public space**

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In the development of modern cities dilemmas related to networking, dispersion of power and conflicts of interests of different social groups become more apparent. The reference point for these considerations in the field of urban studies is the quality of urban space. Aim of the paper is to present selected cases of social conflicts taking place in Warsaw based on manifestation of different views on public space development. I see conflicts not only as a moment of confronting particular interests of different actors, but first of all – discussing values lying below. A summary of these values helps also understand what does really the concept of development mean. I am interested particularly in real and potential areas of conflict between two values: development and freedom. Such dilemmas regarding designing public space are revealed in objective, subjective and axiological aspects, for example in shaping the boundaries, in defining who has the right to the public space (for example design for all – who do we mean by those all?); safety vs. isolation dilemma.

The methodology of the research combines techniques of observation, conversation, questionnaires and visual analysis. Construction of the research tools is based on three modules:

Development (What elements of the idea of development public spaces show? How the direction of a public space changes is assessed?)

Identity (What is the meaning of public space for the formation of local identity? To what extent public space organizes social capital and urban identity on a local level?)

Action (What are the possibilities and limitations in action in particular public space for different types of actors?)

## **Contrasted urban experiences: art performances in Lisbon streets**

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As many European capitals, Lisbon has changed dramatically in the last decade in the uses and representations of public spaces. These changes are related to an increase of immigration, tourism flows, international students and artists' exchanges, in-between forms of networking affinities. This population in transit has provoked different perceptions of the city landscape, transforming places of meeting and exclusionary places where political, social and economic powers transversely operate. Hereupon, we could take a closer look on the interaction of individuals, groups and organizations in the construction of the contemporary urban relations, in these new public spheres where artistic practices, social and cultural meanings take place.

We'll present an exploratory ethnographic research following the paths of different artists who work in the main streets of Lisbon. This presentation focuses on the ways in which these actors adjust their artistic activities to audiences that pass through core places of Lisbon. Hence, we will analyse cooperative and competitive ties embedding in their public performances. We will see how the commitment of these artists to achieve public status, aesthetic expression, sociability between peers and continuity of artistic occupation interconnects with the historical context, the political and economic powers that induce the decisions and goals of the social organization of the city.

## **Describing urban inequalities – accessibility for people with reduced mobility as an important dimension of social stratification**

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Accessibility of public space for all users is becoming one of the biggest challenge for designers. Growing numbers of standards (including public transport infrastructure) and guidelines on one hand, followed by open criticism of imperfect architectural projects on the other, increase importance of this rather technical problem. In fact making space accessible for people with reduced mobility is strictly connected with everyday experience of users.

The main aim of this paper is to describe the problem of accessibility of urban space in the context of moving city. Numerous obstacles and barriers impede mobility of people with various impairment in every city. Although there are many initiatives and projects aiming at improve accessibility and give appropriate information to the users, there is still a lot to do for public policy. Although public space cannot be excluded from commuting without obstacles, in the centre of attention there is usually just public transport. In the paper examples of such projects will be presented, including analysis of its strengths and weaknesses. Concept of universal design will be used as a theoretical framework.

Subject of the paper is also important in the context of growing role and meaning of different social movements, which present themselves as proponents of different groups of city inhabitants.

Accessibility for people on wheelchairs or sight impairments is one of the important subjects for such organisations. Often they refer to such ideas as exclusion, equality and stratification. Therefore it is important to include this topic in current urban sociology.

### **Digital Dublin: The Water Protests and Social Media in Ireland**

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This paper addresses the use of social media during the water protests in the Republic of Ireland. In 2014, the Irish government envisaged introducing water charges for private households. The Right2Water movement organised various protests against this proposal in Dublin. During these protests, social media were used for the first time by a social movement in Ireland. Information about the protests went viral on social media, which put the Irish government under prolonged pressure. Based on a comprehensive discourse analysis of social media content, this case study examines to what extent digital devices facilitated political protests in Irish civil society. The main purpose of the investigation is to gain a better understanding of the possibilities and limitations of digital sociability by examining the use of social media by grass roots organisations. The analysis of the data collected revealed how the extensive use of social media during the Irish water protests transformed urban public spaces in Dublin. Firstly, social media carry the potential to empower their users to express their ideas, shape public debates and influence the political decision-making. Secondly, the study indicates that social media enable new digital representations of urban public spaces from below, challenging existing power relations between different kinds of media. Based on these findings, I suggest that urban public spaces are increasingly mediated by digital devices, blurring boundaries between different layers of the public sphere, such as physical spaces, print media and virtual environments. The rise of digital data in everyday life requires new social sciences methods to examine the social dynamics of present-day societies. For this reason, the paper discusses some of the recent methodological challenges and suggests new ways of collecting data in physical spaces and virtual environments.

### **Emotional Urban Spaces: Disputed meanings of micro- and heritage territories**

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The sensorial dimension of the current urban culture questions the social impact of the meanings of some particular places. These are emotional places insofar as they condition the way individuals appropriate, make use and perceive them. On the one hand, some of those places (i.e. the street or the neighbourhood we grew in) appear to display relatively undisputed and shared meanings. These are, say, the urban micro-territories, constitutive of our own identity. On the other hand, there are places that appear to be relatively meaningless and open to circumstantial and disputed categorization and social significance. By and large, these are spaces of the neoliberal tourist economy open to different interpretations by recipients, tourists or local residents. I'll be calling them heritage places.

The paper will argue that both types of places – microterritories and heritage places – are likely to influence human behaviour in a way quite different from the crowds or the masses. Geographies of destitution (slums, townships and favelas) as well as dark tourism sites (concentration camps and other lieux de souffrance) remain at the mercy of rampant global voyeurism, largely driven by market forces, capable of instilling quite an heavy emotional weight upon the individual's evaluation of his/her own actions and representations.

In the over-sensorial urban culture, emotional spaces and their meanings are continuously submitted to various sorts of investments and 'de-marcations'. Insofar as market-led influences prevail, the risk of reinforcing a post-emotional and voyeurist urban culture ('anything-goes-culture') grows, detrimental of the quality of city life.

### **Evaluation of public spaces in city planning – Know your city, know your public spaces!**

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Scientists all over the world agree upon that public spaces are experiencing a renaissance. It is clear that their role within a city has changed, not only for the people using the public spaces, but also in the eyes of the planners and within the planning culture of our cities. But before we can plan our public spaces of the future, we have to understand the dynamics and needs of our existing public spaces.

In order to understand public spaces, our cities have to work on methodologies and strategies to evaluate and record what is happening on our streets, in our parks and in our squares. This contribution will present the results of a collaborative research project of Rosinak & Partner and landscape architects (duration of the project: 02/16 – 06/16), in which a specific methodology to evaluate public spaces in city development areas in Vienna will be developed and applied. The contribution will also present the content of a master thesis that deals with the methodology and strategy the City of Vienna has introduced in 2009 in order to evaluate and understand the usage of public spaces in the city. The presentation will discuss and present a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods that are used for evaluating and understanding public life and public spaces.

The basis of the different methods discussed and applied are counting, observing and interviewing and combine a cross-disciplinary repertoire of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Finally, the contribution will talk about the purpose of such evaluations and how their can actually support the planning of our future public spaces and help our cities to better understand its own dynamics.

## **Food Markets And Its Sustainable Uses. A Proposal for a Measuring Tool**

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The aim of this paper is to stress the importance of food markets as tourist icons, in its wide range: from traditional markets to those converted and opened as gourmet ones. All of them attract a large number of local consumers from the centre and to the centre of the city as well as foreigners who combine cultural and gastronomic tourism. Specialized tourists in visiting food markets (named food-market lovers) show great enthusiasm in this new cultural and local show cooking experiences. However, the social and cultural impacts of these food halls should be treated. If locals perceive that benefits are greater than costs, they are interested in the tourism development. However, the perceptions of potential impact depends on how people evaluate the exchange in which they are involved. Therefore, this article plans on defining a system of sustainable (compatible) tourism for these markets, to determine its situation and to facilitate the decision making of the responsible agents in its management. Thus, it is presented 42 sustainable indicators related to the specific four dimensions: social and cultural, economic, environmental and destination management, in order to know the compatibility of food markets uses for both, residents and tourists. The Boqueria market in Barcelona is the illustrative example in which the degree of sustainability is checked.

## **From Park to Airport: Dynamics and Practices in Urban Spaces**

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Observing what happens in public spaces and studying changes in everyday use(s) allows us to outline an idea of in-progress city, from a cultural and symbolic perspective while also paying attention to physical and territorial aspects. Analysing public space in its traditional sense would be anachronistic today: economic changes have altered the city's organization, the urban sprawl has produced new forms of relationships and social behaviours have become highly mobile and individualized.

This paper presents the results of a study conducted in Olbia, a city located in north-east Sardinia which has become one of the most important regional hubs over the last 30 years, due to tourism and the location of advanced services. Olbia represents the most dynamic urban reality in Sardinia as far as demographic and economic dimensions are concerned, but it is also very controversial due to chaotic urban development, which overlooked the public dimension of the city.

Through a mix of qualitative techniques, the study examined uses and social practices in the two main urban areas of Olbia: the "Fausto Noce" Park and the "Costa Smeralda" Airport.

In the park, the colonization of space by specific functions tacitly determines vocations and "appropriate" presences; in the airport, the existence of typically urban functions (i.e. the university) helps to create an environment which can be characterised as a 'complex context' of uses and presences as well as being an unusual public space. These places are emblematic of the

contradictions within the concept of public space: although they are recognized as safe spaces without explicit exclusions, individualized practices prevail within niches of individuals or small groups, who share similar interests and attitudes, but rarely come into contact with other people.

## **How public space affects interethnic contacts in urban neighbourhoods: A methodological conceptualization**

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In the past few years, the consequences of the increasing migration-related diversity in the cities of Europe and North America have been the subject of controversial debates. In debates about 'social cohesion', living with diversity etc. assumptions about the social interactions between established and new, or ethnic majority and ethnic minority, residents play an important role. However, empirical knowledge about patterns of interaction and the factors shaping them is still patchy.

This paper presents insights from a large-scale project in German cities investigating patterns of intergroup interaction ('Diversity and Contact'). The unique stratified random sampling design which selects individuals from 50 neighbourhoods located in 16 cities enables us to represent 'urban normality' in Germany rather than the exceptional situation of neighbourhoods with very high shares of immigrants. The study uses quantitative as well as qualitative methods.

In particular, this paper will discuss how the differing socio-spatial conditions in the neighbourhoods impact on patterns of interaction. The presentation will outline a scheme allowing a systematic categorization of neighbourhoods according to the contact opportunities offered by their public spaces. I will then test in how far intergroup interactions indeed differ in the different categories. Here I will use results of the above mentioned survey with 2500 respondents. I will demonstrate that the contact opportunities in public space affect the everyday encounters within the neighbourhood, but also that particular socio-spatial contexts have a bigger influence than others.

Finally, the paper will integrate these results into a more general argument on how neighbourhood context shapes intergroup interactions.

## **The impact of commodification of public space in the city. Based on the case studies: Plaza in Manufaktura (Łódź) and Thames embankment (London)**

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Public space is a common good (Harvey, 2012) (Gzell, 2008) of a special meaning to social development of both local communities and whole city inhabitants. It is important for the formation of social relations in the society. But it becomes the common good only when it fulfils the certain criteria/standards like universal access, freedom of gathering and possibility of various activities. The common good must be really common and local groups of people should be able to use it in many

ways. The limits are the other people rights and privileges and accepted standards of behaviour. It may cause conflicts and in the same time it may be the reason to looking for the agreement. It should be the arena and agora in the same time.

In the XX century many factors, like liberal economy, new methods of production, and the emergence of new model of social relations based on consumption, caused the domination of optional activities (Gehl and others, 2000) such as entertainment and socializing in the common spaces in the city. In the same time all necessary activities (Gehl and others, 2000) like shopping, commuting etc. were pushed into the background. The same applies to social and public activities like demonstrations, agitations, assembly. In a broader context, many social and political activities has been pushed out of urban space or subjected to certain rigors.

This change is exaggerated by the private investors that have an impact on the rules governing the public space and are able to put pressure on municipalities. They often see the public space only as a source of income. The public space treated as a commodity or another form of investment is subject to structural and functional change. New types of spaces that are combinations of private and public emerge. Some authors call it hybrid spaces [ (Kohn, 2004) (Rochmińska, 2014) (Nissen, 2008)]. These areas are still treated by people as a common space but in many deeper layers they had been changed by private owner or manager. The boundaries between private, public and hybrid are not shown, fences often do not exist and are unwelcome. People are not aware that boulevards and squares they use to think of as common are not public anymore and they can experience very unpleasant meeting with the private security if they break the certain private regulations. Despite that such areas still have value for the city and residents. However there is danger that proliferation of that kind of pseudo-public spaces can cause a damage or impairment in the functioning of local communities. 'Commodification' of public space can lead to homogenization (functional and aesthetical) of many city areas. This process may change city space into a kind of amusement park, where users are filtered and subjected to restrictive regulations of private owners and where all forms of political, religious and public activities are limited or prohibited.

As case studies of such spaces, (illustrated also by drawings and photos), were chosen Manufaktura Plaza in Łódź- the biggest private square in Europe owned by AmRest Holding and Thames embankment (the area between London Bridge and Tower Bridge) that is owned and managed by More London Estates. The purpose of this article is to describe and evaluate of these developments using as a base the measures and grading created by L.Lofland.

## **Parade Square (Plac Defilad) as a contested public space in Warsaw**

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Parade Square is the biggest square in the centre of Warsaw. Its functions have been changing in the rhythm of social and political transformations. For the last 25 years a discourse has continued on the architectural vision, new social functions and transformation of the square into a friendly public space. Conceptualisation of public space based on the principles of accessibility and inescapability will be used. The paper will attempt to answer the question what the meaning of Parade Square in the everyday life of contemporary Warsaw is. Is it a well-organized public space, or is it rather an awkward contested space, which is not effectively managed by anyone? What social actors construct

this space and what social actors use it? Who controls it? What individual and collective behaviours are manifested on Parade Square? Is this an inclusive public space or has it been dominated by certain social groups? Where does it exist for public, common purposes? Is it predominantly a ceremonial or an everyday public space? Data shall be taken from secondary sources, such as statistics, press articles, www pages and direct field observations carried out by the author at various times of the year and on various days.

### **Proactive design – public space transformation process initiated by young people**

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The processes of transforming public spaces assume the participation of local communities. The accordance with the open design theory is crucial, meaning to envisage the kind of landscape containing 'frames' filled by residents. (Prominski M., *Designing Landscapes as Evolutionary Systems*, 2005). The proposed method is proactive design, based on natural inhabitation process where the identifying of values is followed by the dialogue with landscape, in confrontation with an imagined or remembered one. So the residents make changes in their environment, making parts of it as 'their own'. (Gawryszewska B.J., *Ogród jako miejsce w krajobrazie zamieszkiwanym*, 2013).

The possible activities used are public debate, sociologic interviews, design workshops aimed to let the residents, as well as enablers (professionals), express their needs and develop ideas. The participants have an opportunity and basic conditions to find themselves 'rooted' in the landscape and to care for it. The experts (landscape architects, architects, designers, sociologists) take the roles of constant partners and advisors. In this kind of design process, each step determinates the next, with possibilities to moderate the initial assumption in time.

The case study of the Niebrowski Park in Tomaszów Mazowiecki shows the potential of public space development in accordance with its existing and expected functions.

The starting point is the project that has won the participatory budget contest (the transformation of the school entry transition space, the cycling school and a park area).

The initial ideas come from the architectural education activities for children and youth, aimed at transformation of their surroundings. In the further development of the plan the Youth City Council's activities are included, to exercise new forms of governance and establishing the partnership with municipality. This case study will be presented against the background of citizen initiatives in the Ursynów residential area and Jazdów Finish Houses settlement in Warsaw.

## **The proletarian public space and its transformation: The case of socialist and post-socialist cities**

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Since Habermas most influential book (cf. "Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere", 1961) we tend to identify public sphere with the activities and interests of upper and middle urban classes. Unfortunately, less attention has been paid to the revision of Habermasian concept, namely that by O. Negt and A. Kluge (cf. "Public Sphere and Experience: Toward an Analysis of the Bourgeois and Proletarian Public Sphere", 1972).

Negt and Kluge offer a complimentary explanation of the emergence of public sphere, as based on the process of class consciousness of the working class. Though their interpretation was partly inspired by the political processes that took place in the 1960s (mass manifestations of workers and students, political upheavals resulting from them, the Revolt of 1968), in my paper I will show that a productive reformulation of it is possible in order to show the processes of "proletarianisation" of public sphere in socialist countries with special stress on the emergence of the proletarian public space in cities.

As a result of the processes of political and societal transformation that take place since 1989, the process of "deproletarianisation" of public space will be shown, as co-occurrent with the delegitimation of the egalitarian philosophy of society that made the foundation of state-socialist political system. The application of the concept of the proletarian public space in the process of making and unmaking of the political framework of state socialism will highlight the paradoxes of transformation of post-socialist cities, most notably those connected with political representation and social participation.

## **Public Space and Children**

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In the last decades children presence in the city, having been noticeable and obvious until recently, has been decreasing significantly. The reasons for this phenomenon are multiple and complex. Civilization changes, which are associated with information technology development, caused not only unusual acceleration in almost every field but also confidence in benefits of being connected with virtual world, have a significant impact on keeping children in houses. The other reason for limiting children's leaving their houses independently, is declining sense of safety in the city. It relates both to the anxiety about car traffic and to the parent's fears that stranger can hurt their child, who remains without parents' control. Removing children from city space, limiting their varied social contacts and encouraging them to stay in cyberspace which is believed to be secure – have led to numerous negative consequences now and will lead to other in the future. The quality of physical and social environment, where child grow up, has tremendous influence on both biological, social and mental rising of the child. According to the science research, children have an opportunity to develop their cognitive processes and assimilation to society well only in well-kept, safe and available public city space, in a different scale, location and having multiple functions. That is why, children's

needs ought to be considered in the process of designing and transforming almost all places in the city space. The scientific purpose of this paper is to contribute to the course of interdisciplinary study, which develops assumption that urban environment can and should be shaped in a manner that has supported development of individuals, including children, and the whole urban community.

### **Public space of the contested city - a shared space?**

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In this talk we will focus on the contested public space of the Old City of Jerusalem. Based on a theoretical framework of the right to the city concept, power relations and intergroup contact theory, the research examine whether public space of the highly conflicted city is a shared one and what kind of interactions happen there.

Empirical research, including in-depth interviews, the transect walk method and evaluative mapping technique, was conducted in Jerusalem. We interviewed 30 residents of Jerusalem (both Jewish and Palestinian). Especially, we investigated: the meaning of the Old City, place memory, and place attachment.

The results of the research show different patterns of activity undertaken by Jerusalem residents in the Old City. In particular, it is revealed how ethnic identity is emphasized in behaviour and interactions in the shared space. Moreover, the outcomes demonstrate how different forms of attachment and various types of place experience can shape power relations in the conflicted space of Jerusalem.

### **Public space: Robust but vulnerable. The case of Stureplan, Stockholm**

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Sometimes public space works so well, being open to most people and to new uses, that it is just being taking for granted. If some of its uses, or some category of its users, are being contested, this usually will meet a reaction for its defence (at least in democratic societies). In short, there is a certain robustness to public space. Yet, there is difficult to find any strong proactive defence of public space, which makes it vulnerable, particularly to wide-ranging transformations of its uses and users, stemming either from municipal interventions from above, or from concerted entrepreneurial undertakings (be it by property owners or retailers).

In this paper, this will be demonstrated by the transformation of the Stureplan square, and its adjacent area, in Stockholm, from the 1950's to the present, a history of how a since long popular meeting place was turned into the heart of Stockholm's glamour zone, a most exclusive space. Yet, this change involved an interregnum of more than two decades and two ruptures, not one. First, how the square was overrun by the automobile when Sweden turned to right hand traffic in 1967, and

then, how the square was reopened for the pedestrians in tandem with the opening of Sturegallerian, an exclusive shopping galleria in 1989, and consecutive entrepreneurial undertakings. The argument of the paper is that this transformation had not been possible without this interregnum. I will also try to demonstrate that such far ranging changes are facilitated by the lack of proactive politics for public space, and why this lack is so difficult to counteract.

### **Public urban spaces in a process of Construction and re- construction of city identity. The example of Upper Silesia City.**

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The subject of considerations here is a public space of a multicultural city, seen as an important area in creating identity of place and community. Historical heritage of the city is the specific basis important for this process in terms of building the meaningful space and crucial for creating the inhabitant's sense of belonging. Due to complex nature of heritage, as well as the diversity of the cities, multiplicity of identities becomes an issue. In many cities the elements of heritage that were forgotten or overlooked are now being rediscovered and brought for the debate. These rediscovered elements may be used to create a new identity, or sometimes to contribute to the existing version. On the other hand, the new processes in urban development may result in a need of the new 'tale' about a city and even, sometimes, about its past. An interesting example of such case may be the cities of upper Silesia where the German part of heritage was deliberately absent in their official image. In fact there has been, for many years, a conflict between different versions of the history of the city being told by different groups which has resulted in diverse identities of several socio-cultural groups of inhabitants. The peculiar 'stage' for these processes has been urban public space, reconstructed and organized in different way several times due to changing vision of the city: from German to Polish City, from typical industrial city of early capitalist system to socialist industrial city, from socialist city to post-socialist ...

The methodology used in the paper: qualitative content analysis with the elements of visual sociology. The research will include also some interviews with experts, conducted in City Museum as the important institution contributing to creation of city identity.

### **The right to the camp? Producing public space in a Palestinian refugee camp in the West Bank**

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Refugee camps are generally believed to be transitory places filled with tents and other provisional arrangements to be dismantled soon after their residents are permitted to return home. The question remains, however, what happens when the conditions for return fail to materialize and the

camps turn into places of long-term urban residency. Aimed to facilitate aid agencies' efforts to administer and provide assistance, the camps have long been recognized for their role in guarding off the displaced from host populations and silencing any forms of political expression. Here, the camp has often been juxtaposed with the city as polis, where residents are able to express their political identities in the public space and take an active part in shaping the political order. In this sense, the camp represents an anti-city, designed as a spatial tool of biopolitical control, devoid of public space through both architectural arrangement and a ban on political organization. However, such paradigm of the camp is challenged by the reality of protracted exile and encampment. The case of Palestinian refugee camps established after the 1948 War shows the variety of possible social, political and spatial transformations under way in long-established camps where new forms of social and urban order emerge. Based on a yearlong ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes mechanisms of producing public space in Al-Am'ari, a Palestinian refugee camp in the West Bank. It focuses on the development of local institutions that have become important tools of self-governance and platforms for political participation and expression. The paper shows how in the context of protracted exile residents of Al-Am'ari claimed their 'right to the camp', understood as an ability to co-author the spatial, social and political transformations of the camp and to preserve the distinct camp character of Al-Am'ari amidst the processes of urbanization.

### **Seafronts in play. Metropolitan experiences of a public space.**

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In this paper we aim to explore life in a certain seafront, in the case the beach of Carcavelos, Lisbon metropolis, how it's is used and experienced in a variety of ways by people throughout the metropolitan area and not only by residents or people from the outskirts.

Everyday life in this place cannot be taken as homogeneous, rather as a rich, mixed and complex. As so, many of the users of this seafront and its equipment is from all around the Lisbon metropolis. Observing the everyday life, we encounter a mosaic of interactions with people from distinct ages, gender, races and social classes. This territory, highly used for leisure, becomes a landscape of pleasure (Hannigan, 2005) where a myriad of people from different cities and towns of the metropolitan area (Bassand et al, 2001, Martinotti, 1993) come together to spend their time, together or alone. This leisure practices experienced by this myriad of people occurs both during the day and nighttime, accordingly to each other expectative.

During the day cafés, beach promenade, or even the sand and the sea, these last mainly during summering seasons, became more or less full with people who interact with each other, and knowing their point of origin we understand the metropolitan character of this place. Leisure sports, like surf or body board, are also a great attractive which arouse people to the place, and the schools supporting these sports are filled with inscriptions of people from all around the metropolis. Nightlife, also allied to a great deal of consumption, is also very alive in this place. Using an ethnographic approach and direct observation, we realize that all these people origin from different places of the metropolis, so giving this place a really metropolitan dynamic.

## **Shops as the brick-and-mortar of neighbourhood identity**

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Social scientists challenged the fixed and natural dimension of place identity. Places are made of social relations, and of « bricks and mortar » elements used to objectify the place identity (Blokland 2001). Moreover, as Massey (1994) argued, places are always subject of symbolic struggle over their identity and thus are always unfixed and dynamic. In our paper, we will focus on shops as key elements of the objectification of a place identity. Indeed, through their visible and durable presence, shops influence a place identity more than the place residents themselves. Based on observations and 45 interviews with workers and users of three shopping streets in Geneva, Paris and Brussels, we argue that shops contribute to materialize a place identity in two ways. Firstly, shop owners and clerks appears to be key actors in the symbolic struggle over place identity. On the one hand, they contribute to a place identity by choosing where to set up, by selecting their products, by attracting certain types of customers and by designing their shop front. As our interviewed shop owners explained, shops windows are "the neighbourhood's showcase". On the other hand, through their social relations with customers, some shop clerks become "figures" of a place. Secondly, shops are symbolically used by individuals, living or working in a neighbourhood, in their process of social identification. In doing so, they argue that some shops are representative of the place identity, while others are not. Some shops are, in this regard, said to be coherent with the place history. Meanwhile, others are seen as drivers of its disruptive on-going changes. Throughout this paper, we will therefore show how shops are in many ways the places where a neighbourhood's identity is negotiated and manufactured.

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## **Social Segregation of Public Spaces through a Distribution of Attention: The Case of the Roma Beggars and the Citizens of Helsinki**

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In public spaces of contemporary cities, attention is generally a scarce good, certain social groups are, however, granted especially little of it. Here I present the case of routinized ignorance through which the citizens of Helsinki aim to suspend, for-all-practical-purposes, the presence of the whole social group – the Roma beggars. This suspension is not simply a result of the passive lack of

attention, it is a specific communicative and performative act of exclusion. Through ignorance, passers-by communicate their unwillingness to assign the beggars any valuable or meaningful place in the public space which is, as a result, segregated into two distinctive social worlds, made up by largely exclusive trajectories of movement, ways of using the space, and social networks. I describe the minutiae of this divide in terms of symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology, making use of the participant observation I carried out in the city centre of Helsinki. But to trace the connections between the two worlds, to reveal the unresolved conflicts, anxieties and uncertainties behind their seemingly effortless coexistence, I needed to access the wider network of relations in which they are embedded. Having assessed the information from Finnish newspapers, reports of various institutions and one extensive analysis of public discourse, I have put together the image of the long-term mutual distrust and hostility between the Roma beggars and the citizens of Helsinki, sustained and prolonged by the lack of effective (neither exclusive nor inclusive) measures to deal with the situation on part of the city representatives. In this context, the routinized ignorance can be seen as the line of least resistance of the discontent citizens who, having been left to their own devices, tend to seek non-costly and practical solutions, no matter how non-sustainable or harshly exclusive they may be.

### **Sociological importance of the inner and outer forces that make cities 'to move'**

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Cities are usually conceptualized as agglomerations with different growing patterns depending on the economic, political and social contextual conditions. But, in the 20th and at the beginning of the 21st century, many other „forces' started more and more to influence the „movement of the cities'. We might differentiate, for example, between „slow' (Oxford) and „fast' (New York), between „sleeping' (tourist cities) and „non sleeping' cities.

In this paper the attention will be focused on the changes of the „city speed' influenced by mass tourism, using the example of two Croatian cities: Dubrovnik and Zagreb. During the tourist season the city is in a high speed, filled with thousands of visitors (in Dubrovnik usually from cruisers), while in the rest of the „season' the city is empty, it sleeps and waits for the new season to come. The authorities everywhere are trying to extend that season of 'a speed city', through different attractions and motives to attract contemporary nomads – tourists. Does it mean that all tourist cities will be soon only speedy cities?

Because of tourism public space, streets and squares, of old historic parts of Dubrovnik and Zagreb are gentrified and emptied of identity and meaning for their inhabitants. Old parts of town are significantly decreasing in number of inhabitants, but there are more and more tourists that come, visit and see. Cities and their inhabitants are driven between two different forces – to live «normal» everyday life and to live «high» life of a tourist city.

The main hypothesis of this paper is that the city that moves (in a higher speed) is a consequence of current pressures of the outer forces that moulds city's everydayness. So as a consequence, the change of the city speed, or at least the movements of cities from the slow motion to the higher

speed is by now and will be conditioned by the forces of global technological, political, economic and social developments on a world scale.

In the inner sense, some cities could gather higher or slower speed depending on the contexts while the destiny of the cities will be preserved in the longer run whatsoever speed and movement will be at stake. The paper will be relying on the researches results previously gathered as well as on the personal observation and contemporary literature sources.

### **Streets as a Basis for Urban Life**

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When talking about urban public space, usually pictures of lively squares or pleasant parks come to mind. Streets are not considered the most typical place for urban life to unfold although they are holding a major percentage of all public open spaces in a city. In Vienna, Austria, they amount to 90 percent of the overall public space.

In this paper the results of an ongoing study shall be presented in which this type of open space is examined in four European cities: Vienna, Munich, Rotterdam and Copenhagen. The goal of the study is to learn about the spatial potentials of 'everyday-streets' in different neighbourhoods and their role to compensate the impact of urban densification in rapidly growing cities. Jane Jacobs (1961), Christopher Alexander (1977) and others have emphasized the importance of liveliness in the neighbourhoods since the 1960ies. Recent developments seem to seize these intentions, aiming to overcome the streets' primary function for car traffic. According to Jan Gehl<sup>1</sup>, streets have rapidly changed their appearance within the last century, while keeping up their function as traffic space, meeting place and market place. Moreover, the balance and meaning of these functions is of highest significance for life in a city.

However, in city planning the main attention is laid on pedestrian areas and touristic boulevards. In this survey the focus is put on smaller streets of no higher relevance for the city but of an essential importance for the living environment and everyday life. The paper will exemplify the streets' prevailing zoning, equipment, design and regulations presenting the result of a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the streetscape in four European cities from a landscape architect's scholarly point of view.

Concluding, it examines neighbourhood streets as a framework for urban public space and the basis for urban life.

<sup>1</sup> Jan Gehl and Lars Gemzoe, *New City Spaces*, 2006

## **Transformation of the urban public space in contemporary Russia: social functions, symbolic logic of the Soviet space reconstruction**

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Experience of the last two decades shows that transformation of the urban public space in Russia should be considered as a complicated process presuming the changes in the urban sites ('places'), in modes of behaviour (social practices) and in the way of perception of the urban space (symbolical structures). The point is that today the urban dynamics of the Russian major cities creates a kind of hybrid forms of the urban publicity which are based on mobility, new communicative practices and oriented on appropriation of the urban space, but at the same time are symbolically attached to the traditional structures and views of the Soviet period (the idea of 'centrality', 'large event' etc). That's why it's important to understand how the logic of the post-Fordist urban dynamics and appearance of new forms of urban public activities (new civic initiatives, art interventions, creative activism) correlate with the conventional way of behaviour accustomed to the rigid city planning structures of the Soviet era.

These processes can be clearly seen in the changing role of central squares in the space of the Russian cities. City squares are generally considered to be the 'key nodes' of public activities in urban space as well as an essential element of the Soviet-era urban planning structures. The Russian protest movements of 2011-2013 marked the so-called 'revival' of the central squares as places for public activity and, thus, gave them some new meanings and ways of appropriation. The example of three Russian cities – Moscow, Saint-Petersburg and Ekaterinburg – gives an opportunity to trace and compare the logic of transformation of the city central squares in terms of their a) physical restructuring; b) changes in modes of appropriation (appearance of the new interaction practices); c) symbolical transformation (changes of symbolical meanings assigned to the squares, discursive reformation of these meanings).

## **To the victor, the potatoes: transformation and resistance in São Paulo**

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Seven kilometres southwest of downtown São Paulo, Brazil, lies the so-called Largo da Batata ("Potato Square"), the core of an urban subcentre of metropolitan expression. The neighbourhood's consolidation as a working-class shopping and night-life area was linked to the presence of a local bus terminal that served as a transit hub connecting central São Paulo to its western suburbs. Long perceived as an urban eyesore squeezed in between posh residential and business districts, since the 1960s Largo da Batata has been targeted by a series of public interventions. A large scale project aimed at its "urban reconversion", recently completed, included the relocation of the bus terminal and the reshaping of two-odd city blocks into an enlarged square. New real estate projects abound and relate not to the area's working-class, small-scale uses, but to prospects of an exclusive global city; at the same pace, new, upmarket stores have established at the fringe of the region, gradually approaching Largo da Batata. The creation of a raw, wide open space has spurred the emergence of

several artistic and cultural initiatives occupying the new square, some of which critical of the upscaling of the neighbourhood. The square has also become an important meeting point for political rallies and demonstrations. Starting from an extensive mapping of the area's shifting land use patterns and interviews with local actors, this paper discusses the urban transformations and resistances that arise from the dispute for the appropriation of this territory, which manifests itself both concretely and symbolically, in private and public spaces.

### **Trumped by the culture of individualism. On public space and common good in a post-socialist city**

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One of the most manifest strains placed on urban space worldwide is the growing tension between the public and the private. On the one hand fragments of cities tend to become enclosed, commercialised and privatised, on the other – burgeoning urban movements champion the 'right to the city' in order to reclaim the urban commons. Such hiatus may be even more pronounced in cities after socialism which, subsequent to decades of forced communalisation, since the 1990s have been struggling to catch up with the old capitalist West. The paper intends to identify and investigate issues revolving around the conception(s) of common good with relation to public space in three Polish cities: Gdańsk, Łódź and Kraków. To this end, a qualitative methodology is applied, namely a content analysis of urban planning documents and media coverage of spatial antagonisms in the chosen cities. Accordingly, two narratives, official and mainstream, will be deconstructed and compared for a better understanding of the dynamics and meanings of public spaces in the postsocialist urban context.

### **Urban life and human mobilities in Europe. A reflection after ALLMEET project**

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In recent years, different profiles of mobility and territorial consumption led to important changes in urban and city programming. This process affects not only Western, capitalist societies, where the patterns of consumption were already well defined; it became a challenge for the whole planet, as mobility became as a way of life. In the context of globalization and 'capitalistic revolution' (Peter Berger), new challenges in terms of city planning have emerged. This process that is clearly changing cities all over the world, can be interpreted not only through international mobility, but also internal mobility, both for economic, education and travel purposes, under a market conception.

In this paper we will reflect about the changes of (1) the demographic urban weight represented by immigrants, tourists and international students since 1990, (2) the evolution of public services that support mobility and integration of immigrants, tourists and students since 1990, and (3) territorial consumption of public space for an increasingly mobile population, within European cities.

This reflection follows one of the debates emerged from ALLMEET project (co-funded by the Tempus programme of the European Union). In this project, a consortium of European Union and Russian partners share good practices of intercultural education, while questioning Eastern and Western territorial features that lead to different experiences of diversity and integration, with renewed challenges represented by urban development and mobility dynamics.

### **Urban narrative in urban pre-design studies**

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The meaning of symbolic forms shaping the space of our cities and thus influencing social acts and humans behaviours was confirmed in works of many scientists and thinkers.

Urban narrative can be defined as a context of human life in the world, integrating and giving the big picture of human existence. It embraces the symbolic city space, city myths and social sense of the city life. Such defined urban narrative in some aspects corresponds to present concepts like 'intrinsic logic of the city' by Loew or to Berger & Luckmann's 'social construction of reality'.

The city was always the space of interaction of different senses, which created fertile ground for social development. It brought brilliant achievements but resulted also in consumer dominated civilization, what now threatens the biological founds of being. We are in urgent necessity of the shift in Western urban way of life. The direction of change is known, technical abilities are available, the most difficult task is a mental change.

It seems possible to stimulate and promote the process of mental change by transformation of existing and creating new urban narratives. In city scale there are verbal urban narratives, already in use in urban policy. It is important to ground them in a city history and it's symbolic space but also to spread it through different levels of city experience.

We can investigate the possibilities of a change using small areas like wastelands or brownfields to provide place for developing sphere of new urban 'bottom-up' activities. This would provide fresh, vibrant elements to urban narrative. Small scale makes it convenient for experiments and open access performances.

Such places for co-creating local 'spaces of common governance' should be incorporated in urban planning practice. That could develop/support new urban narrative, more appropriate to actual challenges.

## **The urban public space image transformation as the reflection of social changes – Case study of image of Kyiv main street transformation from "perestroika" to "Euromaydan"**

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With this paper I'm presenting the results of my master's and PhD project. In my paper I present the results of the case study of the Kyiv public space image changes from 1985 to 2015 in the imagination of three generations - from the "Perestroika", "revolution on the granite" to the reconstruction of street in the early 2000s, the "Orange Revolution", to the shrinking of public space after of 2010, and the return of the "right to the city" during Euromaydan ended by traumatic events in February 2014, and posttraumatic memorialization period. So, in quite a short period of time, just 30 years, the main street of Kyiv experienced a radical transformation of its image, values, symbols, but never lost its importance as the main public space of the city - the theatre scene where all the processes of social change that took place not only in the city but also in Ukraine in general took place. It played the role of the stage for self-presentation for various social groups and social actors, the place of struggle for access to space and right to control and own the space. The main goal of the paper is to identify social change analyzing the public space of the city. Khreshchatyk street was selected for the Case Study as- the main street of the city. I use the qualitative strategy in my study – it was used in-depth interviews, mind-mapping, mapping and observation. The study involved three stages - Stage 1 was conducted in 2012 – the study of image and practices of public space use of citizens of 3 generations (20 in-depth interviews), the study recorded the change of the public space image from 1985 till 2012 (it was stressed on three time frames 1985-1990, 1998-2004 and 2010-2012); Stage 2 – the image of Khreshchatyk street urban public space during the events of November 2013 - February 2014 through the point of protesters view (used method of deep interviews, participant observation and mapping); Stage 3 - the study of the image, practices of use and memorialization of the urban public space after the tragic events of 2014 (20 in-depth interviews with citizens, mapping, participant observation). Comparative analysis of the four time periods showed the developmental trend of the street's public space in the light of the post-communist transformations. Social changes in the public spaces were viewed from the four sides (structural, functional, processual, motivational) and the three spheres of influence (economic, political, social).

## **Urban public space in discourse(s) on urban identity - leaders, meanings and audiences**

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Processes of the modernization of identity can be observed in contemporary cities (Rewers 2012) and in case of Polish cities they are particularly determined by:

Changes of national borders after 1945 and migration to West Lands (Reclaimed Territories), which have deeply affected social and spatial structures of formerly German cities.

45 years of communist system ruling during which public spaces were subject to a long-term, politically driven process of eradicating signs of German past in the urban public space and forced implementation of „Polishness’.

Transformation period (after 1989) when urban public spaces have been subject to complex processes related to the overall transition from communist regime to market-oriented democratic society (Stanilov 2007).

It was only after 1989 that rejection of old narratives on ‘indisputable Polish’ urban identity was possible. Local authorities created new narratives (where free-market narratives overshadowed the cultural and historical ones) since they needed to integrate and mobilize inhabitants in the face of major challenges posed by transition period and later to create a competitive image (brand) of the city that would attract investments and newcomers.

Cultural turn in policies of urban development resulted in emergence of new narratives on urban identity that were created by inhabitants, representatives of NGOs and authorities who would consider remains of character of other nations in the urban public space.

In the paper we adapt D. Massey’s concept of progressive sense of place to understand public spaces as processes that do not have clearly defined borders and are loci of political struggles of many different actors (Massey 1991). The aim of this paper is to explore contemporary narratives on urban public space in three (formerly German) Polish cities: Gdańsk, Gliwice, Wrocław where local authorities have seemingly adopted different strategies towards discussion on and adaptation of multicultural past expressed in public spaces and towards other urban actors (such as NGOs, cultural institutions, reflexive inhabitants) interested in formulating narratives on urban identity that are alternative to official ones.

The paper is focused on three research questions: What and how identity of place (expressed in urban public spaces) is promoted in narratives on urban public space and does it (and if so - to what extent) take into account the multicultural past. Who are the most influential actors shaping the discussion about the urban public space. How are contemporary narratives on public space received by the public – the inhabitants of the cities under scrutiny and how this reception is diversified.

The empirical data (20 semi-structured interviews with local leaders and 300 survey interviews with inhabitants selected on quotas) was collected in research carried out from 2014 to 2015 in Gdańsk, Gliwice and Wrocław.

## **Urban spaces of social transformation – a case study of Medellin**

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In my presentation I would like to focus on the role of public spaces in cities in the times of globalization and neoliberal urban policies. I am particularly interested in challenges regarding urban development and sufficient management of public spaces in the Global South. As an example I would like to present the case of Medellin in Colombia where I conducted research in 2013 in Library Parks (in Spanish Parques Bibliotecas). They are big public spaces playing diverse roles, constructed in most marginalized districts of Medellin as a innovation solution for lack of public spaces in these areas.

The main goal of my research was to answer the questions: how have Library Parks influenced the urban transformation that happened in Medellin at the beginning of 21st century? How have they

influenced thinking about public spaces in urban polices? I would like to elaborate on the roles that Library Parks have in local communities of the city that experienced waves of migration, industrial crises and enormous level of urban violence. I will try to explain and explore various aspects of those public spaces that have had big impact on both spatial and social transformation of Medellin.

I used mixed-method approach – in-depth interviews and visual methods – in order to capture the meanings of Library Parks in the urban context. I would like to address this methodological aspect of my research as one of the methods of exploring the roles and meanings of public spaces in cities.

### **Urban Transformation of public spaces**

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Public space is an integral part of the urban landscape. Starting from the ancient to the contemporary times, the public space have become a subject to the transformation in terms of spatial and socio – cultural factors. This evolution was related to the political, cultural and social circumstances which have taken place in cities throughout the centuries. The role of the physical form of public spaces in social life was also variable - from the place of the power manifestation to the place of social relations. In the evolution of the spatial variations of the urban public space it was followed by the traditional square and street that gave the direction and the form of the spatial development of cities.

Physical form of contemporary public space is the result of its increasing importance and functional program that creates more diversified and sophisticated spatial layout. The dynamics of transformations of the form and meaning of social public space are the real reflections of the dynamics of the lifestyle of the modern society. The specificity of public space is also dependent on the nature and size of the cities. However, the most important factor of the evolution of the modern public space, in both form and meaning, is the evolving society of the global, virtual and sometimes still traditional world.

The author attempts to analyze the physical transformations of public space based on the urban form of the cities in a relation to the changing expectations and requirements of the contemporary society. There are also important considerations of the design challenges whose primary task is to satisfy these expectations and needs. The analysis is presented on selected examples.

### **Valued public spaces reconsidered**

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The discussion on the construction of meanings of public spaces draws on a recent qualitative study on citizens' perspective of valued spaces in the city of Tallinn. The paper considers the formation of the polysemantic, concurrent and fluid nature of meanings attributed to public spaces in the city by exploring the ways citizens relate to and engage with public spaces. It simultaneously discusses the

process of (re)construction of individual and collective identities enabled by values recognised on a diverse scale of urban public spaces. The typology of 'spaces of meaning' presented in the paper bespeaks the subtlety of interconnectivities between the transforming character of space and alternating perceptions of space, inspiring conceptualisations on the construction of meanings of public spaces as a complex process. Hence the paper debates on the nature of public space as: abstract as well as concretised on the level of domesticated 'my space'; shaping upon particular or combined aesthetical and functional spatial qualities; a matter of singular or multiple choice; persistent or mobile; of restricted or open access; deterring or liberating citizens' creative urban practices and construction of identities. As concerns, the discussion relates to issues of urban policy and resilience of city's viability.

### **Warsaw's Praga Północ district – a poor, an arts or rich man district? The right to a city and humanization of Praga's urban space**

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In the recent years, the interest of residents in their cities has increased. Residents not only demand voting rights but also take concrete actions for the benefit of their local communities. On the one hand, people demand that city authorities consult them on basic matters, such as housing issues or issues directly related to their residential surroundings (e.g. location of specific buildings in the neighbourhood) and, on the other hand, they participate in various arts or ecology projects, in a slightly broader perspective. All such actions are defined as humanization of urban space. This includes all actions intended to modify urban space in order to meet the needs and expectations of people. The urban structure that is created this way is intended to give the residents appropriate conditions not only to live and work but also to rest. In this space, people can also fulfil their social and cultural needs. Scientific and public discourse also focuses on the importance of urban civic practices. This return to a public debate about the urban issue translates into higher awareness of the residents concerning their right to the city. The streets become a space for legal actions and a place for artistic expression, on the one hand, and an important element in the support and care for the interests of the residents who are facing problems in their lives, on the other hand. At the same time, the debate concerning the right to the city is dominated by the view that creation of the urban space reproduces social injustice (this view is shared, among others, by Susan Fainsten). Social injustice in the context of capitalist relations is also discussed by David Harvey who, as early as in 1973, wondered whether there is a spatial structure or a set of objects that contribute to maximization of justice and effectiveness in the city or that at least can increase our ability to control those powerful but hidden mechanisms that lead to redistribution<sup>1</sup>. This thread, discussed by many experts, is immensely important because, in the legal sense, the right to the city contributes to a discussion about social justice with reference to the city, the use of its resources based on equal rights, and the possibility to participate in its creation and modification. About all of this I will tell in relation to the Praga Północ district.

## **Where the posh meet the chavs. Multi-accessibility or how to measure the spatial potential of meeting the stranger**

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Recent studies show that segregation is rising in our cities, whilst a great number of urban theorists have claimed that the essence of urban life and urbanity relies on the proficiency of city spaces for meeting and interaction with strangers. This has been identified as the trigger for social respect and trust, but also relevant in terms of social-economical success (weak ties, serendipity, etc.).

How can this be measured and then applied to urban studies and planning? Since the 1920s, both academics and planners have developed the idea of 'accessibility': 'potential for interaction'. The concept has been developed in various ways, often through complex mono-disciplinary technical methodologies that consider only a standardized citizen.

'Multi-accessibility' is presented here as a measure that stresses the possibility for all citizens to meet at a given location or, in other words, the spatial performance against urban segregation. This implies the integration of different mobility networks, in order to assimilate differences such as gender, origin, age, wealth or physical limitations. Its differences are shown for the case of Madrid Metropolitan Area.

## **Youth culture, urban space occupation and political action – Implications for sociocultural learning and civic education**

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Many youth scenes occupy and appropriate urban spaces, which occurs from various scene specific motifs and aims. Focussing different groups and scenes (e.g. squatters, graffiti artists, skaters, parcour, techno parties, global activists, autonomists, ultrà movement, street cultures etc.) we want to discuss the challenges of urban space appropriation, street socialisation and informal learning processes for socio-spatially and lifeworld oriented political learning scenarios.

In the research group we want to analyze different policy areas and sociocultural themes, in which urban youth scenes are involved, and illustrate how these protests and civic engagements lead to political learning and socialization processes. We are looking for cooperation partner in order to plan and realise research projects, conferences or publications on all kinds of subjects that focus urban space occupation by youth scenes and challenges for sociopolitical learning processes.

## TRACK 5

### **Analysing a neighbourhood with the lens of mobility. The case study of Pilsen neighbourhood in Chicago**

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The main aim of this paper is to analyse the changes of Pilsen neighbourhood using the lens of mobility concept. In particular, I want to discuss that the history of Pilsen is highly conditioned the four types of mobility individualized by Kaufmann (2011): i.e daily mobility; residential mobility; travel and Migration.

The neighbourhood of Pilsen lies approximately three miles southwest of Chicago's downtown Loop and has been part of Chicago since the city's incorporation in 1837. Roughly 3.5 square miles in size, the neighbourhood includes two hundred blocks of residential, commercial, and manufacturing building. It is linked to the rest of the city by both Chicago Transit Authority and Metra suburban train services.

The neighbourhood of Pilsen was initially settled by German and Irish immigrants in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Czech immigrants moved into the neighbourhood. By the late 1950s, Mexican-Americans began settling in the neighbourhood. By 1969, Pilsen's community centre reoriented itself away from Czech immigrants and towards Mexican-Americans. The predominance of Latinos in Pilsen remained unchanged until the 1990s, when demographic shifts began to make themselves felt in the neighbourhood.

The population change was paired with a growth in the percentages of those at the highest income bracket, and a decrease in the percentage of the population at lower-income brackets (the lower income population coincides with the Mexican-Americans in the neighbourhood). Pilsen is going to become a tourist neighbourhood addressed to create advertisement services for local upper middle class and touristic.

The fieldwork upon which this article is based was conducted using qualitative research methods. Specific methodologies used include semi-structured interviews, collection of photographs and document analysis (drawing from both academic and public policy documents).

### **Artists and the dynamics of urban change**

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The multiplicity of artistic genres, styles and expressions practiced by artists is matched by the diversity of approaches to their roles in urban change proposed by scholars. Some see artists' impact on urban space as being a by-product of their creative activities, others as a result of conscious, intended endeavours to instigate urban change or voicing protests and resisting against controversial

transformations. Yet others claim that artistic creatives are more often subjects to rather than agents of change. Consequently, although some artists may benefit from urban transformations, they are often instrumentalised by stronger urban stakeholders. Moreover, expectations of artists' links with urban change are often under the spell of popular imaginaries and narratives on their presupposed predilection to cluster in liminal urban spaces where they 'perform' their distinct bohemian lifestyle. Indeed in most larger cities one may point to a life cycle of changes of subsequent quarters dubbed as artistic or creative. Starting with the discovery and penetration of selected, most often not particularly prestigious, parts of cities by pioneer-artists, through growing popularity of such areas among the general public, in particular among well to do urbanites leading to profound changes in their image and social composition (gentrification) and finally to the decline of their artistic vitality and (at least partial) displacement of artists. From the perspective of cultural production and consumption such evolution usually means moving from a focus on avant-garde to more main stream cultural forms and evening and night economy, likewise resulting in some artists choosing to leave the area in search for new artistic territories.

In our paper we seek to answer the question what is the attitude of artists towards their role(s) in the city in general and in artistic quarters. To what extent their spatial preferences, activities and opinions are in line with the popular image of artists and roles other urban stakeholders expect them to play. Response to these questions will be arrived at on the basis of an in depth case study of artists in a major Polish urban centre (Krakow) using mixed methods (analysis of statistical data, a questionnaire survey among art students, semi-structured interviews with established artists) conducted in 2013-2015.

### **Bridging neighbourhoods: The Moving City at the French-Brazilian border**

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When talking about the 'Moving City', it seems indispensable to talk about border towns, since national borders have always been and still are highly contested and therefore on the move. My paper aims to shed light on the specifically (and literally) 'fluid' but highly neglected border between Brazil and France, formed by the Oyapock River. Thanks to the overseas department French Guiana, France and the EU actually share a frontier with Brazil. One of the recent geopolitical developments in this area was the construction of the first bridge spanning the Oyapock River to link the two countries and also the two border towns of Saint-Georges (France) and Oiapoque (Brazil). Due to their size and entangled history, one could in fact conceptualize Saint-Georges and Oiapoque as two neighbourhoods of one and the same city. This is what I intend to do in my paper. Traditionally, the two towns (or neighbourhoods) were/are sites of great interconnection, with (legal and illegal) migration and other forms of transnational exchange taking place on a daily basis. Yet the bridge – more generally regarded as a symbol of connection and unity – does in fact entail converse and ambivalent effects. As my ethnographic account shows, the (not yet inaugurated) bridge implies intensified border control and can thus be seen as part of France's 'regime of confinement' (Mbembe 2011: 103). Spatially speaking, how do the residents of Saint-Georges and Oiapoque organize their everyday life? Referring to a relational and processual understanding of space (cf. Löw 2001), I aim to

stress the complex interplay of how residents are affected by spatial reorderings and how they themselves reinterpret and/or create new spaces in this moving border area.

### **Changing spaces: Race, ethnicity and gender in Detroit's local economy**

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This article looks at how the beauty care industry has changed over the past few decades in a typical Detroit neighbourhood, shedding light on the mediating effects of race, ethnicity and gender on the changing local political economy. It shows how the once thriving industry populated by storefront salons and barbershops has changed leading to a decline in the quality of work and a loss of social space.

This article analyzes three sets of data to illustrate these changes and to understand their impact on the neighbourhood. First, state business licensing data from the 1970s through the present is used to trace the fate of barbershops and storefront hair salons over time. It reveals how the barbershops, which are owned by men, have declined but maintain a presence. During the same period, women-owned storefront salons have virtually disappeared and been replaced by underground 'kitchen salons.' Finally, a new entity has emerged and flourished; braiding shops that are usually owned by Senegalese immigrant men but staffed by female immigrants. The second set of data comes from our own survey on Detroit's informal economy. Analysis of the responses from this neighbourhood reveal that the most purchased service in the informal economy is haircare, pointing us to the fact that storefront salons have been replaced by kitchen salons. Finally, the third set of data includes interviews and participant observation in both braiding shops and kitchen salons. The study shows how local economic changes are shaped by gender, race and ethnicity. It also reveals how the changing space that salons occupy, shifting from storefronts to kitchens, represents a loss of important social and cultural gathering spaces for women in the community.

### **Cultivating lifestyles, gentrifying the garden**

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Urban gardening is hip. In larger Swiss cities gardening has become part of the lifestyle of many well-educated, young and relatively affluent citizens. Community gardens are an important element of these practices and in Zurich authorities have established a dozen community gardens on city land over the past years. Of course, gardening in the city has been practised in the shape of allotment gardens for much longer. As semi-public urban spaces, both types of gardens contribute to social processes in neighbourhoods.

This paper will explore how community and allotment gardens act as an infrastructure for social interaction and the building of social capital in a neighbourhood. They offer citizens opportunities to

appropriate these spaces and facilitate interaction between socially distant groups and processes of inclusion, but in differing ways and framed by different values. These results are based on documents and 15 qualitative interviews with Swiss and immigrant gardeners in Zurich (and Lausanne) from an ongoing mixed-method research project.

In a second step, the paper will argue that local and global processes are changing who has access to these green infrastructures. As a 'global city' (Sassen) Zurich has experienced considerable growth over the past 15 years, making land in the city extremely scarce. Allotment gardens are under pressure from real estate development but also from the city's efforts to transform them into community gardens. In a middle-class perspective at least, allotments are associated with gaudy garden gnomes and unappetizing beer bellies, while community gardens rhyme with sustainability and chic. This suggests a gentrification of public gardens where social boundaries are being redrawn, as today's allotment gardeners – mainly blue-collar workers from Switzerland and southern and eastern Europe – do not have the cultural capital required to take part in new forms of gardening.

### **Explaining neighborhood effects. A mixed-method study at the example of Cologne-Chorweiler**

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During the last two decades, a growing body of research spends attention to neighborhood effects. One basic assumption is, that the neighborhoods could have an impact on the norms of the local population. The different empirical findings point out, that those effects exist, but differ over time and groups. Up to now, it is not clear how neighborhood effects work. Therefore, a theoretical model is formulated and tested by a mixed-method design at the example of the high-rise housing estate Cologne-Chorweiler. The design includes six steps. First, the neighborhood is described by census data. Second, ten local experts were interviewed about the situation in Chorweiler. Third, results of an ethnographical fieldwork of three months, including structural participant observations (N=1.557), is presented. Fourth, qualitative interviews with residents are analyzed for a first test of the theoretical model. Fifth, a quantitative survey in the neighborhood is analyzed with multivariate methods. Sixth, reconstructive interviews with three members of a vulnerable group are analyzed to figure out strategies to handle the context in the everyday live. The contribution ends with an integrated perspective of all six steps and provides an outlook for further research.

### **The feeling of non-appropriateness - social exclusion within consumption spaces**

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In my contribution I discuss by what means the physical appearance of consumption places influence one's perception of their approachability. Apart from the obvious reasons of affordance we encounter another practice which can lead to discouragement of consumption in certain places -

their aesthetics and atmosphere that are mainly constructed by physical objects. Together with the consumption space as whole, physical objects play central role as constituents of one's identity. They also provide individuals with stable and familiar environment and they act as reality-constituents and reality-maintenance. Beside that consumption spaces are forming one's identity, they also act as identity builder for the city/quarter itself. With the upheaval of gentrification there is a tendency to either push away consumption spaces which do not coincide with the new city's identity or make them suitable for wealthier clientele which can be done through the change of their aesthetics. Therefore we can observe semi-hidden exclusion that manifests itself in the consumer's feeling of non-appropriateness. Hence, departing from Mead's theory of physical objects I present what kind of practices are in use regarding the constitution of aesthetics of consumption spaces and its social relation with its customers. In order to illustrate this matter I use data gathered for my research of Prague's consumption spaces. The research is grounded in visual methods - I employ photo-scripts and photo-elicitation in order to unveil such practices in one Prague's quarter's pubs and bars.

### **Isolating the poor: Container estates in Poland as an aspect of spatial segregation and social exclusion**

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Social housing is one of the cornerstones of successful economic participation and social integration. It provides shelter and security, a base from which both community and social connections are made. Numerous studies have argued that access to quality social housing can lead to a way out of poverty and that investment in social housing is key to economic growth, yet few public services have seen greater government cuts across Europe than social housing. In the midst of financial crisis social housing has been strongly linked with benefit dependency and pathology. The basic neoliberal imperative of mobilizing city space as arena for growth and market discipline has legitimized budgetary cuts, evictions, and forced re-location of 'problematic tenants'. In many ways social housing has become a symbol of failure, strengthened by a discourse of an 'undeserving poor'.

This paper discusses the deteriorating conditions of social housing in Poland and the ongoing practices of spatially segregating the urban poor. While the existing literature describes in detail the shortage of affordable housing and withdrawal of the Polish state from active construction policies, the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups and their spatial isolation are largely neglected. This work presents findings of qualitative research conducted between 2009 and 2013 by sociologists affiliated with the Collective 'Rozbrat' from Poznań. The research consisted of policy discourse analysis and a series of in-depth interviews with the residents of container estates located in seven Polish cities. The study analyses the socio-economic status of the residents along with their past and present living conditions. The investigation illustrates the pervasive practice of replacing social housing with portable, sub-standard quality containers, isolated from the boroughs and therefore from the socio-economic infrastructure. These processes are legitimized through the portrayal of tenants as 'misfits' and 'criminals' who are unable to co-exist and function in 'normal' environments. Drawing on literatures concerned with segregation in neighbourhoods and residential choice the paper argues that Polish sub-standard social housing not only leads to polarization between

container estates and the rest of the society, but also facilitate 'post code' discrimination that effectively locks people in the cycles of exclusion and poverty.

### **Legal Status Diversity and local diversity dynamics**

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The paper develops the notion of legal status diversity and draws on ideas about information entropy and processes of encoding and decoding. I argue that the increasing differentiation of parameters of presence that are regulated through status differentiations (such as time a status is valid for) result in a legal status diversity that remains unaccounted for in understanding patterns of flux central to emergent superdiversities. Diversity if thought about as a dynamic social condition has to be studied through these patterns of flux. This provides a crucial link between national level migration regulation and local urban diversities - a link that largely remains understudied. Because the decoding of legal status diversity is done through reductive categorisations it is possible to argue for further stratifications of status differentiations without querying the potential social implications of the smaller differentiations such as reducing the length of validity of different status tracks on patterns of diversity in neighbourhoods. Considering specifically the spatial channelling effects and legal geographies and drawing on preliminary data collected in a small but superdiverse city in Germany, the paper concludes that normative debates on further differentiating status tracks ought to be informed by empirical insights about legal status geographies and their social implications. There is then a need to adapt ideas about migration related diversity to recognising the fine grained differences between migrants arriving on different legal status tracks and how this shapes movement dynamics in different neighbourhoods.

### **'Little Russia': Ethnic Neighbourhoods in German Mid-sized Cities**

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Ethnic neighbourhoods, ethnic enclaves, diasporic islands are distinctive elements in any urban settings: from famous and touristically attractive Chinatowns in New York or London to notorious Paris ghettos. Are ethnic neighbourhoods segregation by choice or segregation due to necessity? Do they represent lack of opportunity or place of convenience? These are among other questions which this paper addresses based on the case-studies of two German mid-sized cities, Kaiserslautern in Rhineland-Palatinate and Siegen in North Rhine-Westphalia.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union gates have been opened to the Western Europe which stimulated migration waves from the former Soviet Republics. Since 1990 Germany has received over three million immigrants from the post-Soviet area, i.e. ethnic German and Jewish re-settlers, labor and marriage immigrants, etc. Their main feature (esp. older generations) is that their identities have been strongly influenced by Soviet – and in broader understanding Russian – heritage. These diverse groups of Russian speaking immigrants call themselves unofficially 'russaki' which refers mainly to the common Russian language they share.

The paper focuses on the comparative analysis of two ethnic urban neighbourhoods in Kaiserslautern and Siegen with the higher degree of 'russaki', Russian speaking immigrants.

Based on ethnography and interviews with the inhabitants, 'little Russia' is a place number one for those who arrive. For those staying there longer it functions as a shelter from 'otherness', on the one hand. The feeling of 'home' is increased with the predominant Russian language on the streets, some Russian shops, partially illegal infrastructure for utility services and street names of towns in Eastern Europe. On the other hand, for those managing to move to other, mixed, neighbourhoods it serves as a proof of successful integration in the local society. Comparing these two 'Russian' ethnobourhoods, the paper additionally analyses how they are positioned in the respective urban settings in relation to other neighbourhoods.

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### **Lost in Transition? Kröpelinertor-Vorstadt – Lifeworlds in the In-Between**

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Modern capitalism is permeating almost every aspect of life and increasingly requests flexibility from individuals, as there is a tendency towards acceleration and alienation inherent to capitalist dynamics (Rosa 2013). In this context space is believed as neither being defined as relational, nor concerned with a specific historical or social identity, but as a 'non-place' (Augé 1995). Space becomes 'fluid' and increasing mobility produces alienation from spatial aspects of the lifeworld. Against this background place-related experiences are considered as a 'handicap' in the process of a globalized capitalism (Rosa 2010; Sennett 2006), which is 'disembedding' individuals (Giddens 1994) twofold: socially and spatially. As a consequence individuals have to arrange with 'liquefied spaces' or 'non-places' as a lived ambivalence between the priorities of staying and moving, building identity and belonging and the needs of biographical flexibility.

In our paper, we want to analyze negotiations that constitute lifeworlds of individuals in the in-between under conditions of 'liquefied spaces'. We interviewed inhabitants of the Kröpelinertor-

Vorstadt in Rostock, Germany, an urban area that can be described as a transition zone especially for young people and early employees. Unlike typical non-places such as airports or railway stations, neighbourhoods seem to be less associated to being concerned without a specific historical or social identity. Yet given a tendency towards increasing mobility pressure, individuals struggle more and more trying to establish long lasting relations to their immediate environment.

To show the aforementioned ambivalences as the 'postmodern condition' of individuals in flexible capitalism and how they struggle to cope with these situations, we try to analyze place-related identities that residents of the Kröpeliner-Tor-Vorstadt establish(ed) to their neighbourhood based on the concepts of 'spacing' and 'synthesis' by Martina Löw (2008). Lifeworlds as well their spatial aspects bear on interpretations of relevances (synthesis) to specific place-related experiences (spacing), reconstructing neighbourhood change is reconstructing one of the most relevant parts of biography. Moreover we consider habitation as a spatial practice (Hahn 1997) which influence on biography and mentality is often neglected, but should be discussed more deeply on the basis of 'socio-material' qualities neighbourhood relations incorporate – in a relational perspective.

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### **Migrant Empowerment in the Neighbourhood. Transcultural Influences of Polish Migrants in Berlin**

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My paper seeks to analyse migrant-specific social practices at the neighbourhood level, more precisely: cultural activities of Polish migrants in Berlin via the example of a bilingually organised club located in a Northern district. This club defines itself as a place of open encounters for language and culture by their members. Considering them as 'transcultural actors', I want to examine how this group influences the neighbourhood they live in, and vice versa – how local social and institutional regulations impact their everyday life.

Theoretically, I approach the matter with the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu. Using his concept of field, and linking it to the neighbourhood as unit of analysis, enables me to develop a new perspective on migrants – not as a group that merely integrates into the existing social environment (field), but as one that re- and co-constitutes it. Moreover, this lens allows an understanding of the neighbourhood as an urban space where power relations and different forms of capital are negotiated in the struggle for social positions.

With ethnographical fieldwork (in progress) – based on participant observation and narrative interviews – I explore to what extent transculturality serves as a resource that increases the migrants' capital volume. Thereby, I also scrutinize the relevance of the aspect of invisibility which is often ascribed to Polish migrants living in Germany, and assume that their European and White background may generate symbolic capital which offers them more flexibility and power in the attempt to negotiate and improve their everyday conditions in the neighbourhood (and beyond).

Through my research I aim to contribute to a better understanding of urban life in cities which are characterised by cultural diversity.

### **Negotiating space and good life – An ethnographic analysis of neighbourhood relations in Helsinki and Brooklyn, NYC**

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This paper discusses the images of good life through looking at the negotiation over space in two neighbourhoods of Helsinki and Brooklyn, NYC. The paper draws on ethnographic fieldwork in these two historic, attractive and active neighbourhoods that are in the middle of rapid socio-economic change. Both started out as working-class neighbourhoods, but have through several waves of gentrification and local sense of community become desirable for progressive professionals seeking for a good quality of life for themselves (and their children). Both neighbourhoods have active community organizations and beautiful housing options, Kumpula in Helsinki with its wooden houses and small apartment buildings from 1920s, and Park Slope, Brooklyn with the classical brownstone townhouses and apartment buildings. Residents talk about their neighbourhood as a village ('kylä') or a small town, contrasting it both with suburbia and 'the city' that both are inhabited by anonymous people that mind their own business. Generally speaking, neighbourhoods are characterized by friendly local community tolerant of different life forms. However, spatial negotiation and symbolic boundaries about what is not so good, reveal something relevant about good life and community as imagined by different residents. The paper suggests that the local disputes and gossip stem from the idea that good life is about local community (one implying certain normative aspects), even if different residents have diverging ideas of what good life consists of. Negotiation over space includes discussion on bike routes, disputes and gossip about the ways in which houses and gardens are maintained, what kinds of cars people drive (and whether one should drive one at all), whether cats can run free or not, how people should take others into consideration on sidewalks and other public spaces etc. The session participants are invited to discuss and make sense of the rich ethnographic data to better understand which forms local community life and search for a good life can take place in modern cities of today.

## **Neighbourhood change and public meeting places. Urban parenting practices on playgrounds in mixed neighbourhoods**

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In earlier research we pointed to the different values, lifestyles and practices of middle-class family households in upgrading urban (former regeneration) neighbourhoods and identified two opposite middle-class fractions as regards social boundary crossing or social closure (Weck & Hanhörster, 2015). In our analysis of social mixture or social closure, child-related neighbourhood foci play an important role. These neighbourhood foci encompass formal micro-level institutions, such as schools or day-care centres for children, but also the more informal meeting places in the neighbourhood, like playgrounds for children. Such public meeting places are places to encounter and rub shoulders with others. How these places are used by others may create a feeling of familiarity, or of disturbance and irritation. This makes them an interesting focus for analysing neighbourhood change and the transformations and local discourses going along with an increased influx of middle classes. Empirical evidence for the paper is based on qualitative interviews with family households in five neighbourhoods in the two German cities of Hanover and Düsseldorf. Empirical findings from interviews with middle-class family households show quite different patterns of local embeddedness, usage of places, child-rearing practices and attitudes towards marginalised or low-income residents. We see different fractions of middle-class family households, with some parents showing a collective, rather than an individualistic orientation (for these different orientations see also Cucchiara & Horvat 2009; Ball et al., 2004; Botermann, 2013). The paper aims at understanding the role of differing middle-class positions (individualistic vs. collective orientations) in neighbourhood change and whether there are micro and macrolevel politics to promote diverse neighbourhoods which are stable over time.

## **New city centres in the suburbs: the case of Bolognina in Bologna**

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Many neighbourhood regeneration policies are recently being implemented in Bologna. These are an attempt to create a more compact city after decades of intense land use. At the same time, it is an attempt to create new urban centres, encouraging the decongestion of the downtown and promoting a better distribution of some core urban activities.

This paper focuses on a study in the Bolognina, a northern working class neighbourhood in Bologna, with particular attention to two regeneration cases: the new municipality headquarter and the shopping mall 'Officine Minganti'. These cases are considered through the use of documents, the analysis of statistical data, interviews with key informants and a systematic direct observation.

Bolognina has always been a working class neighbourhood and many factories were settled here until a few decades ago. Once they closed, many dismissed areas emerged as well as many gentrification forms, with unavoidable conflicts between old and new populations. These settlements

are both results of ambitious plans and a public-private negotiation which dramatically affected them.

The new Municipality headquarter includes all municipal offices and several shops and bars; this area is characterized by serving other people than residents, who 're-appropriate' of this space just on Sundays.

As regards Officine Minganti, this shopping mall was built where there was a factory before. Despite the attempt to enhance its 'working-class origin', it emerged as an alien entity as regards its commercial activities and the (few) people who use it.

In both these cases, fruition activities prevail over housing and social ones. Nevertheless, the Bolognina seems to remain a vibrant neighbourhood for its social resources and its agency. In addition, some elements of social and temporal mixité in the use of space can be observed.

### **The New Socio-Spatial Differentiation of Czech Metropolitan Areas: What is the Role of Foreign Migration?**

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Shortly after the Velvet Revolution, the Czech Republic has become a target of international migration. Today, foreign migration represents one of the key forces shaping development in the Czech metropolitan regions. The aim of the present paper is to evaluate to what extent migration of foreign population influences contemporary socio-spatial differentiation of Czech metropolitan areas. The contribution will discuss the following research questions: Where and why have the most visible concentrations of foreigners started to appear in Czech metropolitan areas during the 25 years of transformation period? Are there any patterns of concentration of foreign population into certain types of housing or into areas with specific population characteristics? The paper takes advantage of combining evidence from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses with individual data derived from registers of migration. We assume that there will be a difference in patterns of spatial concentration of foreigners from countries to the East and to the West of the Czech Republic, the former being more spatially dispersed with tendency of registering within a wider range of types of neighbourhoods than the latter.

### **The „Old’ Town in Warsaw – an architects' new society plan – a failure or a victory?**

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The Old Town in Warsaw has a special history. As a rebuilt part of the Polish capital after The Warsaw Uprising in 1944 it was planned as a heart of the city. It was meant not only like a geographical centre, but more like social and cultural main point in Warsaw.

Nowadays an often question about the Old Town is if there live people or is it only some kind of museum. Not many people see it as a real estate. Usually it is understood as a touristic attraction,

where tourists' needs are the most important. This is one of the reason why the Old Town is rather unpleasant place to be and live.

Just after opening the new Old Town the working class, intellectuals and artists were settled in this housing estate. In the context of new communist ideology just after the II World War this decision was not accidental. Those groups were about to build new society as the Old Town was rebuilt from totally destroyed city. Architects provided in plans all social, educational, cultural and shopping needs' fulfilment. They were meant as essential not only to survive, but to have a good life.

Big and impressive architectural plans did not work in reality. Did architects handle with creating new society in the old context? Is the Old Town in Warsaw a real neighbourhood? Which architectural ideas went through social life? How new residents of that part of Warsaw redefined and fit the real estate to their needs?

The research confronts architectural guidelines for the Old Town with current situation. Memories about moving into new houses, starting a new life, families, the neighbourhood and life of next generations there contrasted with the ideology used by architects will be the main focus during this qualitative research.

### **Reinventing Lisbon from the water's edge: accounting for the transformation of a disinvested neighbourhood**

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Cais do Sodré in Lisbon is a former port area: its offices, warehouses and cheap hotels made it a place of transition and transit. It had a nightlife zone: narrow streets where prostitutes worked and sailors and other marginal city dwellers spent their free time. Following a period of decline, the nightlife was transformed and the 'cabaret' theme recuperated, attracting younger and wealthier patrons.

There is a mix of noble houses, warehouses and narrow buildings that were destined to shelter working-class families, a distinctive pattern of urban fabric in industrial southern European port cities. The physical decay brought about by deindustrialization and port relocation allowed the emergence of a different social configuration, of altered activities and of new tensions. Many buildings were rehabilitated for residential and tourism purposes and several sections of the waterfront were or will be regenerated.

Today, old people, students, professionals and creatives with precarious living conditions and wealthy professionals reside and patronize the area. Old or decaying businesses are side by side with trendy design stores, bars and cafés, but also with grocery stores and web-cafes managed by immigrants; degraded buildings flank rehabilitated ones and palaces transformed in luxury condominiums. Culture is definitely a motor for this urban reconversion, used to frame space, but also to attract tourists.

Reinventing port cities from the water's edge is not new: the waterfronts have been places of urban transformation where an ensemble of actors, representing global, regional and local forces, engage in struggles that change the urban. These actors have different or contradictory interests and perspectives about what should be happening and they often mobilize to participate in the decision-making processes affecting their neighbourhoods.

In this presentation I propose an analysis of the recent transformations of this area and of the private and public, collective and individual actors who have stakes and participate in the process.

## **Residential district in transition: spatial practices and urban restructuring in post-socialist Kyiv**

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Contemporary Kyiv is experiencing great social and spatial transformations, ranging from aggressive redevelopment of the central urban core, which causes decline and commercialization of traditional public spaces, gentrification of the inner city and social exclusion, to the large investments into residential complexes and gated communities for political elites in the suburbs. In the conditions of uneven development of the different neighbourhoods in the city, late soviet residential districts on the urban periphery, such as Vynohradar either experience spatial decline due to the underinvestment, or became targets for vast new commercial developments, such as shopping malls and high rise residential building.

Our paper presents the case study of the socio-spatial transition in this residential neighbourhood. Specificity of Vynohradar is that it was not spatially finished during soviet time – its main public and recreational spaces, including large cultural complex with adjoining pedestrian thoroughfares were not built. Not used for decades, now some of these voids in the district fabric became chaotic parking lots, dumps, street markets, while others were built up with new, unplanned previously housing. This means not only that Vynohradar could not be finished according to its initial masterplan (self-sufficient residential district). New housing exceeded the capacity of the district social infrastructure, causing further decline of public space and overcrowding of public amenities.

By studying plans and architect's intentions, we analyze how cultural and recreational infrastructure was sacrificed in favour of new 'cheap' housing and what social and spatial outcomes did it call now. We study the perception and image of the district among various social groups of its residents, both old tenants and newcomers (in-depth interviews), in order to conceptualize spatial transition and describe the change in social practices of production of space in post-soviet residential district. Using cognitive mapping methodology and elements of participative action research we examine changes in spatial fabric of the neighbourhood and try to figure out if it has the potential for community development.

## **The Roots of Displacement: Some Reflections on Historical Neighbourhood Change**

Philipp Reick, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel; Philipp.Reick1@mail.huji.ac.il

No matter which handbook of urban research we consult, processes of gentrification and neighbourhood change are generally portrayed as fairly recent phenomena. Urban Sociology thus contributes to a strikingly ahistorical understanding of the dynamics enabling displacement. Urban History, on the other hand, has done little to remedy this neglect. Historians largely depict urbanization as a movement of people into increasingly segregated neighbourhoods without paying attention to the changing social composition of these areas. While such accounts naturally acknowledge the historical dimension of urbanization, they fail to discuss the internal friction that characterized the evolution of neighbourhoods. Rather than exploring questions of displacement, historical research implicitly fostered the assumption that urban newcomers simply poured into open spaces. As a consequence of this biased interpretation, we lack a clear understanding of inner-city mobility.

Against this backdrop, I suggest a more critical reading of historical patterns of displacement. Applying insights from Sociology to the study of History, this paper explores processes of neighbourhood change in several European cities in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. In particular, I wish to show that quantitative data collected from city directories can be used effectively for comparative assessments of socio-demographic transformation. As these examples indicate, historical neighbourhoods experienced dramatic displacement that was linked to alterations in both the labour as well as the real estate market. At the same time, this paper suggests that historical analyses of neighbourhood transformation might contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of contemporary dynamics, too. This paper thus offers both methodological as well as interdisciplinary insights for a discussion about the past and present of inner-city change.

## **Saviours, explores, invaders? Gentrifications in the process of (social?) revitalization – the case of Lodz**

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The paper focuses on the issue of changing neighbourhood and the process of gentrification in the context of urban revitalization. The city of Lodz (central Poland) is among the three Polish cities (Bytom and Walbrzych being the other two) that will benefit the most from EU funds on urban revitalization within the next couple of years. Lodz used to be the capital of Polish textile industry and after its collapse the former workers' districts, located in and around the city centre, turned into poverty enclaves. Nowadays, the revitalization project with its social component is widely promoted by local authorities hoping to change the impoverished areas into attractive locations. The paper aims to discuss theoretical premises and if possible first empirical results of a research project on gentrification and gentrifications who slowly begin to inhabit the until now deprived neighbourhoods in Lodz. The project will be carried in 2016. The empirical part will involve analysis of strategic local

policy documents and qualitative interviews with 'new' and 'old' inhabitants of the neighbourhoods being and meant to be revitalised. The main research question will be on the role of gentrifiers in the process of revitalization and their attitudes towards the neighbourhoods they move into.

### **'Screening Suburban Lifestyle'. An ethnography study of the Tarragona suburban area**

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Urban sprawl implications range from environmental, economic, urban and architectural issues until some social ones. The social point of view has been studied by Anthropologists as a matter of urban poverty and marginalization, from the early beginning they have been focused on lowest class people who used to live at the outskirts of the city, while suburban healthy upper and middle class were forgotten by them.

My work is based on this new upper and middle class outlook on social urban sprawl, focusing on its evolution at western world and particularly studying the city of Tarragona (Spain) and its suburbia. Moving main residence from the city centre to the suburban area finds its origin on the migratory movement which follows Industrial Revolution on XIX century. Big cities massive population density forces to re-thinking the way how cities should organize and grow. At first, only highest classes of society could leave from cities clumps looking for aseptic areas at the suburbs, where they could live at detached houses areas placed on landscaped zones.

In Tarragona it implies a low density occupation of the Costa Dorada's coastline, east side of the city for example, gradually received people from Barcelona who settled as a secondary residence, towns like Altafulla, Creixell or La Mora bear witness to this.

Among other considerations, theoretical framework analysis concludes that healthy suburban areas have mainly become places where the private thing and isolated social contacts prevail, far from how it happens at traditional city centres. Here I present an ethnography research on the field, based on some interviews with informants, and some documental research which verifies that the problem follows the same pattern both in Spain and the rest of developed world. Generally speaking we observe more densely populated city suburban areas which becomes a source of communizing

### **Social inequalities and (in)security discourses in the neoliberal city: the case of Madrid**

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In this paper we will show some results of a wider research work that explore how the speeches on insecurity operate in two completely opposite neighbourhoods social, cultural, political, and economically distant from Madrid city centre: Lavapiés (working class neighbourhood with a growing

gentrification process) and Salamanca (district of upper-middle classes, threatened with derating and tertiarization). Through the comparative method, we will carry out an analysis based on three axes: socio-historical (social genesis of neighbourhoods and their relationship with the security issues), structural (commercial network, public and private facilities, etc.) and discursive (practices and speeches by the social agents in terms of public safety). We will place particular emphasis on the last part (speeches) in order to connect with the social positions in the neighbourhoods. We will develop some key ideas -launched by Pierre Bourdieu (2012) and re-taken by David Harvey (2007) about the relationship between physical, social and symbolic space. In this way, we try to enlarge the concept of symbolic capital to make it operate at the neighbourhood level, ie, transcending the individual level. For this challenge, we opt for a relational approach to the production processes of that kind of capital which acts as a legitimate translation of other kinds of capital. Through the analysis model of relational urbanism, we focus on the investigation of the spatial and social differences through the introduction of the category of material and symbolic domination, that is, as a result of a system of unequal relations. The way the discipline and safety devices (Foucault, 2009) act on the social mix in the city, in a poor and a wealthy neighbourhood, can help us better understand the strategies and fundamentals of the social construction of "good neighbour".

### **Social sustainability of cities – emerging evidence of socio-economic inequality and segregation from Nottingham and Stuttgart**

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Attention is often focused on large capital cities in Europe, or 'world cities' on the global stage, to tell the story of urbanisation and inequality of our age. However, for the urban experience in Europe, such stories can be somewhat unrepresentative. The UN estimates that approximately two thirds of European urban dwellers are in cities of 500,000 inhabitants or less, even globally nearly half of the population live in smaller urban settlements.

In urban sustainability debates, social sustainability has received less attention than biophysical and economic conceptions. Different definitions of social sustainability exist; in this research we examine the phenomenon from the perspective of social equity expressed via two related concepts: socio-economic inequality and segregation. This presentation reports on early empirical findings from two case study cities, Nottingham and Stuttgart, which the authors argue, give insights to the urban experience in Europe today. The comparative analysis focuses on socio-economic inequality and segregation, drawing on mixed methods research including statistical analysis and archive research on the existing and inherited urban morphology, along with the social, political and economic influences on urban relations in the case study cities.

## **Socio-Spatial Segregation from Upper Social Classes' Point of View: Spatial Preferences and The New Urban Culture of Upper Classes in Istanbul**

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The spaces of basic needs in a city distinct from each other according to their functions, such as house areas, working places and social areas generally. But recently, all these functions begin to get together due to development and technology; people can easily work, socialize or consume at home any longer. The communication and transportation systems have exactly changed during last decades, and as a result a new urban culture was born. On the other hand, the effects of globalization and technological development of cities exist for only some upper classes in almost all over the world. Turkey is a remarkable instance for observing deep differences between different social classes. Especially in Istanbul, which has been trying to become a global city, there is just one kind of distinction is that spatial segregation derived from social stratification.

In this paper, we analyze socio-spatial segregation from upper classes and upper-middle classes' point of view. We create a conceptual frame for 'new urban culture' accordingly upper classes who live in gated communities as symbols for the life-style of urban elites. By interviewing upper-middle classes, we gain some information about their spatial preferences, cultural consumption habits, urban experiences of Istanbul everyday life. Finally we try to reveal the common habits of upper classes and the sources of distinction between different social classes, living in new central spaces of Istanbul.

## **Strategic Planning and Urban Disputes. Changes in neighbourhood spaces in the city of Cordoba (Argentina)**

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Nowadays cities are spaces for understanding the dynamics that organize hegemonic ways of be in the contemporary scene. As researchers we are interested in Córdoba<sup>1</sup>, as amended by the convergence of public and private policies which rearranged the space class sense. The result is process gentrification, we prefer to call segregation.

The investigations<sup>2</sup> we are conducting indicate spatial fragmentation as the central object of the present policies of the Provincial and Municipal State. Summarizing the interclass non-connection in the downtown, the provision of land for high-classes and the application of urban designs based on the "Strategic Embellishment" (Walter Benjamin).

The binomial State/Market in Cordoba encourages entrepreneurship and refurbishment of old spaces oriented to the showing displaying a 'native' image of Cordoba tourist. This work approaches the following areas: Alberdi, San Vicente, Güemes, San Martin, and El Tropezón. We identify public policies, private investors and major social groups disputing in the urban scenario their right to inhabit, circular, work.

Methodologically, from a qualitative perspective, we return to Benjamin with an exercise of double vision. Next Optical: materialistic reading on the transformations, emphasizing the social segregation.

Optical distance -in terms of temporality-: to identify forms and contents of such transformations in this regulation of living experience.

<sup>1</sup> Second most populated city of Argentina 1,330,023 inhabitants. National Population Census 2010.

<sup>2</sup>"Strategic Planning, habitability experiences, circulation and displacement in the city. Inquiry on backgrounds/experience of the subordinate classes, Córdoba (2012-13)' Director: Dr. Maria Eugenia Boito, Co-director: Dr. Belén Espoz Dalmaso, SECYT No. 162/12, "Strategic Planning and class segregation. Identification and description of some images and experiences of class otherness in urban space cordobes ('City-Barrios' 2007)' Director: Masters Eugenia Boito, Co-director: Masters Flavio Luis Borghi; SECYT Resolution 69/08; Rectoral Resolution 2074/08, etc.

### **A Tale of Two Cities: Saint Ouen and Aubervilliers at the time of the 2005 Paris riots**

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The paper looks at a specific type of collective action - anti-state violent rioting in neighbourhoods of advanced urban marginality - and investigates the role of the urban environment in shaping the grievances expressed and mobilization/counter-mobilization processes observed during a riotous episode. In particular, I study large social housing estates as an intervening variable between demographic/socioeconomic characteristics and the eruption of anti-state violence. I identify three separate mechanisms (amplification of concentrated urban marginality through neighbourhood effects, failure of state intervention in the form of building care-taking and policing, mobilizational opportunities for networks of local youth) that are distinct from standard explanations of rioting based on socioeconomic and ethnic grievances. I test the explanation using a controlled case study of two neighbouring suburbs in the North of Paris, with similar socioeconomic and demographic characteristics but different violent outcomes in the 2005 wave of banlieues riots. The paper traces the source of local variation to the existence of large, concentrated social housing estates in one but not the other. even though both municipalities have the same percentage of social housing. In making this argument and I test the proposed mechanisms of a "grand ensemble" effect using evidence from local municipal archives, interviews with local elites, official reports, and an analysis of local newspapers.

### **Tenure structure and perceived social disorder in post-WWII suburban housing estates**

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Deindustrialisation has hit many of the Finnish post-war housing estates quite seriously in the form of high and seemingly permanent unemployment. There is case-based evidence that social disorder may be problematic for the well-being of the estate residents. In addition, research literature suggests that the problems of social order may cause selective moving behaviour, which can deepen

segregation. However, there is scarcity of evidence on what differentiates housing estates from each other in terms of social disorder. Inspired by social disorganisation theory, we study the associations of tenure structure and social disadvantage to the perceptions of social disorder. We continue by examining how local normative regulation – conceptualised in terms of collective efficacy – and social interaction function in this respect: do they explain why socio-economic disadvantage of the estate predicts problems of social order?

With the help of our dataset, combining large survey data and a unique, register-based contextual data on 70 housing estates we can address this topic. The answer is of theoretical importance, because it provides evidence on the mechanisms of social order at the neighbourhood community level in the Nordic context. From the practical point of view, the answer sheds light on the mechanisms that generate socio-spatial inequalities on well-being and deepen segregation.

### **To revitalize what and for whom – Case-study of Mouraria in Lisbon**

Madalena Corte-Real, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal; mcortereal@sapo.pt

In the context of inter-city competition, urban centres are increasingly capitalized as spaces of consumption and leisure and the presentation aims to show the changes that occur in a given territory in the inner city. Considering a framework of social and urban problems the municipality decided to implement a program and to promote its tangible and intangible heritage as well as the multiculturalism that is present.

In the pretension of combining economic growth and social justice, one of the goals is to open the territory and to attract people to live, to visit and to invest in the area while at the same time there is the necessity to deal with different social vulnerabilities. Although different social measures target more disadvantage people, aspects like social and cultural capital perpetuate inequalities.

A multi-method approach was conducted since 2012 in order to follow the process by analyzing the role of the different actors in the production of space where new forms of appropriation, relocation and delimitation can be identified but also persistence.

### **Urban neighbourhoods and new institutionalism. Towards a new research perspective**

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Urban neighbourhoods, as one of the major topics of sociological investigation, have been characterized in a variety of ways. Currently, traditional approaches, which concentrate on social processes and underplay the importance of material space are being replaced by a broad current of research that pays special attention to complex socio-spatial processes and include everyday material and bodily practices or nodes in spaces of flows.

With relation to the contemporary approaches, in our presentation we will discuss urban neighbourhoods in the context of multiscale institutional research. We hypothesize that urban neighbourhood, in addition to being under influence of external processes, can be treated as having potential for being institutionalized and serving as a kind of seedbed for a specific institutional order. Researching neighbourhoods in this perspective allows understanding them not only as a result of external flows, but also as being capable of creating their own specific socio-spatial context. Combining relational theories of space and anthropological approaches to small-scale environments we will attempt to explain urban neighbourhood as possessing its own institutional logic, relevant for social life in contemporary cities. In that way we avoid treating a neighbourhood as a mere spatial container for social processes as well as constantly fluctuating and transforming flow. In other words, we would like to put forward a view of urban neighbourhood as specific socio-spatial setting providing meanings and materials for everyday practices and actions that enable, in turn, to re(produce) variety of institutional orders as well as to create 'neighbourhoodness' as a quality of this particular socio-spatial structure itself.

In order to show the institutional logic and relevance of urban neighbourhoods we will consider processes of reproduction and social differentiation within neighbourhoods. Theoretical remarks will be complemented with methodological propositions, pertaining to different scales of (internal) boundary-making and structural differentiation of everyday practices.

## **Urban renewal as a source of gentrification, evictions and speculation. The case of Madrid**

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In the historical and economic moment cities suffer different processes of peripheral growth and degradation of the centre, but this centre always is recovered by new inhabitants who expelled the former, which is called gentrification now. It is not a new phenomenon as can be seen by reviewing Lefebvre in his work *Urban Revolution* dating from 1972. What is new is what Lopez Morales called 'creative destruction or pro-business planning'.

In this communication I will try to clarify the concepts such as urban renewal or upgrading and gentrification, and the differences that occur if you leave in the hand of the public or otherwise arising from the private. The consequences are very different depending on the origin of the initiatives.

The case of Madrid is still a good experimental laboratory all these phenomena as traditional neighbourhoods are being transformed, renovated or sold. They are neighbourhoods with high centrality, Malasaña, San Francisco el Grande, Valverde, Chueca and Lavapiés.

In these areas, depending on local governments, they have been acquiring old buildings being rehabilitated by management and distributed in various forms such as housing, which in general terms, we can call of 'official protection'.

Gentrification start from choosing a neighbourhood of this nature that will be occupied by various social groups that change the appearance of the neighbourhood. Rising prices for apartments and

giving a twist to the traditional trade towards a new trade, more expensive, and with a very different characteristics than it had previously.

What causes the expulsion of the common people of lower purchasing power and being repopulated by new people with greater purchasing power. Speculation is a very important element of the process.

Throughout this process, the most vulnerable housing is public housing, depending in this case of Madrid local and regional. Both the community and the city council, following the crisis, have been sales operations, in some cases, the buyer has committed to maintain the pre-sale conditions, but these commitments have been breached.

In this communication, in addition to clarifying concepts, we will see some of the processes of eviction of public housing, produced in Madrid and discuss the procedures and the final results, because in some cases are still open processes.

### **Who makes the neighbourhood 'cool'? Exploring gentrifiers in Seoul**

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Although gentrification has been known to be a 'global' phenomenon, gentrification of the global south is relatively less explored. Particularly, there were fairly limited research that approaches to gentrifications of non-Western cities –with the exception of cities of Japan– from demand-side explanations where they insist on the role of 'new middle class' gentrifiers who have post-industrialized occupations and life-style. This is due to the fact that gentrification, in some sense, is understood to be a process that happens along with the process of de-industrialization that mainly occurs in advanced capitalist societies.

In Seoul's context, gentrifications were largely explained by supply-side and political-economic structure, focusing on the role of 'developmental state' whereas few studies were done from demand-side focusing on individual agencies or a class/social group as initiators of gentrification. However, rigorous changes observed in various city-core areas of Seoul today imply that gentrification of Seoul is not all about the role of state or urban structure, but about the group of people who share demographic elements and tastes. Therefore, I conduct exploratory case study of Yeonnam-dong, an area that is close to Hongdae known as one of the most 'cool' and 'artsy' places in Seoul. Here, I focus on creative small business owners in the area to discover a specific pioneer gentrifier group using Bourdieu's concept of economic, cultural, and social capital; and to investigate spatial-distinction strategies performed by gentrifiers based on opposing sources of meanings and tastes. In doing so, I understand gentrification as a relational process of spatial-differentiation from other areas, a practice that reflects the specific habitus of early gentrifiers who retain certain social positions.

## **Winners and Losers in Dortmund Hörde: Contested Views on Social Dynamics in a Changing Neighbourhood**

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In 2000, the City of Dortmund launched an ambitious urban regeneration project: On the site of the abandoned Hoesch steel plant, an artificial lake was to be created, surrounded by new residential, recreational and business spaces. The Phoenix project was meant to compensate for the enormous downtrend that the district Hörde, once the place of prosperous steel factories, had experienced in course of the decline of the iron and coal industry. By its privileged location on the new waterfront and its strictly contemporary design, the new high-end housing was expected to allure affluent user groups to the working-class neighbourhood. The local economy would profit from the increased purchasing power, newly established companies would create new jobs, and Hörde would revive and prosper again. Last but not least, the bold flagship project was intended to spread the news of Dortmund's successful transformation into a service metropolis.

Fifteen years later, it seems that much of the plan has worked out: The lake has become a popular sight, new businesses are settling around a posh harbour, and upper-middle class households have scrambled for the building plots. As a consequence, Hörde, today, is a place of sharp contrasts: Winners and losers of structural change and urban renewal policy meet face to face.

In my paper, I argue that the immediate vicinity of the poor and the wealthy, of the 'old' and the 'new' Dortmund, of devalued past and desired future, is a key to explain the great public interest – enthusiasm as well as resentment – that the project evokes. Ever since its announcement, Phoenix-Hörde has stimulated urban social imagination far beyond the City of Dortmund. One significant expression of this is that the site has attracted diverse visual artists from outside. A photo exhibition, a documentary, a crime thriller and a six-part TV series all draw their tension from the direct confrontation of different social milieus that 'normally' would not come into contact with each other. However, these artworks stage and frame the encounters and conflicts of the long-established and the newcomers in very different ways, ranging from the anticipation of harsh displacement processes to visions of group hugging. I will discuss the artistic perspectives in the light of the available empirical data we have gathered on the social and spatial development of the area. In a last step, I will show that the City of Dortmund has some trouble to 'control' the production of images that are send out from its showcase project.

## OPEN SESSION

### **Cultural capital and creolisation: a perspective for Milan peripheral quarters**

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In this article, the concept of periphery will be put to the test, together with the stereotype of non-place, substituting them with a more flexible theoretical apparatus, like the articulation between space of places and space of flows, gentrification and spectacularisation of the city, and cultural capital and creolisation.

With this renovated frame of reference, I will comment upon research findings collected in six Milan neighbourhoods classified as peripheral. More precisely, I will try to overcome the description of the material and immaterial poverty of the considered areas, singling out the factors on which urban marginal districts can actually concentrate their efforts. I want to show that in the so called periphery of Milan old and new jobs, native and migrated populations, monumental architecture, prestigious universities and deserted areas draw different scenarios where creative enterprises play often an important connecting role.

### **Contested Views and Body Worn Cameras in a Police Context. The EBeCa project**

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Body Worn Cameras (BWC), were tested in urban police context in several countries since 2005. Trials of these systems that record official acts of police officers are also planned in Austria due to the demand for greater transparency and better documentation. Apart from the legal perspective, which is currently being addressed by the legislative initiative of the Ministry of the Interior, the use of this assistive technology requires thorough counselling and research on social/ethical considerations in a dynamic urban setting.

Specifically in public urban spaces, where video surveillance has produced bi-polar effects, the need for taking into account communication aspects as well as expectations, fears and acceptance screening of all involved groups (population, the law enforcement officers and their superiors) in an empiric way, is of high importance. If not properly addressed, these issues represent a high risk that the internationally evident, positive effects of BWCs are overlain by negative representations.

Main objective and purpose of the project is the proactive monitoring and support of the experimental use of BWCs in Austria, as well as generating expertise and concrete recommendations for a future requirements-optimized implementation of the technology.

After the preliminary preparation and analysis of the data available on the international state of the art regarding body cams, the study is carried out in two survey cycles. In three urban areas control

surveys before the test and after/while the use of BWCs are conducted among participating officers, their superiors, and the urban population. A mixed methods approach (interviews, online surveys, focus groups) will generate evidence regarding the perception, expectations, fears and concerns of all involved groups. The generated data will be cumulated and specially designed for the use and presentation in the police force in Austria and tailored in recommendations and communications checklists.

## **Gaps in the urban space and the practices of ‘ordinary’ in experiencing the space**

(on-line presentation)

Dilek Özhan Koçak, Communication Faculty, Giresun University, Turkey; dilekkocak77@gmail.com

While the euclidean space in the city refers to the space of planners, architectures and the rationality of space which is defined geometrically, the movements grow out of ‘panoptic power’ are irrational, chaos, instinction. The knowledge of the ordinary/unqualified in the city who continue ‘informal’, ‘irrational’ lives by developing ‘tricks’ are intuitional. They move mostly through the knowledge of experiences, their motivation is to survive. Their game resembles Go rather than chess. As being the game of state or the court, the pieces of chess are coded and they have an internal nature and qualities. However, pieces of Go are simple arithmetic units and have an anonymous function. The pieces make a ‘move’; they could be anything. (Deleuze ve Guattari 1987, 2005, 353) Gaps in the urban space are the possible spaces and contain various and scattered elements of the possible one. This study focus on thinking about the relation of messy, uncertain, undefined and on the move with space rather than combining the power. The gaps are sometimes filled with graffities, sometimes with a table or a chair placed under the shade of a tree. However the codes they use differs from the codes of state/power. The movements of the ordinary in urban space close to maneuverability and movements of Go pieces rather than the coded (ability, movements) pieces of chess. Beyond creating maximum effect through minimum power (metis) (Certeau 1988), the owned endless maneuverability is the advantage to discover the gaps in the city. A street vendor in İstanbul can sell required things during the protests such as Guy Fawkes mask, whistles, flags, etc., and the other day he/she can sell umbrellas if it rains. This study aims to rethink about the term of ‘transgression’, ‘informality’ and try to describe it as the transition from rational to intuitional rather than rational to irrational through the empirical evidence obtained from Berlin and İstanbul.

## **Hidden Spaces**

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The contemporary tourist city includes places to see and places to be seen, historical sites and more recent interventions. Simple observations generate any number of research questions: how is it that some locations become historical sites that we must visit, while others seem to disappear over time? What do we include in our photographs, and what is left out of the picture? What are we told – and

what do we tell ourselves -- about the tourist itineraries that guide our visits? What spaces remain hidden from thought and hidden from view?

I want to consider two examples of hidden spaces in the contemporary tourist city; the example in this instance is Florence. Both examples involve what places and events become part of the tourist narrative (the story constructed for visitors to the city) as well as what is shown (and what is not shown) on tourist mappings of the city. The first involves Galileo and his daughter, Maria Celeste. There are several tourist locations within Florence where one might visit Galileo: including Vincenzo Galilei's house on Costa di San Giorgio where Galileo lived in 1634. But convent where Maria Celeste lived out her short life, and the villa she arranged for her father, are not shown on tourist maps or itineraries.

Of the many remarkable historical events in Florence, the Pazzi Conspiracy stands out even today. Capella Pazzi at Santa Croce is recognized as one of the great architectural gems in the city. But the Pazzi was the second wealthiest family in Florence in the 15th Century - where is the Palazzo Pazzi? The location is not shown on tourist maps, but the palazzo in fact is located just one block from the Bargello; Villa Pazzi, also unmarked, is located on Via del Pian dei Giullari, several miles outside the city centre.

### **Housing Provision under Current Development Strategies: Access to Housing in Ankara (Turkey) within its Construction-oriented and Property-driven Growth Policies**

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Volume of construction and housing production is rapidly increasing in Ankara. This way of economic growth and urban development is generally criticized in terms of the risky nature of such growth models. However, the main interest of this research is to understand the effect of these in terms of access to housing.

The first part of the research aims to find out the dynamics and features of the changing housing provision structure in Ankara within global tendencies towards housing. The second part aims to understand the effect of these to the enjoyment of access to housing for all. In the beginning, current discussions about opportunities and struggles of contemporary urbanism and housing provision are reviewed from a global approach, with a focus on policies in three capital cities of Madrid, Berlin and Ankara. For the analysis in Ankara, semi-structured interviews with professionals from different sectors are conducted and relative strategies and concerns of different actors are analyzed. In addition to the interviews, the policy documents from different sectors are analyzed and the findings are supported by official statistics when available and appropriate.

The results indicate that housing provision in Ankara is highly perception-oriented and has mostly short-term concerns, which lead to commodification and delocalization of housing as well as forming particular drawbacks in terms of access to housing. Results also indicate that the current housing provision in Ankara causes physical and socioeconomic segregation in the city. The increase in the investment value of housing causes a decline in the use value, so respectively in the quality and the affordability of housing. The public sector, and especially the Mass Housing Administration- TOKİ, has

a central role in promoting construction and housing production in the city, with a strong focus on property and homeownership in housing provision.

## **A methodological approach to the Transgenic Landscape: the Work Geography of kiwifruit agriculture in the Northwest of Portugal**

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This paper focuses on the current processes of urbanization through the description and the representation of the geography of contemporary working activities. The suggested analysis of the territory identifies the implications on urban planning caused by the new relations between society and physical space.

The research method focused on the observation of the agricultural activity evolution (the pre-industrial work of cities) and of the transformation of its work geography. The countryside and the city, namely the past territorial models we lost, underwent a double metamorphosis which clearly shows that transformation.

We studied this double loss and the invisible organization of the contemporary network society. For this reason we examined the agricultural work geography in the Vale do Ave, in the Northwest of Portugal.

Vale do Ave is a socio-spatial model where the combined action of de-ruralization and fractal urbanization processes is significantly represented. Indeed, these two phenomena are evident within the Vale do Ave: both the end of the rural economy and culture, and the multiplication of agglomeration and dispersion models of settlements.

As it is well known, these processes, rather widespread in Europe, are associated with the evolution of techno-social systems for mobility of people, information, goods and energy, but are also related with their functioning within the global market.

The description and the representation of the work geography of a Portuguese company producing and exporting kiwifruits, highlighted the main changes produced in the social organization by the transition from pre-industrial to post-industrial world.

Through an interview with the chief administrative officer, we found the location and distribution of company social connections. During the interview we identified the main economic transactions related to work processes, the involved social actors (suppliers, employees and customers) and their exact geographic location.

The relational description and representation of the contemporary socio-spatial reality allow the re-composition of the connections between society and territory and their transformation in a new system of exchanges and relations. This process represents an important implication for urban planning. The concept of 'transgenic landscape' could explain the new role of territorial policy that fosters the transformation of the existing social model into a development social model.

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## **Post-Privatization: the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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This paper represents somewhat 'reality check' of the new post privatization era in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was first and foremost characterised by massive privatization of former socially owned apartments hence quite a radical shift from the nation of the tenants to the nation of the homeowners. I hereby primarily focus on privatization-triggered emergent of new and epidemic means of behaviour, which resulted in variety of self-managed and illegal acts of appropriation of space. In that sense, I describe different spatial practices that were undertaken in the biggest local community in Bosnia and Herzegovina – e.g. Starčevica in Banja Luka.

I firstly argue that privatization undoubtedly served as a catalyst for the epidemic emergence of the new type of behaviour, which resulted in the birth of new and anarchy-driven spatial configurations. I firstly discuss visual outcomes of privatization – e.g. variety of modifications of individual apartments and different modes of appropriation of former common space - that relied solely on homeowners' personal needs and/or aesthetics. I "read"

and analyse these spatial practices through extensive rules and regulations analyses, photographic survey, interviews as well as personal observation. I aim to demonstrate that this visual element, however, is just a tip of the iceberg. Hence I open up another completely new chapter in academic research and introduce the interpretative dimension of spatial practices discussed. I offer different ways the new privatization-induced appropriations of space can be understood. I demonstrate to what extent has the hereby discussed privatization-emerged mind shift altered built environment and, at the same time, affected society as a whole.

With no research ever done on this matter, I firstly aim to contribute to the body of knowledge by filling the gap and explaining how and to what extent has Starčevica changed after the introduction of privatization. Taking into account that most of the researchers who deal with the (post-socialist) transformation of former Yugoslav cities, have so far mainly focused on Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, I also add more of an understanding regarding the extent and the outcomes of privatization-induced transformation of (a specific neighbourhood in) former Yugoslav medium sized city – e.g. Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina. I aim to conclude that privatization, apart from undoubtedly giving birth to illegal, chaotic and anarchy-driven spatial configurations, more importantly, led to significant social changes and establishment of a whole new world of new social norms and values.

## **Predictive policing and resilience of crimes, cities and societies**

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According to Durkheim: 'Crime is a normal and necessary part of society' and eras never proved him wrong: from Greek cities to our own cities, crime never disappeared. We might consider it as one of the guidelines of our History since it shaped mankind by delimiting the conception of good and evil in a moral, religious, social or legal way.

Regardless of the eras, societies have always prohibited some behaviours and had to react to their occurrences with an appropriate sanction, it's the social reaction. But this pattern could be challenged by the accession of the predictive policing. Indeed, some geomatics software allow police officers to be informed about the time and place of a future crime before it's even committed. The social reaction seems therefore overtook and may collapse in front of a 'social anticipation'.

How can public safety forces handle this alteration of paradigm? How can public safety policies take into account these new means? Will the urban city, as we know it, with its surveillance cameras, its police patrols, its private security guards, be soon only a far away memory? Does this technology have some limits? Does this technology create some risks for citizens? When citizens wish for a safer environment, a safer city, we can ask ourselves if they are aware of the implied modifications, not only of the city's appearances or modalities, but of its foundations?

These are the questions we'll discuss about during the "Moving cities" conference since the urban safety during the 21<sup>st</sup> century has already, and will continue, without a doubt, to differ greatly from the one of the 20<sup>th</sup> and this (r)evolution is a concern for all: politicians, citizens, academics... Particularly when tragic events hit urban cities which react with some public safety policies more and more threatening for citizen's freedom.

## **Sacrum in the public space of Warsaw Grochow – urban shrines**

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Warsaw Grochow, connected to Warsaw in 1916, consists of several settlements and is the greater part of the district Prague South. South and North Prague, placed in the central part of right side of Warsaw is regarded as a very fashionable district recently. It has been often marginalized, but also considered a "real" part of the capital that brings together tradition and culture of Warsaw. Part of this culture and tradition is religion. Prague has always been more religious than other districts of Warsaw. In the public space, it is noticeable mainly by the presence of religious objects. They are more of them in the Prague than anywhere else in Warsaw. These are not only churches, most visible in the city, but also shrines and crosses, often found in backyards of old Prague's houses or on street corners. They are less visible for tourists, visiting today's Prague, but important to residents. The phenomenon is the fact that they still exist in the urban space that someone cares about them. That would indicate, that they are objects of symbolic value, bound to tradition, history, culture and religion for the inhabitants of Prague and Grochow. It also would indicate, that the sacrum sphere is

always present in the urban space, despite the theory of secularization connecting urbanization with secularization.

### **Where is fear? Territorial Types on Insecurity and Fear of Crime**

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This research builds on an extensive and increasingly diverse pool of sociological literature about 'fear of'. In fact, there is a growing amount of situations that have been identified as causes of social alarm and anxiety (fear of losing social class rank, fear of aging, fear of gaining weight, etc.). However, the overwhelming majority of research in this wide field of study comprises analysis about public sensibility towards crime. Research on fear of crime as an autonomous emotion (target of public policies and a marketing tool), usually give credit to a widespread discourse for a relatively homogenous profile of social subjects. Old differences between urban and rural societies are seldom included in this literature. On the contrary, current territorial differences generally are foreshadowed by an account in which the suburban citizen is the main character. Instead we assume that, in regard to the fear of violence, there are still important differences related to the habitat. We intend to show these differences by looking at those social representations that prompt a public perception of dread or fear. To attain this, we will explore two different approaches: (1) the extent to which there is more connection between the scenarios and situations that cause fear and the urban or rural way of life, and (2) how different subjects emotionally gauge danger in those scenarios and situations as a function of their rural-urban residential context. Each of these two aspects (rural-urban scary scenarios and the frightening experiences of rural-urban subjects) will be analyzed using materials that refer to the most popular fiction, incidents that have received extensive media coverage, and also to real context as defined by local crime data. Ideal types, which reflect the persistent territorially associated differences about the experience of fear, will be identified. In fact, those differences will allow for a clearer outline on the specificity and the exceptionality of suburban communities as compared to other ways of territorial occupation; in a historically contextualized and increasingly complex rural-urban continuum.

ANNEXED

## **Dimensions of urban waterfront regeneration: Case study of Halic / The Golden Horn - an assessment of obstacles and opportunities for inclusiveness**

Serin Geambazu

In the process of globalization, building on the particular spatial scenery of the waterfront, cities tend to refresh their strategies of development to adapt new trends of urban life with huge urban waterfront regeneration projects. These usually focus on a target of maximum marketing and construction of a new image-vision, which aims to represent the city in the global agenda. This aspect is depending on bigger changes in the urban context, the shift in government structures to entrepreneurial forms that involve externalization of state functions. (Swyngedouw 2005; p. 1998) With the demands of the new- service oriented global- economy almost every city at water's edge is engaged in regeneration projects with strong political impetuses and interest from various parties (Hoyle 2001)

The rationale behind the phenomenon of waterfront regeneration and the global embracement of it is now "widely recognized if incompletely understood" (Hoyle 2001 pp. 297), as the relevant literature is based on case studies with focus on the examples of North American and European cities.

The goal is to contribute to the more general, theoretical contention of urban waterfront regeneration in developing countries in understanding their dimensions in terms of governance and planning. The research tackles urban waterfront regeneration in Istanbul, Turkey by studying the most recent initiative of urban waterfront regeneration along Halic /The Golden Horn, the Halic Shipyard Conservation Project. The aim is to assess to which extend the top-down governance forms, but also bottom-up grass root empowerment influence the planning process and project outcomes, giving recommendations for an inclusive planning approach. The second aim is to evaluate the urban waterfront regeneration project studying its impact on the neighboring community. Bedrettin Neighborhood is chosen for analysis, as being the closest community next to Halic shipyard and its position in the planning process along with its needs are exposed. The thesis argues the modes in which along with clear targets for the improvement of the quality of life for the neighboring community, the urban waterfront regeneration project, Halic Shipyard Conservation Project, will be able to escape the current deadlocks and collisions between government, investors, resistance and local community and might have a chance to actually set an urgently needed precedent of a new planning culture in Istanbul.