11. Innovative streets in Europe. Exploring practices and governance of alternative urbanities

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Today’s urban public spaces seem to be confronted with numerous issues and Western European countries are facing problems with respect to a decreasing quality of life of local communities in urban neighbourhoods. The urban spaces undergo a period of deep crisis, which is determined by many factors. One factor is the decline of collective spaces (Simmel 1969; Forrest and Kearns 2001; Amin and Thrift 2002), in suburbs and in central areas, in the moment of transformation of facilities and during their maintenance. A second factor occurs when citizens gradually lose their attention for the public spaces, perceiving them as nobody’s or local authority’s spaces, rather than everybody’s or common places (Becattini 2015; Iaione 2015). A third factor is the commodification of urban collective resources by the public actors to face the “regulatory slippage” phenomenon (Foster 2013), referring to the decline of the local government control or oversight of the urban resources (Augè 2009; Sassen 2015; 2017; Blokland 2017).

Therefore, in the last decade, forms of social action are increasing, together with the tendency of re-embedding, that is to shape again territory-founded communities (Nuvolati 2014; Becattini 2015). In many cities, the growth of, and interest in, a range of spatial urban practices is reshaping urban places. Some of these practices deal with the street as the place where exploring alternative urbanities, re-appropriating public spaces and injecting them with new functions and meanings (Iveson 2003; Moulaert 2010). However, the general label of “alternative urbanities” hides a multi-faceted variety of elements, due to the hyper-diversity of contemporary urban contexts (Tasan-Kok et a. 2013; Wessendorf 2014). Therefore, some of these innovative practices conjugate community and identity concerns with claims for equality, collective consumption, and universal rights, by tackling recognition and empowerment and challenging the established distribution of power within the urban decision-making arena (Moulaert et al. 2010; Van Dyck and Van den Broeck 2013). Some others, instead, develop from individual claims for control and privatization of public spaces, or claims for personal safety in the neighbourhood, without then representing participatory and civic instances and without
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Internet and mobile networks are generating communities with collective identities and shared values about the common good (Eliasoph and Lichterman 2003; Lichterman and Eliasoph 2014).

There are many examples of socially innovative urban practices in Europe: among others, the Social Streets, mainly spread in Italy, but also in some European cities; the Living Streets European project fostering temporarily urban experiments in many cities, such as Brussels and Ghent (BE), La Rochelle (FR), Zadar and Ivanić-Grad (HR), Rotterdam (NL); the Toekomststraat (Future Street) in Antwerp (BE); the Play Streets in the United Kingdom. Even if characterized by different socio-political contexts and by different claims and concerns, all these innovative practices also need to face the issues connected to the local urban governance. Indeed, they confront with internal organization, institutional public actors, other civil organizations, existing urban regulations, market actors, etc.

This session seeks to explore, on the one hand, what types of community and individual/collective engagement take shape around these practices and, on the other hand, the dynamics between socially innovative practices concerning urban streets and the arrangements of urban governance within the spatial context of Europe. We refer mainly to the potential development of innovative models of governance, such as the bottom-linked governance (Moulaert and MacCallum 2019) and the experimentalist governance (Sabel 2019), analyzed as new forms of cooperation across territorial scales and networks in which policy and practice are not dictated from any one level of governance but transformed by the cooperation itself and routinely corrected in light of the ground-level experience of implementing them. The session aims at collecting mainly empirical contributions that analyse how the governance influences urban innovative practices and how the latter impact and, potentially, transform, the governance, by eventually reflecting on the sustainability and the scaling up/out of the innovative practices.

References

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