

"My Agenda": Your Personal Agenda

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14th Conference of the European Sociological Association

Date: Wednesday, 21/Aug/2019

11:00am - 12:30pm

BS.3.19

RN37_01a: The role of culture and creativity in urban transformation

Session Chair: **Lígia Ferro**, University of Porto / Faculty of Arts and Humanities

The Impact of "Big" and "Small" Art on Urban Change & Community Building: Voice from Katowice (Poland)

Marta Klekotko

JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, Poland

The paper discusses various perspectives on arts and culture in urban change and community building. It provides case study of Katowice, (post)industrial city in Upper Silesia Region in Poland and analyses uses and misuses of arts and culture in urban development and community integration. Answering the question why some cultural interventions and investments favour urban change, while others seem to have no significant impact, the paper points to the problem of participation and empowerment on the one hand and city branding on the other. It analyses interactions between uses and misuses of "big" and "small", mainstream and alternative arts, top-down cultural policies and bottom-up art initiatives and attempts to identify mechanisms that underlie urban change and community building.

The Destruction of Monuments: An Analysis Urban Morphology of Diyarbakir/Suriçi

Sibel Bekiroğlu

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Within the electoral period of 2015, the armistice between PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) and Turkish state ended. Like many other regions of Kurdish provinces, Suriçi, a historical province of Diyarbakir located at the center of the city, became the venue of security operations and armed conflict by the Turkish army. Named as "ditches war" (hendek savaşları) Suriçi became the main area of the conflict which was, to a great extent, resulted many deaths and the ruinization of the province. Many times through the conflict period, curfew declared by the Turkish government and the state of emergency became the ordinary situation in the region. Resembling an urban war, the space became one of the main agents of the conflict with its own morphology and historicity. As Lefebvre put into words, each society has its own spatiality and also centrality which reveals both possibilities and contradictions of the given situation. This centrality (or the spatial architectonics) asserts itself in the architecture or more accurately in the monument in which memory leaves its mark on the space. In that sense, this study, by using photos, reports, maps news and interviews about Suriçi, will be an effort to examine the destruction of the rhetoric topoi (in another words, monumentalization of the mediocrity) of Suriçi with reference to Lefebvre's concept of monument and to the uricide literature.

The Values of Live Music in Urban Development: the Case of Rotterdam

Arno van der Hoeven, Erik Hitters

Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands

This paper examines the role of live music ecologies in urban development. Live music ecologies can be defined as the networks of music organisations (e.g. venues, festivals and talent competitions) that together support local live music performances and scenes. The paper seeks to contribute to the existing research on the sociology of music by conceptualising the impact of live music on urban places.

To understand the role of live music ecologies in urban development, this paper distinguishes four different values. The social value of live music concerns its contribution to social capital, community engagement and identity building in cities. Cultural value, which could also be described as the intrinsic value of music, encompasses the dimensions of musical creativity, cultural vibrancy and talent development. The economic value of live music includes its role in job creation, increased tourism and consumer spending. Finally, spatial value concerns the impact that live music has on the ways in which the physical environment of cities is experienced by citizens and managed by policy makers and urban planners.

These four values will be explained by discussing the case of live music in Rotterdam. Rotterdam is the second city in the Netherlands in terms of population size. After the bombings in the Second World War, festivals have played an important role in redeveloping the cultural infrastructure of this post-industrial port city. As this paper discusses, public and private organisations in Rotterdam have used live music in various ways to achieve social, cultural, economic and spatial objectives.

Right to the City in the Urban Peripheries: Street Art at Quinta do Mocho

Otávio Ribeiro Raposo

Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology - University Institute of Lisbon (CIES-IUL), Portugal

Quinta do Mocho, social housing neighborhood on the outskirts of Lisbon, has usually been addressed by the media as one of the major "problematic neighborhoods" in Portugal, a label based on the supposed relationship between its young residents and crime. But the reason why Quinta do Mocho is currently a popular news is actually art. Indeed, the area has recently been transformed into one of the most important street art hotspots in Europe, with more than 100 large-scale works decorating the social housing buildings where roughly 3,000 people live. This project has been organized by Loures Municipal Council since 2014 and involves the participation of some young residents. They are the ones leading the

guided tours, in which they present a perspective on their neighborhood, which is different from traditional stereotypes.

It can be very fruitful to analyse the effects of this project on the political and cultural citizenship of Quinta do Mocho's inhabitants through the prism of Henri Lefebvre's theory of the right to the city. From this perspective and based on ethnographic observation of the guided tours, I intend to debate how the residents of the neighborhood, most of them coming from the former African colonies, are facing such changes. Will the population get involved in the artistic intervention that is being developed in the neighborhood? To what extent will the valorization of the neighborhood through art be capable of reconfiguring the place of its residents in the hierarchy of the city? While artistic expressions are excellent ways to overcome segregation and stigmatization processes among subaltern groups, it is important to debate their limits and the political exploitation of art when approaching social issues.

11:00am - 12:30pm
BS.3.20

RN37_01b: Local elections: Agenda, policies and risks

Session Chair: **Andrzej Wojciech Bukowski**, Jagiellonian University

'Taking Back Control'? Energy Democracy, Municipalism And The Crisis Of Liberal markets.

Larry Reynolds

UCLan University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

The apparent unravelling of the spatio-temporal fix of neoliberal globalisation is accompanied by contestations over the scale of future social, economic and political life. From the national to the municipal, different imagined communities are invoked in calls to 'take back control'. This is also the case with the sociotechnical imaginaries of energy transition, which imagine communities at a divergent range of scales

In the UK and many EU member states, new imaginaries, practices and infrastructures of energy localisation and re-municipalisation are taking shape. This paper is based on research that examines the recent experience of local authorities in the UK who have begun to establish locally owned or locally branded municipal energy supply companies. These are the first municipal energy companies in the UK since nationalisation centralised the industry in 1948, and also the first forms of public ownership since privatisation in 1989.

UK energy re-municipalisation gains its support through public distrust of the 'big six' energy corporations. But it is also enabled by market liberalisation which has allowed space for local authorities to become energy suppliers and technological changes around 'distributed energy' and small scale generation. However, operating within the framework of liberal market competition, these new companies face strategic dilemmas around economic geographies of scale versus local democracy and local identity, as well as trade-offs between imperatives of low carbon and low cost energy. This paper develops theories of materiality, democracy and infrastructural commons in relation to these developments, to interrogate electrical and political power.

Decreasing Voter Turnout As A Threat To Democracy In Metropolitan Areas

Günter Warsewa

University of Bremen, Germany

In Germany, like in other European countries, shrinking voter turnout is seen as an indicator for social disintegration and as serious threat to democracy. This tendency seems to be particularly dramatic in big cities and metropolitan areas where the quote of non-voters raised since the end of the 1970s and reached about 50% in the current decade. Although there are different reasons and explanations for abstinence in elections on local, regional and national level, this does not give an explanation for the higher rates of voter turnout in big cities.

The paper will argue, that in big cities the complexity of requirements and interests in urban alldays live and postfordistic social structures overstrains the capabilities of traditional political institutions and procedures. Therefore, the difference between steering and problem solving capacity of policy on one hand and the demand for problem solutions on the other is higher than in other types of regions. Citizens do perceive this in their daily routines and environments but, this is also the place where the conditions for their identification with the community and the commitment to democratic participation are created. The paper will analyse the social conditions for identification, civil engagement and democratic participation more in detail and conclude, that by far not only deprived and subproletarian milieus have good reasons for refusing to vote. There is also an increasing number of average and well-situated middle-class people which from several reasons lose more and more their commitment for democratic elections. The contribution will also discuss approaches to solution, especially deliberative forms of citizens' participation.

The social and spatial structure of the vote for the Northern League and 5 Stars Movement in Italy. A research on the Metropolitan urban area of Milan data.

Niccolò Morelli¹, Bruno Cousin², Matteo Del Fabbro², Matteo Piolatto³, Jonathan Pratschke⁴, Tommaso Vitale²

¹Università di Bologna, Italy; ²SciencesPo, France; ³Università di Milano, Italy; ⁴Università di Napoli Federico II, Italy

This contribution investigates the performances obtained by the 5 Stars Movement(5SM) and the Northern League(NL) in the metropolitan urban area of Milan at the last elections on 2018. Despite the media vote in Milan (city) has been described as an exception to the national trend, widening the view to the periphery the situation is radically different. Through a geo-referenced analysis of the vote, it is intended to show that in peripheral areas the yellow-green majority was already present long before it turned into a government alliance. These areas are characterized by the presence of people who occupy marginal positions of the social hierarchies (Biorcio & Vitale, 2016) and which occupy not only a geographical periphery but also social, following the lexicon of the theory of social centrality proposed by Milbrath (1965). Urban sociology has strongly insisted on pushing political and social studies to dismantle a city scale and adopt a metropolitan scale for its own analysis. The metropolitan dimension would be essential for a full understanding of citizens' relations with politics, given the strong social and economic interdependence between the territories of an area of high integration and daily mobility of the population. In this presentation the metropolitan boundaries defined by the OECD for the Functional Urban Areas will be

used (OECD, 2013; Del Fabbro, 2018). The results obtained by the 5SM and the NL regrouped at the school level (the finest one) to get a geo-referencing of the vote. These data will be combined with the 2011 census data using the finer level, that of the sections, regrouped on a basis of about 5000 inhabitants, to show the socio-economic characterization of the vote.

How Have You Learned To Be Neoliberal?: Ljubljana's Entrepreneurial Strategies And Urban Policy Transfer

Klemen Ploštajner

Faculty of Social Science, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The starting point of the contribution is the analysis of "actually existing neoliberalism" that does not see neoliberal social transformation as an universal and homogeneous process, but as a variegated, path-dependent and contextual local articulation of general neoliberal tropes of deepening and spreading market forces. Neoliberalization is thus always locally molded and reworked according to the local power relations, institutional arrangements and especially subordinate or relative autonomous position in the world. Contribution on neoliberal transformation of Ljubljana's local state will try to map this local process and local articulation of neoliberal policies. However, its main goal is not to describe particularities of Ljubljana's "actually existing neoliberalism", but to try to understand what influences its dissemination, application and development. Three main sources can be detected: structural political and economic reorganization (shifts in the regimes of accumulation and rescaling of the state), reorganization of local elite and urban policy transfer. The paper will focus especially on urban policy transfer, but contextualize it by also briefly addressing other sources, by analyzing where do ideas for local development come from and how are they reworked by local officials. To understand the process of policy transfers three methods will be used: tracking the policy connections and networks of city officials (urban policy tourism); analyzing strategic documents; interviews with local officials.

2:00pm - 3:30pm
BS.4.06B

JS_RN15_RN37_02: Transforming cities in a global transforming world

Session Chair: **M. Victoria Gómez**, University Carlos III Madrid

Belonging To The City In Times Of Individualism

Paweł Starosta¹, Małgorzata Dymnicka²

¹University of Lodz, Poland; ²Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland

The aim of our paper is to answer the question about contemporary patterns and determinants of belonging to the post-industrial city in the era of social life individualisation. Three decades ago, various urban actors, including architects, town planners and topoi rulers (especially in the modernism period) imposed authoritarian patterns of belonging upon the city according to the principle of rational organisation of urban life. Limitations of functions of the state as identity and belonging guardian have fundamentally led to transforming the landmarks of the constant topoi to freedom, mobility and discontinuity. Devaluation of attributes of old utopias has been accompanied by a conviction that belonging is presently mainly a community of preferences and emotional relationships saturated with a specific symbolic layer.

The process of de-formalisation and de-institutionalisation of belonging is accompanied by phenomena of re-formalisation and re-institutionalisation. New institutions and new rules of law safeguard individuals who are shallow-rooted in social structures and give them an illusion of a safe community.

The empirical basis for this presentation are the results of the study conducted throughout the years 2013-2014 on representative samples of residents aged 18-70 of five cities in Central and Eastern Europe dominated at the end of the 20th century by textile industry as the main source of their revenue and development, and undergoing socio-economic crisis at the threshold of the 21st century. The study involved respondents from the following cities: Ivanovo (Russia), Miskolc (Hungary), Łódź (Poland), Oradea (Romania) and Panevėžys (Lithuania).

Key words: city, belonging to a place, community

City, Privileged Object of Visualisation: Explaining Global Urban Change with Scientific Visual Narratives

Maciej Kowalewski

University of Szczecin, Poland

The aim of the paper is to analyze the importance of the scientific description of global urban change mediated by the data visualization (graphs, animations, infographics). The main research question is how the visual tools for presenting research results create the images of the city? If such data visualities are regarded as a type of text, it is possible to define visual discourse as a set of narratives referring to ways of thinking and talking about the urban change, mediated by images. In this term, the graphs are not just data presentations, but ready-made texts of urban studies, both describing and designing urban realm. The author sees those graphs as not only an indicator of urban processes, but also as 'new urban narrative', as images constellations shaping understanding of global urban change.

New visual technologies (animated data visualization, GIS, 3D interactive tools) make possible to depict the processes taking place over time - both in the perspective of one day (e.g. spatial mobility) and cumulative data showing the variability of phenomena in decades (e.g. demographic changes). Visual data in urban studies work in the same way as a tourist brochure, which documents or makes probable the urban experience, or as an architectural visualization, which activates the imagination and convinces the investor of the validity of the expenditure. Similar, scientific visualizations are not limited to the academia, but also become a part of the popular culture, urban policies, etc.

New urban practices in Russia's periphery

Vasileios Kitsos

södertörns högskola, Sweden

This study is part of a doctoral dissertation that employs a common research frame upon uncommon case studies: The global outreach of urban regeneration, and the changes it brings in institutions and physical space in secondary cities, located outside the global core but striving for increased attractiveness,

competitiveness and livability is addressed. The study wishes to contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms associated with urban regeneration in a globalized era, through the study of its imposition or (re)emergence upon a very specific institutional, physical and geohistorical context, that of Eastern Russia. It also touches upon the topic of knowledge transfer and circulation in the contemporary Russian city. While scholarship on urban regimes in Russia is becoming increasingly diverse and looking beyond the core, this study attempts to insist in establishing and articulating a locally-bound perspective that perceives urban regeneration from within, as a product of a constellation of space-defined relations, decisions and actions. In this line, case studies are seen not as detached decisions taken elsewhere - although this might as well be a fact- but as parts in becoming, of a palimpsest that is the urban condition. A convergent parallel design method has been applied. Empirical material that will be presented consists of information derived from (1) official documentation and media reports (2) interviews and (3) observations of physical urban spaces attributes during fieldwork. One of the case studies will be presented in detail.

Skopje: The "Kitsch" And "Bastard" Capital Of The Statues.

Silvia Pezzoli, Sheyla Moroni

University of Florence, Italy

FYROM (that named its self Macedonia, now Northern Macedonia) became independent in 1991 and Skopje became its capital. Rebuilt in 1963 (after a devastating earthquake) Skopje reproduces the "ethnic composition" of the State and it's inhabited by a "Macedonian" majority, (about 50 ¼) a conspicuous Albanian minority and groups of Roma, Serbs, Turks, Bosnians and Bulgarians.

In 2010 the Prime Minister Nicola Gruevski (2006-2016) launched a project: Skopje 2014, that "marks the beginning and the political end" of the narrative of Macedonia that the strongly nationalist government proposes (Jovanovski, 2017). The strong urban and architectural imprint that the Gruevski government tried to give the city, sees the constant presence of harsh and widespread protests (mainly stemming from the Faculty of Architecture) due both to the its wasteful trajectory (about 450 million euros) and the strong request of freedom of expression (2008, 2009 and 2016, above all).

The choices of nationalists engaged in "civil wars" groups (Tetovo, 2001 and Kumanovo, 2015) fight for the redefinition of the city center, where new "buildings of the power" and hundreds of statues intend to reconnect with the national-patriotic identity discourse and the imaginary dating to the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century.

The study of the events that intersect the city of Skopje has been supported by a qualitative interdisciplinary research divided into three phases: analysis of archival photographic material, direct observation and collection of photographs taken in two different moments (November 2016 and July 2018), selection of some statues to investigate their identity and political function and their (possible) re-memorization, re semanticization and contemporary reallocation (Marques-Pimenta de Faria, 2013).

2:00pm - 3:30pm
BS.3.19

RN37_02a: Consequences of digitalization on urban life and urban spaces

Session Chair: **Patricia Campelo**, UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

Digital Platform and Cities: The cases of Bologna city of food and Lisbon TVDE service.

Giorgio Pirina

University of Bologna, Italy

This paper deals with the relation between cities and digital platforms, in the frameworks of Global Value Chains(GVCs) and platform capitalism. After a brief introduction of literature concerning these approaches, the analysis will focus on the contexts of research: Bologna and Lisbon. In both these cities, the shifting toward a touristic economy has been a strategy to boost the urban economy and to improve their competitive position in the global hierarchy and in the spatial division of consumption and labour. The emergence of sharing/gig economy is contributing to shape the social and urban space and, furthermore, to extract value from it. However, globally exist several practices included in what is known as platform cooperativism, whose purpose is reframe concepts like innovation and efficiency and facilitate the active participation of people in the decisional process. The questions are: in which manner digital platforms, such as for example those of food delivery, Airbnb and Uber contribute to transform the urban structure and labour process of i) Bologna, within the framework of the so-called city of food and ii) Lisbon, given the recent "Lei da Uber" (Uber Law)? The former is an interesting case study because of the so-called "Carta dei diritti dei lavoratori digitali in ambito urbano", which represents a bottom-up (from social movement and Municipal scale) attempt to regulate the food delivery sector. The latter represents a top-down regulation (from the national scale) of TVDE service, that is "Transporte individual e remunerado de passageiros em veiculos descaracterizados"(individual and remunerated transport of passengers in uncharacterized vehicles). For both cases some empirical evidence will be used, assisted by current literature on touristification and platform capitalism. The non-standard methodology will be useful to seize the processual dimension of cases study and emphasize ground's features.

Keywords: digital platform, gig economy, city of food, platform cooperativism, Uber

Un/safe City. The Gendered Representation Of Safety Technologies

Alina Dambrosio Clementelli

independent researcher, Italy

My proposal is to analyse through an intersectional perspective what is the representation that emerged by the use of urban security technologies, stressing the relationship between urban space dynamics and subjects' positions within it.

The analysis will focus on safety apps for women that are characterized by mapping of the city, from which emerged some unsafe neighbourhoods. Previous researcher showed gender bias and power hierarchies in urban space (Rose, 1983; Massey, 1994; Borghi & Rondinone, 2004), and highlighted the link between fear, gender and security (Valentine, 1989; Pitch2& Ventimiglia, 2001; Koskela, 2002).

According to Foucauldian analysis of power (1971, 1975), the urban space may become a dispositive of control leading to "normalization", and how the body may become a "bio-politic boundary" (Minca & Bialasewic, 2004) that can be included or excluded [in the space] according to the norms. Indeed security

dispositive, like the militarization of streets, the video-surveillance, etc., are security dispositive that do not contest power hierarchies, rather raise material and symbolical boundaries to normalize habits (Petrillo, 2015). In this sense, safety apps for women could be considered an individualized security dispositive? How these apps and their application is changing the urban social relationship and environment? These are the issues that emerge in order to outline the gendered representation of security.

Do Locative Media Change Urban Public Space?

Eric Lettkemann, Ingo Schulz-Schaeffer

TU Berlin, Germany

In our talk, we present an analytical concept for distinguishing manifestations of public places and discuss how locative media might reinforce or change the fabric of public space. Locative media is an umbrella term for mobile apps, providing users with digital information about their social and material surroundings. Some apps, like Ingress, are mobile games adding virtual objects to perceptible space in order to turn urban places into playgrounds. Others, such as Foursquare, are recommendation services enabling users to annotate urban places with digital photos, ratings or comments. By means of locative media, users share and create information about places and presumably contribute to the (re-)production of spatial structures. We propose to describe the public space of modern cities along two structural dimensions. On the one hand, we distinguish urban public places according to their degree of accessibility. On the other hand, we distinguish urban places based on how basic or elaborate and how homogeneous or diverse the symbolic meanings attached to them are. We argue that these meanings and the associated social practices influence the de facto accessibility of public places. Consequently, while some areas of a city are actually open to all residents, other places are restricted de facto to members of specific social worlds. Based on preliminary empirical observations, we examine how locative media either reflect and reinforce the given social fabric of public space or evoke changes in the accessibility and meaning of public places. In doing so, we want to compare the respective effects of locative games and recommendation services.

Bright Spots in the Sold City? Libraries in the Age of Digitalization.

Alina Wandelt

Universität Leipzig, Germany

The commodification of urban life and privatization of public spaces has increased sharply in recent years. Spaces that are accessible to all and free of charge have become scarce, especially in major cities, where rents are steadily increasing and gentrification has become a major concern. Berlin is a particularly succinct example: Formerly endowed with an abundance of open spaces, the city's privatisation policies in the 90s have left a majority of places in the hands of large investment firms, while seemingly public spaces are run by a state management imposing thresholds by means of admissions prices (e.g. museums) or specific codes of conducts (e.g. train stations).

Against the backdrop of such developments, libraries present themselves as bright spots: Inheriting the ideal of universal access to knowledge at their core, they promise to cater for the general public's needs. And while their traditional function as supertemporal archives for knowledge may have ceased in the course of digitization, libraries appear to gain momentum as physical spaces that allow people to meet and assemble across boundaries.

Drawing upon ethnographic research in libraries in Berlin, this paper asks in how far libraries can live up to this ideal of common spaces. The methodology employed follows the approach of Latour-student Yaneva (2011) who opts for a perspective on architecture that overcomes the artificial bifurcation of 'architecture' and 'society'. Instead of explaining a supposedly static and fixed building with 'society' or 'culture', controversies related to libraries are traced in order to grasp their complexity as assemblages in the city.

2:00pm - 3:30pm

BS.3.20

RN37_02b: Neighbourhoods and neighbouring as a conceptual and empirical challenge

1

Session Chair: **Jan Ueblacker**, ILS

Urban Experiments in Times of Crisis: From Cultural Production to Neighbourhood Commoning

George Chatzinakos

Manchester Metropolitan University, Greece

This paper presents a longitudinal action research, concerned with the development of a bottom-up neighbourhood initiative in Thessaloniki, Greece. This activist project was launched in order to stimulate the creation of a new neighbourhood identity, whilst promoting place-framed urban experiments that aim at the gradual appropriation of public space on various levels. The project attempts to link research to action and demonstrate how various commoning practices can foster a neighbourhood-scale economy and consolidate a more participatory culture. This chapter contributes to the discussion on the repositioning of urban neighbourhoods in relation to the broader organisational challenges currently faced by Greek cities. Thus, it makes a case for the emergent and critical alternatives to urban management. The importance of this empirical work lies in an identifiable tension between the neoliberal image-making agenda of a city that seemingly attempts to managerialise and depoliticise eventfulness within the parallel absence of a regulatory framework that focuses on the quality of life and allows cultural participation at a neighbourhood level. It is argued that the 'revival of the neighbourhood', seen as an intersectional representation of place, can be developed as a locally organised response to the crisis in Greece. In the longer term, this project aims to identify the extent to which neighbourhood initiatives can present an alternative means of urban management and the participation of citizens in the midst of a crisis that has more than a financial aspect. The paper concludes by considering how realistic such an aim might be.

„Moving for the Kids – Does the Perception of Spatial Educational Opportunities and Neighbourhood Quality Influences Relocation Decisions? “

Mareike Oeltjen

University of Bremen, Germany

There is an ongoing debate about middle class parents actively shaping the educational trajectories of their children, driven by an uncertainty regarding the intergenerational status reproduction. This debate

motivates our investigation of how perceived local educational opportunities and neighbourhood quality are related to residential relocations.

We suppose that during family formation and extension the evaluation of place utilities depends on the perception of local contexts and their assumed impact on child development. Parents might be particularly sensitive to the educational infrastructure and neighbourhood. In case of dissatisfaction with the spatial living conditions, middle class parents with high educational aspirations might tend to adjust their housing situation and move towards a more appropriate residential environment. Based on existing research on residential and school segregation, we expect the social composition in schools and neighbourhoods to play an important role in middle class parents' residential decisions.

In our research project "Moving for the Kids", we collected data in three German federal states and asked parents of primary-school aged children about the timing and direction of past residential moves, future relocation plans and the perceived local school and neighbourhood quality. In my contribution I would like to present first empirical findings based on event history analysis: Controlling for important life course events and the individual social class, we find that the perception of schools and neighbourhoods is significantly related to a higher tendency to relocate. Moreover, the relocation rate of academics and non-migrants to neighbourhoods subjectively described as non-divers are significantly increased, which indicates occurring segregation processes.

Practices of Neighbouring and Social Order(s)

Andrzej Wojciech Bukowski¹, Marta Smagacz-Poziemska²

¹Jagiellonian University in Kraków; ²Jagiellonian University in Kraków

Increasing of social mobility and proliferation the scales of people activity as well as their ways of life make the explanatory potential of the traditional approaches to the neighbourhood run down. The conceptual categories such as neighbourly bonds, local identities and local social capital have also proved to be analytically useless in relation to the complexity and dynamics of everyday life in urban housing estate and beyond. How then can we explore the processes of social ordering and structuralisation of urban communities? To answer these question we test the practice approach, developed in works of Schatzki, Reckwitz, Shove, Nicolini and others. Generally speaking, the practice is "a collection of activities that are linked through an array of understandings, rules, and teleoaffectivities" (T. Schatzki, *The Site of the Social: A Philosophical Account of the Constitution of Social Life and Change*, The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park 2002: XXI). From this theoretical angle neighbourhood is seen not as territorial community, but as being a set of dynamic arrangements of socio-spatial practices, embedded in wider institutional (normative), class, emancipatory and political settings. Based on our field research carried out in 6 housing estates of three Polish cities we would like to detail such practices as car parking, space marking, fence making and some others, and to indicate their potential for creating the contours of social order(s).

Unfamiliar Eyes and Fragile Trust. An Ethnographic Research into Boundary Practices in 'Unsafe Neighborhoods'

Mare Else Knibbe¹, Sjoerd Cratsborn², Klasien Horstman¹

¹Maastricht University, Netherlands, The; ²Independent

This paper aims to contribute to insight in residents' practices for promoting safety in a city-area that was considered 'unsafe' in municipal reports. Engaging with the work of Jacobs and Lofland, we ask how residents' efforts at improving safety, established boundaries between public, private and parochial realms. The analysis is based on participatory ethnographic research lasting one year, day and night in a city area of Maastricht.

Residents in two neighborhoods engaged in different boundary-practices. In Greenspace, residents saw many signals of unsafety: drugs, deterioration, racism, loitering youth. While Jane Jacobs wrote about eyes on the street for safety, residents were seeing with 'unfamiliar eyes on the street'. At loss about how to interpret these signals, it was difficult for them to take action in the street and instead residents sought safety with a fortification of private realms by abstaining from interference with others and adding locks and fences to their houses. By contrast, the stories in Stonevillage show the unfeasibility of protecting private space against intruders, violence, noise and smells, and residents invested in a parochial realm by familiarizing themselves with their streets and making distinctions between insiders 'knowing their ways' and outsiders, 'unknowing strangers'. As the neighborhood was also hosting powerful criminal networks and unpredictable institutions for welfare, housing and police, trust in this parochial realm was fragile. While citizen efforts at improving safety were compromised by the lack of parochial space in Greenspace and lack of private space in Stonevillage, scarcity of public space was reported in both neighborhoods. This limited resources for residents to open new perspectives and improve living conditions.

4:00pm - 5:30pm

BS.4.06A

JS_RN01_RN37_03: Urban Ageing: Towards an enhanced spatial perspective

Session Chair: **Anna Urbaniak**, Irish Centre for Social Gerontology

Session Chair: **Marta Smagacz-Poziemska**, Jagiellonian University

'This Is A Good Place To Grow Old': A Narrative Analysis Of Ageing In And Out Of Place

Louise Ryan, Majella Kilkey, Magdolna Lorinc, Obert Tawodzera

University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

In the context of an ageing society, there is increasing attention on how people navigate and make sense of particular places through the ageing process (van Dijk et al, 2015; Van Hees et al 2017; Kearns and Coleman 2017). Ageing, coupled with bereavement and diminishing support networks, may impact on people's sense of belonging in local places (May 2011). Of course places are constructed and dynamic; continually made and remade over time (Massey, 2004). As well as perceived changes, there may also be material changes which impact on long term residents especially older people.

For migrants, ageing may result in additional challenges. For those who arrived in Britain to work, ageing and retirement may raise questions about return to the country of origin (Ryan, 2004). But return is not necessarily easy as 'home places' also change over time and migrants may no longer feel a sense of belonging there – feeling 'out of place' (Valentine and Sporton, 2009).

In this paper, drawing on new data from a large UK ESRC-funded project (Sustainable Care 2017-21), we explore how older, retired migrants narrate their experiences of ageing in and out of place. We focus on rich qualitative interviews with Irish, African Caribbean and Polish migrants in London and South Yorkshire. We examine their relationships to places through intersections of age, gender, ethnicity and class, and across different scales – local neighbourhoods, towns, cities and transnationally. In so doing, we contribute to understanding older people as active agents in place-making, while also paying attention to changing materialities of place through time.

Ageing, Housing Affordability and Spatial Age Segregation: Evidence from the UK

Albert Sabater¹, Nissa Finney²

¹University of St Andrews, United Kingdom; ²University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

In most post-industrial ageing societies, the patterns of spatial age differentiation that exist are comparatively recent phenomena. In the UK, the current policy focus on 'ageing in place' highlights one possible mechanism expected to increase spatial age segregation. However, the potential consequences of the so-called "affordability crisis" –the fact that both owner-occupied and private rental housing have become increasingly unaffordable– have so far been neglected. Building on previous work, this paper examines trends in spatial age segregation and provides evidence of the impact of housing unaffordability on the patterns of intergenerational space within the UK context. Combining harmonised data from 2001 and 2011 Censuses as well as rich housing market data (property sales and rentals) and income estimates for small areas, we first investigate whether, and to what degree, communities along the urban-rural continuum are becoming residentially segregated by age. Second, we study whether residential age segregation between older (aged 65 and over) and younger (aged 25-44) adults is connected to housing (dis)advantage. The results confirm an increasing trend in the age differentiation of urban and rural communities over time, and indicate that areas with higher unaffordability levels are becoming more residentially age segregated. This pattern of reduced spatial interaction between older and younger adults highlights that there is an important socioeconomic dimension to spatial age segregation. Our findings reveal that housing unaffordability is partly responsible for the lower spatial interaction between older and younger adults. Thus, we argue in this paper that a fundamental shift is needed among the group of actors who are involved in place-making and place-shaping of different communities to avoid the emergence of generationed spaces in contemporary ageing societies.

Nostalgia, Solastalgia and Biographical Contextualisation: Perspectives on the (Post) Socialist Social Change Among Older Czechs

Lucie Galčanová

Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Czech Republic

There is long-term interest within environmental sociology in the place attachment, belonging and residential satisfaction among older adults in the context of social change. In this paper, I take a closer look into how these concepts are related to theories of commemoration, especially to the notion of nostalgia and solastalgia, and I will elaborate their usefulness, also noting the pitfalls of interpreting data from qualitative interviews on perceptions of change among older adults. I call for a fine-grained distinction between theoretical depictions of 'contentment' among older residents, offering the concept of 'biographical contextualisation' in order to better understand the evaluation of social change over a long-term perspective. To illustrate the application of the concept, the paper draws on empirical data from two projects on quality of life among older adults: those living in the biggest towns (N=36) and in rural areas (N=21) in the Czech Republic.

Complexity and Contradiction: A Study of an Ageing Population's Experience of Urban Space.

Peter Scanlon, Prof. Geraint Ellis, Dr. Nuala Flood

Queens University Belfast, United Kingdom

The nebulous of street patterns and urban forms that abound modern cities tends to be vehicle-centric, or steered by a neo-urbanism tradition which sets pedestrian against vehicular in a struggle for supremacy (Marshall, 2005, pp. 41-48). This study will consider how the urban environment, its spatial semiotics and patterns provide the platform for engagement for an ageing population in the communities they reside. Furthermore, growing older requires a flexible and evolving environment making seniors more vulnerable to the effects of their urban setting on health and daily lives (Beard and Petitot, 2010; Kerr et al., 2013; Ribeiro et al., 2013). The research model intends to capture the collective praxis of people who live and actively engage in their urban environments. Moreover, it will explore urban centres along Ireland's Atlantic corridor, a region on the fringe of Europe with a blend of rural/urban centres under influence from their hinterlands and its dispersed populations. This study will utilise narrative mapping, walking interviews and spatial analytical methodologies. This model is expected to generate a new perspective and new data on how regional and urban/rural policy makers, planners and urban professionals can create and shape urban spaces to meet the needs of an ageing and diverse population.

4:00pm - 5:30pm

BS.3.19

RN37_03a: Segregation and spatial forms of inequality

Session Chair: **Juan Jose Villalon_Ogayar**, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Strategies Of Coping With The Unequal Access To Public Services In Urban Space

Justyna Anna Koscinska

University of Warsaw, Poland

Due to the transformations of urban areas and urban sprawl phenomena, both in new and in old districts within the city access to public services may be very uneven. This division of living conditions constitutes one of the boundaries in the modern cities. An important question presents itself in the following: how does the situation mentioned above affect the quality of life and the individuals' strategies of coping with the deficit in public services?

The primary objective of my study was to identify and explain main strategies adopted by inhabitants to sustain their livelihoods in these territories. Many papers exist which undertake this issue on a macro

scale. There is a lack of a micro perspective, including the point of view of individuals. To fill the existing gap, I conduct the qualitative study through the use of two qualitative methods: data analysis and the individual in-depth interviews. I analysed availability of public services (healthcare and education) in three chosen districts of Warsaw. The other method used in the study involved in-depth individual interviews. Around ninety interviews were conducted.

Results show, that very often decision to live in some district is dictated by different reasons than accessibility of public services. It may be proximity to the family, greenery, desire to live in a single-family house rather than in flat. However, people always underline importance of accessibility of public services. To sum up, the results obtained in the study may be of an applicative nature. Conclusions may provide the basis for shaping urban policies, which should carry the weight of the strategies of individuals.

Living Alone in Urban Context - the Case Study of the Historic Center of Santarem

Catarina Pimpao Lucas

Universidade Nova de Lisboa- Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Portugal

Considering that being / living alone is an increasingly complex phenomena in urban environment, which can have origin in a personal, professional, economic and even emotional loss, or which may only be a personal choice.

There for and considering the above, it is sought in this work to characterize the community,(Santarem Historic Center) considering the demographics and population, housing, built heritage and existing facilities, in a way to understand the meaning of living alone in this social reality and particular urban context.

While it is also sought to elaborate a typological analysis of those who live alone, considering the causes and effects of this experience to one, and always considering the personal, social, cultural, professional and other antecedents that are the origin of this living, as well as the results, emotions, feelings, interventions and social dynamics that exist daily or that arise due to this experience.

Within this work, I also considered necessary to discuss the specific interventions needed and the process through which interventions may be implemented among the population identified and analyzed, in order to combat and minimize the potentially harmful effects of these phenomena.

This particular territory was chosen in the scope of the professional duties of the doctorate in the Office of the Historic Center of the Santarém City Hall, in order to deepen the knowledge about a particular theme and reality, increasingly common and still little studied, in particular in this territory, to foster the development of interventions and activities in the community and urban space.

Network-based Survival Strategies of Transgender Sex Workers

Ezgi Guler

European University Institute, Italy

Violence, discrimination, and financial insecurity are the problems sex workers struggle with globally. Particularly, the least protected members of our societies, such as transgender sex workers, are targeted with these threats disproportionately. Research has consistently revealed that relying on others for support is a survival imperative in marginalized, high-violence, or low-income communities. However, while coping with common external threats, the challenges internal to a community might affect supportive relationships.

In urban Turkey, the site of this research, transgender sex workers also have restricted access to formal protection mechanisms, for the criminalized street-based sex work creates barriers between workers and state authorities. Furthermore, the informal sex industry entails competition for income and clients. Sex workers experience physical and psychological violence and financial insecurity in their day-to-day lives.

In this study, I explore the patterns of support networks among workers to cope with these threats. In addition, I examine whether the co-existence of threats and competition creates a dilemma between solidarity and conflict and hence undermines the creation of support networks. The study is based on ethnography and semi-structured interviews (August 2017 - February 2019).

The findings suggest that workers collectively cope with threats. However, the scope of support networks depends on the form of threats. Informal support networks have complex patterns because support exchanges are domain-specific. Solidarity and conflict can co-exist. The separation between finance and safety-related matters helped them to form strong solidarity to protect themselves from violence and kept competition under control. I discuss the implications in relation to their constant struggle for space and the precarious conditions the criminalized sex industry entails.

The Banality of Evil: Discrimination within Everyday Life

Bilge Serin

University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Arendt (2006) stuns the reader with the idea that how human beings can take part in atrocities and their actions can result in something vicious, or bluntly evil, while being just a normal human being. Arendt (2006) also argues that "this normality was much more terrifying than all the atrocities put together for it implied". This research questions the normality of discriminative practices in urban space via private neighbourhoods while investigating the dynamics behind creating boundaries and borders within urban space. It focuses on the case of branded housing projects in Istanbul. The branded housing projects are private neighbourhoods which provide urban services and facilities within their confines privately and exclusively for their residents. The projects have been expanded within the last two decades and their number in Istanbul only exceeded 800 (Saricayir 2014). As a particular means of provision of social services, this practice inherently excludes various groups of society reaching key urban infrastructure. The research traces this normality of discriminative practices in urban space by interviewing the residents of these private neighbourhoods. It questions how a very normalised practice - living in a private neighbourhood - can result in creating commodified and exclusionary social services and how this means of provision may be detrimental for the future of cities.

Constructing Community in Multi-Generational Co-Housing Projects – Who and What belongs to Whom and When?

Tanja Ehmann, David Scheller, Stefan Thomas

University of Applied Sciences Potsdam, Germany

In our qualitative study on multi-generational cohousing – in self-organized and municipal owned houses – we developed and established the Research Forum as a participatory method of Citizen Social Science, which is dedicated to identifying the discursive modes of residents' community-building processes. In regular meetings and workshops, communicative spaces have been provided and explored in these different settings by organizing mutual negotiations on important topics concerning individualized and collective needs and conflicts. In the specific context of cohousing projects, belonging could be defined as coming together on a regular basis to have discussions grounded in common ideas and projects and with the goal of strengthening solidarity and support of each other. This kind of belonging gives shape to what we call "communities of solidarity" and is developed in relation to how multi-generationality is perceived and processed. As a result of our analysis we point out that intergenerational conflicts are often negotiated between older singles or couples without children and families or between people who have a history of engagement and living at those places and those who have not lived there before. At the same time, identity politics and the desire for law and order appear as strong claims in the communities. But such positions are challenged when solidaric subjectivities and sociabilities get support from within those communities. Crucial for all those cohousing projects are common meeting spaces, the motivation to participate and the recognition of this participation.

Dwelling Among Diversity. Boundaries and Boundary Work in the Mixed Housing Companies

Jutta Elisabet Juvenius

University of Helsinki, Finland

This paper examines the neighborhood relations among the residents of the mixed housing companies. Mixed housing company means that there are both social housing rental apartments and owner-occupied apartments. Helsinki has dealt with the questions of spatial segregation since the post-war re-building era, and mixed housing companies are one link in the series of interventions. There is a strong consensus that scattering social housing all over the city is one of the most efficient tools for tackling spatial segregation. However, in the public debate there is varying opinions how these apartments should be placed. Finland has a strong cultural hegemony towards owner-occupied housing and municipal rental housing is meanstested. Together these notes have raised a question how different tenure groups would perceive living among each other, and especially how owners tolerate the renters living next door.

To observe these questions I have collected 20 semi-structured interviews from the residents living in the mixed housing companies. In the analysis I am looking what kind of social boundaries the residents draw in their daily lives. I am especially interested in what kind of cultural repertoires residents utilize to justify their arguments. As a surprising result, the biggest conflicts are not between different tenures but there are some other notable front lines like ethnicity and willingness to take care of shared matters of the housing company. To find an explanation for these unexpected results I also look what kind of boundary work residents make to level down these differences between residential groups.

Spatial Exclusion and Informalization: Housing at Allotment Gardens in Hungary

András Vigvári

Hungarian Academy of Science, Hungary

In my presentation I give a brief overview of the most important theoretical points of my anthropological investigation that was based on my field work experience at an eastern suburban neighbourhood in Budapest. The focus of my research was to understand how allotment gardens have been transformed during the financial crises in Hungary and what kind of new (sub)urban functions appeared since the regime change. In this last two decades former socialist allotments have transformed into permanent residential neighbourhoods providing an informal way of housing, which is one of the most crucial spatial consequences of the housing crisis hitting after the 1990s. My research question is in correspondence with the broader theoretical framework of how residential areas in post-socialist urban centres have been shaped in and around the city. In my presentation I will concentrate on housing aspects (such as housing financialization, informal housing and marginalization) because I find issues related to that an appropriate level of analysis in which larger macro structural changes can be linked to the local experience. One of the most important questions from an anthropological point of view is how personalized this experience of informal housing has become. I will emphasize this aspect by showing from the perspective of the people with whom I made my interviews and who were forced to choose informal solutions to cope with the unfavourable conditions.

Key words: informal housing, spatial exclusion, suburbanization of poverty

Between Needs and Deeds: The Role Of Housing Narratives In (Not) Considering Housing Adjustment Behavior Among Flemish Families

Bart Put, Inge Pasteels

PXL University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Belgium

Recent statistics by Eurostat show that Belgium has one of the highest undercrowding rates in the European Union (Eurostat, 2018). At the same time, continued trends in specific family and population dynamics (rising separation and repartnering rates, increase in single household families, ageing society, etc.) put extra stress on the (mis)match between actual housing needs of families on the one hand and the existing housing stock on the other hand. In this paper, we explore the motivational drivers and barriers for present or future housing adjustment behavior among Flemish families, both in the light of existing alternatives on the supply side of the housing market and of concrete Flemish policy plans to reduce further loss of open green space. To that end, individual in-depth interviews were carried out with 70 people between 18 and 80 years old, representing a broad range of family and tenure types, as well as various degrees of urbanisation. We will argue that a number of more or less ingrained 'housing

narratives' or 'mental road maps' play an important role in shaping specific experiences and expectations with regard to one's own housing futures. More in particular, talking about the prospect of smaller and (partially) shared living spaces not only triggers considerations on the level of the functionality of new ways of housing, but also on the deeper level of what it actually means to be 'at home' somewhere.

6:00pm - 7:30pm
BS.3.19

RN37_04a: Gentrification and displacement

Session Chair: **Marta Smagacz-Poziemka**, Jagiellonian University

Newcomers in a Traditional Neighborhood: Middle Class Values and Gentrification

Clarissa dos Santos Veloso, Luciana Teixeira de Andrade

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Brazil

This paper aims at analyzing the "construction of belonging" narratives and the motivation to reside by dwellers of a central and old neighborhood in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Empirical data analyzed consists of interviews with newcomers of Floresta, a neighborhood listed by the Deliberative Council of the Municipal Cultural Heritage of Belo Horizonte. Interviewees address their motivations for living in Floresta and their sense of belonging in three interlinked spheres: the neighborhood's centrality, its heritage status and its lifestyles. Heritage is revealed in its material and intangible dimensions, which are based on the residents own experience but also on external representations and stereotypes about Floresta. In addition, newcomers refer to Floresta's characteristics, focusing on its central location as one of the greater attributes, and also on its ways of life, which mixes references to the individualized and intense life in big cities with the appreciation for aspects that allude to the countryside. Newcomers weave a nostalgic and apparently contradictory, although complementary, narrative of enjoyment of the metropolis in its plurality of beings and possibilities, while simultaneously longing for personal and close social interactions in the neighborhood and also for a sense of community and belonging. We examine the relation between the taste and motivation of this middle class group that moved to Floresta and the values of gentrifiers and urban spaces going through gentrification, a field that until now has been little studied in Brazil if considered the residential form of the phenomenon.

The Political Consequences of Gentrification

Jan Ueblacker¹, Tim Lukas²

¹FGW, Germany; ²University of Wuppertal, Germany

Considerable debate and controversy continue regarding the effects of gentrification on cities, neighborhoods and residents. While there is a significant amount of research describing the residents' perceptions of neighborhood change and their strategies to cope with it before eventually being displaced, only few is known about the extent to which a city's population is concerned with displacement pressure. Ethnographic accounts understand gentrification and displacement as a form of neighborhood inequality associated with a loss of identity, boundary making processes and feelings of economic marginalization. Seen in the light of the current debates on populism and political participation, our study asks for the political consequences of gentrification on the individual level.

We draw on survey data from three German cities (Düsseldorf, Leipzig, Munich) to examine the relationship between displacement pressure and political attitudes. Following the basic assumption, that people act upon their individual perceptions instead of "objective" information ("Thomas Theorem"), we conceptualize displacement pressure as a combination of (1) perceived changes in social structure, built environment, retail landscape and (2) a strong dislike towards these changes. The resulting cognitive dissonance between the image of the neighborhood "as it used to be" and the ongoing structural changes can be understood as displacement pressure (Marcuse 1985). In consistency with current explanations for extreme political orientations (Inglehart/Norris 2016) we further assume that residents experiencing displacement pressure have a higher tendency to either non-vote or vote for extreme parties.

Initial analysis indicate both that displacement pressure is primarily perceived through structural improvements and rental increases, and that high perceptions of gentrification and a negative evaluation go along with voting for political parties on the fringes of the spectrum.

New Inequalities In A Context Of Urban Regeneration. How Tourism And Gentrification Can Change The Trade Sector At The City Of Bilbao

Patricia Campelo¹, Marian Ispizua²

¹UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, Spain; ²UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, Spain

The urban transformation of neighborhoods located near city centers, as well as the widespread phenomenon of tourism, usually involve gentrification processes that ultimately cause the displacement of part of the original population.

A variant of these gentrification processes are the transformations of some traditional markets of supplies. The specialized literature has baptized and analyzed these processes as market gourmetization, elitist consumption (Sorando y Andura, 2016; Rodriguez Sebastian, 2017; Gonzalez y Waley, 2013; Smith, May e Ilvery, 2014).

In the case of the markets of supply, the displacement takes place in two levels. On the one hand, the type of shops and the original and new merchants of the stalls of the market itself, as well as the traditional customers and the new profiles and, on the other hand, the transformations in the most immediate environment. This is the case of "Mercado de la Ribera" located in the Casco Viejo, next to the Bilbao's river.

This paper analyzes the processes of socio-spatial change that have taken place in recent years in La Ribera supply market (Bilbao) and how could be framed in the line of turistification and gentrification processes that have occurred in other places (San Miguel and San Antón Markets in Madrid or Santa Caterina or La Boqueria in Barcelona). On the one hand, the socio-spatial transformations that occurred in the La Ribera Market and its immediate surroundings have been studied through secondary data and, on the other hand, the opinions of the intervening social actors are taking into account using qualitative methodology.

6:00pm - 7:30pm

ZuNaMi Dortmund - Narratives of Cohesion as an Answer to Disintegration and Radicalization in Urban Spaces

Gerrit Tiefenthal¹, Kevin Brandt²

¹Auslandsgesellschaft.de, Dortmund, Germany; ²Hochschule Rhein-Waal, Kleve, Germany

Contemporary crises, socio-economic and cultural divides within the EU and Germany are inevitably connected to intergroup conflicts and segregated identity building. The heterogeneous urban area of the old industrial town of Dortmund is well-known as a locus of social disintegration and socio-spatial segregation. Simultaneously, the region is widely known for its long history of immigration and integration. Together with citizens of Dortmund, the action-research based project ZuNaMi ("Developing cohesions narratives together") strives to find narratives of cohesion and separation as well as the mechanisms of their creation. Therefore, several group workshops that function as deliberative communication spaces were held, with some workshops reflecting on the results of the first project phase to follow. Heterogeneous participants from different parts of the town, forming artificially composed groups, were invited to explicate and debate on these narratives at a performative level. The workshops' design attempts to both stimulate transformative actions and produce insights into designing deliberative spaces in disintegrated urban settings. In this way, ZuNaMi reacts to the perceived gap between processes of disintegration and othering and approaches concerning citizenship (in Germany) which seem to be inadequate to catch up with these forms of radicalisation. The presented paper reports on the workshop analysis' first results and discusses how deliberative spaces for boundaries transitions can be created.

Strong, Weak and Invisible Ties: a Relational Perspective on Urban Coexistence

Maxime Felder

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL), Switzerland

The dichotomy between "strong" and "weak" ties is a common theme in the sociological scholarship dealing with urban space (Forrest and Kearns, 2001), yet sociologists and anthropologists have long been describing the prevalence of impersonal relations in urban contexts (Lofland, 1998). Such relations can be described as fleeting encounters (between people unknown to each other), while others – as in the case of "nodding" relationships – are more durable and have yet to be conceptualised.

Relationships with "familiar strangers" – those whom the urban dweller recognises and observes repeatedly but with whom he or she never interacts – have an emotional significance (Fischer, 1982, Morrill and Snow, 2005), help the urban dweller develop "home territories" (Lofland, 1998), or "comfort zones" (Blokland and Nast, 2014). In order to consider these relations as social ties in their own right, I developed the notion of "invisible ties".

Through an empirical study of urban life in four residential buildings in Geneva, I propose to understand coexistence as an urban fabric held together by strong, weak and invisible ties. In the presentation of my empirical findings, I focus on strong and weak ties first, analysing the more central residents with respect to sociability, or what I term the "entrepreneurs". Then, I consider how peripheral residents have become "figures", who may have few weak and strong ties in the building, but are nevertheless familiar to many and connected to them with "invisible ties". I will explain how figures contribute to coexistence without socialising.

A New Urban Class Structure

Gijs Custers, Godfried Engbersen

Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, The

The social class model by Savage et al. (2013) has received critical reception by many sociologists. In this study we analyse the academic debate that followed Savage et al. (2013) and we scrutinize the research approach underlying their social class model, which we refer to as Bourdieusian latent class analysis (BLCA). We argue that BLCA has certain specific benefits for documenting contemporary urban classes, and especially for conducting neighbourhood comparative research. We apply BLCA to develop a social class model for Rotterdam, the second most populous city of the Netherlands that is known for its marked inequalities and majority of ethnic minorities. A large dataset (N = 14,040) including measures of economic, social and cultural capital is used to identify eight classes. Similar to Savage et al. (2013), these eight classes sort into a high-middle-low structure. Considering multiple academic studies on Rotterdam neighbourhoods, we demonstrate how our class typology complements such studies on neighbourhood issues. In addition, we study how the neighbourhood class compositions relate to 'traditional' socio-economic measures such as income. Our findings show that neighbourhoods with a similar socio-economic status actually have very different class compositions, thereby providing useful insights into issues of gentrification and neighbourhood mix. Implications for the relationship between class, gender and ethnicity are also discussed.

The Formation of Marginal Urban Spaces in Cities in Globalization

Juan Jose Villalon_Ogayar

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain

In this paper, the author analyzes the historical processes that have strengthened or originated areas in which problems of marginalization, exclusion, poverty and delinquency are concentrated in six urban regions of the world: Nairobi, Santiago de Chile, Cancun, Chicago, Paris and Malaga. Each of these cities represents a different city model because of: the position in the World Economic System that it tends to occupy, the model of state government that has prevailed in its recent history, the system of social stratification that was forged within it in the twentieth century, and, the geographical place it occupies in the World. And, they resemble, among other things, in that: 1- all of them have globalized their economy; 2- And, in that, they contain urban areas with a population that experiences, as a whole, a social situation of social vulnerability greater than the rest of the city of reference.

The defended hypothesis is that: regardless of the position in the world economic system, the state model developed in the 20th century and the system of stratification forged in the 20th century, the globalization of the economy of these cities has originated or strengthened the segregation of minorities and most

disadvantaged classes to certain urban areas. That is, the globalization of the urban economy tends to generate urban territorial segregation because urban segregation is a successful strategy followed by the dominant groups to globalize the economy of a city and, not only an unintended consequence derived from other strategies of urban development and globalization of the economy, or of a previous local history.

Date: Thursday, 22/Aug/2019

11:00am - 12:30pm

BS.3.19

RN37_05a: Urban inequalities: Ethnicity, gender and age

Session Chair: M. Victoria Gómez, University Carlos III Madrid

Understanding Attitudes Toward Immigration in Cities with High and Low Immigrant-Population: Empirical Results of a Postal Survey from Two German Cities

Jan Starcke, Maria-Anna Hoffmann

Technische Universität Dresden, Germany

Post WW2 Germany has been divided into a communist eastern sector (GDR) and capitalist western sector. Disparities in culture and norms between the citizens of East and West Germany are still anchored in people's minds even 30 years after reunification. This holds particularly true for the historically grown differences in attitudes toward foreigners that also express in election results of right wing political parties in the "old" and "new" federal states. In the paper we will present empirical results from a survey that has been conducted in the context of the research-project SiQua within the cities Dresden (former GDR part) and Essen (West part) at the begin of 2019. Whereas Essen seems to have a greater acceptance of refugees, Dresdens' inhabitants have the reputation of tending a strong antipathy towards refugee-immigrants even though the cities' foreigner-proportion is still much lower compared to most other German cities. With the help of Heitmeyer's Theory of Social Disintegration we test the Hypotheses that with rising emotional commitment to the East part of Germany anti-immigration attitudes increase, while the regional commitment to West Germany has no comparable effect. Multigroup structural equation modeling (SEM) is used to compare the results between Dresden and Essen. At the same time we take into consideration further explanatory variables e.g. social insecurities, deprivation, experience of discrimination, education, age, and urban fear of crime. Empirical results are discussed in the light of transformations of urban communities related to the recent migration wave and its association with fear of change and the unknown.

A Study on the Meaning and Value of Housing for Migrant Workers

Sang Ji LEE

Seoul National University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea)

This study explores the meaning of housing for migrant workers and the social interactions in residential space in Korea. A stable residential space is recognized as a basic condition and necessary social desire for human living, and it is meaningful in that it reflects human life while providing an essential space for living. Nonetheless, exploring the meaning of housing is often not done properly in the case of the vulnerable people who have a lot of economic and social constraints in choosing the residential space. In particular, most of the immigrants who entered into Korea through the Employment Permit System (EPS) live in housing provided by companies because of the economic reasons, and these are mostly non-residential buildings such as containers and vinyl greenhouses. Therefore, in Korea, many studies pay attention to the physical conditions such as the inferiority of the residential environment. However, studies focused on physical conditions have limitations in examining the interactions and social relations among migrants in residential space. In other words, the physical condition of being comfortable, safe and equipped with better facilities may not be the first factor of consideration for choosing the house. Therefore, this study analyzes the discourse related to immigrant housing in Korea and examines what factors are important for migrant workers and how interactions and social relations are structured and stabilized through residential space. For this task, I analyzed the literature on immigrant housing in Korea and interviewed migrant workers.

Incorporating Ethno-cultural Diversity In Local Civil Society In Superdiverse Urban Neighbourhoods. The Case Of Borgerhout In Antwerp.

Stijn Oosterlynck, Fatima Laoukili

Department of Sociology, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Local civil society organizations play a crucial role in supporting coexistence and generating social cohesion in urban neighbourhoods. However, their community building capacity is seriously hampered by the difficulties they encounter in incorporating the increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in cities. This paper is concerned with identifying the conditions under which local civil society in superdiverse neighbourhoods in Western cities succeeds in incorporating ethnic and cultural diversity. The paper focuses on Borgerhout in the Belgian city of Antwerp, which is both a prime example of Belgian urban multiculturalism and of vigorous extreme-right organizing. We start our analysis from the survey-based observation that in general both membership and leadership of local civil society organizations in Antwerp is pre-dominantly white and does not reflect well the existing ethno-cultural diversity in society. We also observe that while local civil society organizations tend to value 'community building' more than other civil society roles, building community with citizens with a different social background is valued significantly less. This suggests a civil society context which discourages ethnically-culturally mixed civil society organizations. Against this background, we explore socially innovative practices that work to incorporate ethno-cultural diversity in local civil society in the neighbourhood Borgerhout in Antwerp. We find that, despite the hostile environment created by the electoral rise of the extreme-right in the 1980s and 1990s and more recently the trend towards neo-assimilationist urban diversity policies, a more ethnically mixed local civil society is slowly but steadily emerging in the neighbourhood, which is amongst others related to the emergence of an immigrant middle class, the supportive role played by social work organisations and the bottom-up dynamics in youth and sport clubs.

Rap Music as a Tool Against Urban Exclusion and Racism: the Portuguese case

Pedro Varela

Center for Social Studies - University of Coimbra, Portugal

The artistic practices of afrodescendants in Lisbon metropolitan area are an emerging phenomenon of urban culture, which allows processes of access to the city, denouncement of racism or against social and

economic exclusion. Rap music in Portugal has been, for a long time, a tool of black youth to denounce racism, police brutality, poverty, urban exclusion or the denying of access to the city. Many Rap lyrics, images or imaginaries bring us to new and silenced urban landscapes.

Among afrodescendants in Portugal, Rap has been also used to build networks, and artists, internet videos and their music circulate between neighbourhoods, different peripheries and to the centre of the city. Networks and places of sociabilities build around Rap music are central to understand the struggle of black youth for the "Right to the City".

In the last years, Lisbon has become a growing known touristic destination and today it is suffering a deep process of gentrification. Afrodescendant artistic practices have been gaining some space in the city. However, peripheral black youth continue to be deeply excluded from the city, living many times in self-constructed neighbourhoods or housing projects in the suburbs and unable to access the city.

Rap music and Hip Hop culture bring us important questions of Lisbon city life as: racism, police violence, poverty, unemployment and urban exclusion. Based on archival research (music, audio and video) and ethnography on peripheral neighbourhoods and places of sociabilities, this contribution intends to understand the role of Rap as a tool to the access of the city.

Centring Place In The Analyses Of Black Mixed Race Identity

Karis Campion

University of Manchester, United Kingdom

When the function of place is referenced in mixed race studies, it is often evoked through the topics of heritage, family trees and racial ancestry (Gaskins 1999, Sims 2016), or the focus is centred on how national contextual effects impact on the formation of mixed race identities (Caballero 2005; Joseph-Salisbury 2016; Mitchell 2013; King-O'Riain et al 2014). In some analyses, place is even treated as a mere backdrop which fails to recognise how it functions as a major point of reference for ethnic identifications. Drawing on 37 interviews with Black mixed race people aged 20-56 years old in the post-colonial, post-industrial city of Birmingham (UK) this paper warns against the continued absence of place in critical mixed race studies. It identifies how mixed race identities intersect with immediate localities by showing how attachments to the local and departures from it were particularly transformative for their racial selves. Neighbourhoods were the blueprint which they worked from to negotiate their ethnic identities. Lessons regarding race in the home were made legible, when they were contextualised in the broader spaces beyond that boundary which were loaded with racial symbols and histories (Keith 2005; Amin 2002). Despite the tendency in studies on mixed race to privilege racial identity as a defining feature of the mixed race experience, this paper argues that mixed race identity becomes knowable through places inhabited and moved through. By situating mixed race identities within the thick material context of the city the paper demonstrates the agency and power that place has in organising social life and identities.

11:00am - 12:30pm
BS.3.20

RN37_05b: The right to housing 2

Session Chair: **Patricia Pereira**, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Local Variations In Housing Affordability – How Do Cities Use Their Power To Alleviate Housing Affordability Problems In A Nordic Country?

Eliina Sutela¹, Jutta Juvenius², Jarkko Rasinkangas¹

¹University of Turku, Finland; ²University of Helsinki, Finland

Housing affordability is a topical question in Europe. In many European countries housing prices are growing faster than income. Lack of affordable housing hits hardest to the poor population and often reinforces homelessness. It may also become both a physical and social barrier of entering and living the city. This is especially the case for low-income service workers and other key workers who are needed in the daily functions of the city.

Cities have a lot of power in housing questions. In this article, we look at local level of housing policies and cities' role in housing affordability questions. This paper is a case study of three major cities in Finland. We will base the analysis on expert interviews and housing policy documents. In the analysis we ask, what are the aims of local housing policies, and how do the cities use their power to alleviate housing affordability issues.

Finland makes an interesting field for the case study: Finland is one of the Nordic countries and considered as a Nordic welfare state. Yet the housing policy is different from the other sectors of social policies: it is selective and market-driven. Finland is rapidly urbanizing, and the cost of housing is going up in the biggest cities. Especially in the Helsinki metropolitan area many residents are struggling to find housing they can afford. Still, the levels of homelessness are going down. The cities are major actors in housing sector: they have an autonomous status and monopoly on zoning. The cities are also the biggest and one of the last remaining producers of social housing.

Neoliberalization of Social Housing in Turkey: The Case of Kayaşehir

Duygun Ruben

Boğaziçi University

This study focuses on the neoliberalizing transformation of social housing in Turkey in the 2000s. The subject of urban transformation has been extensively studied in the Turkish case from the lens of neoliberalism/neoliberalization, albeit without a specific focus on social housing. In turn, the transformation of social housing in the AKP era has been studied from the perspective of welfare regime transformation. This study contributes to the literature by offering an account on the transformation of social housing in Turkey through the lens of neoliberalization.

This study initially argues that the *gecekondu*s (informal settlements in Turkey) and the housing cooperatives, which have been historically widespread forms of housing provision in Turkey, can be interpreted as forms of social housing. Then, it explains how, in the AKP era, *gecekondu*s and housing cooperatives have declined as forms of social housing provision and instead, social housing provision by a central state institution, the Mass Housing Administration, was established. In explaining these transformations, this study utilizes the concept of "actually existing neoliberalism", which describes neoliberalization as a process containing both commodifying aspects and context specific factors

depending on locality and temporality. Analyzing the transformation of social housing in the AKP era, this study identifies three “features” of neoliberalization of social housing in Turkey, namely commodification, redistribution and increased capacities of the state. Finally, this study traces these three features of the neoliberalization of social housing in Turkey in the biggest mass housing site constructed in Istanbul, namely Kayaşehir, through collecting information on Kayaşehir from primary sources and interviewing the residents.

Earthquake, Class Reconstruction and Pro-housing Resistance. From Shack to Landmark, a Case Study in Sicily

Pier Paolo Zampieri

university of messina, Italy

This work will examine a process of residential resistance in the district of Maregrossa (Messina) and connect it to the complex rebuilding process of the city in the aftermath of the great earthquake of 1908. The temporal coincidence of the earthquake, the very first national emergency, with the highest point of the modern urban science has produced in Messina an uncritically modernist isotopic urban model which has not included the poor social class within the historic part of the city. A whole social segment of inhabitants has been projected in an endless residential emergency along with a spatial emargination. The area of Maregrossa has undergone the phenomenon of the first post-earthquake shack building becoming a transition zone and still being urbanistically prisoner of such emergent imprints. Such a landscape has given birth to the story of the concrete modeller Giovanni Cammarata who has turned his unauthorised shack into an odd urban park halfway between a cathedral and a dialectical Disney park. This is iconographically connected to the traditional Sicilian heritage and the surrounding landscape. Leaving out this “total work” from the mere artistic interpretations (Outsider art), I will make a proposal of interpretation connected to the social history of the city as a cultural response to a modernist spatial model.

Redistribution, Reciprocity and Exchange: a New Map for Collaborative Housing?

Chiara Lodi Rizzini

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

In the last decades collaborative housing (CH) has rapidly spread. In the housing field, collaboration can be found in several practices (shared spaces and amenities, community led activities, participatory decision making, etc.) and in diverse housing forms (cohousing, social housing, etc.). Beyond the positive view on CH effects, several obstacles remain. In particular, CH has not yet received a universal definition and requires a new map of interpretation: the boundaries of this phenomenon remain blurry indeed, ending up including the most diverse experiences. The paper seeks to outline the boundaries of CH through an analytic framework developed from Karl Polanyi’s theory (see also Pais and Provasi 2015; Streeck and Schmitter 1985). Starting from the concepts of Redistribution, Reciprocity and Exchange I will try to identify the ideal-types of housing, investigating where CH is taking place. The analysis is led by four drivers: a) shared goods and goals; b) social actors; c) relations and social organization; d) decision making process and access to power. Ideally speaking, CH should take place in the Reciprocity area. But is it true? I.e. what kind of collaboration does it promote: is it just instrumental or does it effectively foster community empowerment and social inclusion?

2:00pm - 3:30pm
BS.3.19

RN37_06a: Urban movements: Resistance and solidarity

Session Chair: **Natalia Martini**, Jagiellonian University

Urban Grassroots Movements in the Illiberal State. Reconsidering the effects of post-socialist transformations in Hungary

Gergely Olt, Áron Buzogány, Szabina Kerényi

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

In our paper, we would like to discuss the rapidly changing character of urban spaces and the role of recreational spaces in the gentrifying post-socialist city of Budapest. We would like to analyze the power in self-organization and strategies of mobilization of local urban communities, and we would like to claim that the recent developments towards an ‘illiberal state’ in Hungary have triggered a return towards grassroots politics. While this might be a positive development in itself as it could help grassroots movements regaining legitimacy, we show in the paper that these local (urban) movements remain haunted by structural constraints and are limited in their potential to use political opportunity structures, transactional activism and discourses which would make their mobilization effective. The analysis that follows builds on several fields of expertise regarding social mobilization in Hungary. In the early 2000s, transnationalization and Europeanization have dominated both the political agenda and the scholarly literature, leading to organizational changes (often described as NGOization) and ideational reframing of local urban environmental activism. Using two case studies of urban environmental protests, the contribution illustrates the post-euphoric development of the Hungarian grassroots movement in period that was marked since 2010 through the consolidation of a self-termed ‘illiberal’ regime. Faced with a difficult environment, we identify reorientation towards grassroots activism as a new trend driven by the closure of opportunity structures. This goes together with the alienation of local protests from institutional channels of influence-seeking and the weakening of ties with potential political allies such as political parties or professionalized NGOs.

Commonifying From Inside The State? The Case Of “La Comunicadora” And The Promotion Of Alternatives To Capitalism

Vera Vidal

UOC, Spain

First conceived as an alternative to neoliberal markets, sharing economy platforms have turned out to have mixed outcomes. They have challenged traditional sectors, public authorities and local communities, putting more pressure on strained resources and infrastructures, contributing to labor precariousness and patterns of inequalities. As a response, communities and local governments are exploring alternative models like platform cooperativism, which takes into account governance, knowledge or technological policies. An example is the city of Barcelona. The victory of the left-wing citizen platform Barcelona en

Comú created the city hall's political shift towards a model favoring the commons and technological sovereignty for the city.

My contribution proposes to reflect on how the State is trying to channel digitalization to promote alternatives to capitalism and whom this serves. Barcelona's La Comunicadora "incubation" program is a relevant example of such effort. Now in its third edition, the program is led by Barcelona's economic promotion public agency. Its aim is to "commonify" sharing economy platforms to promote models closer to the commons and the Social and solidarity economy.

Is the public administration using this initiative to reinforce its power or is it redistributing power to civic society? What alternative models are emerging from La Comunicadora? This study was carried out using participant observation and interviews with the project holders, the teaching team and the public administration. It was triangulated through the analysis of content produced by the participants for each session through a collaborative documentation tool.

Urban Resistance And The Creation Of Political Subjectivities: From Struggles Against Eviction To Everyday Life Continuities

Patricia Pereira, Madalena Corte-Real

CICS.NOVA, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

This paper brings together two complementary ethnographical research projects based in Lisbon: a case-study about the struggle against eviction of an entire building in Mouraria, a neighbourhood located in the historical city centre traditionally associated with low income and migrant populations, and a long investigation about the revitalisation project of the neighbourhood, started in 2011 by the local authorities.

This empirical case allows us to critically discuss diverse modalities of resistance to residential displacement and to urban transformations that reinforce social inequalities. We will problematize both consciously politicized struggles for the right to stay put and different forms of everyday resistance. The latter are often invisible, consubstantiating in the continuity of the presence of low income residents and city dwellers, in their day-to-day practices and in the places where they occur (Lees, Annunziata & Rivas-Alonso, 2017; Giroud, 2007). These practices and places are associated to a reality that simultaneously precedes the present logic of urban regeneration and is deeply entangled in the continuous process of transformation to which urban spaces are subjected.

We question whether everyday practices can effectively contaminate political practice (Hall, 2011) and how different types of resistances spark the formation of new political subjectivities (Boudreau, 2009) among groups and individuals with different social backgrounds and different situations regarding economic resources to face pressures on living conditions.

Contesting urban regeneration in Lisbon. Insights from the ROCK project.

Mafalda Corrêa Nunes, Roberto Falanga

Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Portugal

In the last few years, Lisbon has experienced turbulent transformations. While the 2009 debt crisis led to a dramatic economic recession, the recent growth of big capitals in the real estate market and tourism industry has significantly contributed to the country's financial stability. At a point where Lisbon is being celebrated globally as one of the most attractive destinations to visit, work and invest serious concerns arise regarding the persistence of long-standing socioeconomic cleavages and the disruption of new urban inequalities.

In order to address some of these challenges several initiatives of urban regeneration are being promoted in Lisbon by local and supra-local organisations. In the framework of the ongoing H2020 project ROCK - Regeneration and Optimisation of Cultural heritage in creative and Knowledge cities - this paper focus on an in-depth investigation on the social transformations in the Marvila neighbourhood and the role of citizen engagement in cultural heritage-led regeneration. The emergence of a grassroots strategy led by local residents to drive their collective claims for public spaces and services' renewal highlights relevant aspects about engagement processes in urban regeneration and the extent to which local communities can reclaim their vision and rights, either in synergy or in opposition to public and private agents acting in the field..

Accordingly, this paper reflects on the complex and interwoven set of imaginaries, interests and agendas of urban regeneration that are currently being contested in Marvila. Empirical knowledge collected through ethnographic research will explore the impacts of multi-scale governance in urban contexts, and the role of grassroots participation within wider urban transformations.

2:00pm - 3:30pm

BS.3.20

RN37_06b: Neighbourhoods and neighbouring as a conceptual and empirical challenge 2

Session Chair: **Marta Smagacz-Poziemska**, Jagiellonian University

Including Neighbourhood Selection in a Neighbourhood Effects Model

Agata A. Troost, Maarten van Ham, Heleen J. Janssen

Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands

Selection bias has long been at the heart of discussion about neighbourhood effects. To what extent are these effects caused by neighbourhood characteristics, such as positive role models or the quality of local institutions, and to what extent are they just a result of people self-selecting into neighbourhoods based on their preferences, income, and the availability of alternative housing? This paper contributes to better understanding of this issue by modelling people's preferred types of neighbourhoods and later including them in a neighbourhood effects model predicting individuals' income. We build upon an earlier article by van Ham, Boschman & Vogel (2018) and aim to improve the analyses by including individuals who moved during five years, not only one year, thereby reducing the underrepresentation of groups who move more rarely; as well as by looking not only at income, but also directly at income change. We compare the models using data from three major Dutch cities: Amsterdam, Utrecht and Rotterdam. Our results show that there is a significant effect of average neighbourhood income on individual income even after controlling for explicitly modelled neighbourhood selection. Still, the effect becomes much smaller while including such controls, which suggests that studies without them could overestimate the size of neighbourhood effects.

Bottom-up Neighborhood Rebranding: Community Building Or Loss Of Place Identity?

Maria Tartari¹, Alessandro Gerosa²

¹IULM, Italy; ²Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

In the last decade, the economic crisis has seen the main European cities as the perfect stage for social segregation. Peripheral areas have often been reshaped through uneven urban development processes and that has typically involved the rebranding of the area concerned as a symbolic boundary. European urban policy-makers increasingly utilize urban rebranding as planning tools to foster social change and attract economic capital, imposing a top-down changing of the very identity of a district. In literature, these phenomena have been broadly investigated, though, we have observed that there is a gap about bottom-up place rebranding processes related to outcomes such as gentrification and loss of place identity.

Indeed, the shared sentiment within the academia sheds light mainly on the inclusive nature of bottom-up interventions, focusing on the successful results rather than seeing the big picture. The present work aims to re-think on this debate extending the analysis on the harmful social impacts that bottom-up urban rebranding might have on local hyper-diverse communities. In fact, in such a complex scenario, neighborhood rebranding, even when constituted for the sake of a culture-led social and urban regeneration, may mirror the very logic of misappropriation if interventions are uncritically enacted through false forms of participation.

We read this phenomenon thanks to the exploratory analysis of an Italian case study that took place in Milan, in an emerging peripheral multi-ethnic area, recently renamed NoLo by a specific group of residents. As we will argue from our results, we assess both the potential benefits of a bottom-up symbolic and economic renewal and its limits in terms of marginalization and loss of place identity.

The New Normal Of The Urban And Its Shadows: Residents' Perspectives From Istanbul And Leeds On Belonging And Place Attachment

Z. Ruya Yuksel

The Graduate Center, CUNY, United States of America

Through in-depth interviews with residents of Leeds and Istanbul, this research studies how residents of different cultural and geographical contexts construct meanings within urban spaces and in doing so it sheds light upon the impact of the new ways of urbanisation and marketing of urban spaces. This is significant because cities are now facing an increasing competition for inward investment, refurbishment, and the relationship between residents and the city can either reinforce or undermine these efforts. However city planners and local governments who review the fundamental purpose and rationale of the urban within the context of 21st century requirements may not fully consider the perceptions of the local residents.

Pile (1999) emphasised the physical environment of the urban as a symbol of its citizens' social relatedness and belonging and when the physical environment is disordered, the social functions that it serves become harder to identify (Mumford, 1938). The current speed of urbanism is pushing residents to mould and shape themselves into the spaces that they can find and afford, and the developers and policy makers to seek new ways to squeeze out the scarce urban spaces for housing and businesses, often driven by the additional financial gain on the side. In an age where cities started to follow a "one fits for all" formula to create an attractive image complete with its luxury high-rise residential suites, offices and shopping centres packed into a single building, this research asks whether we are being more socially isolated or united through these newly defined divisions.

Recreating Belonging And Struggling For Agency In A Changing City: Displaced Tenants' Role In Urban Restructuration In Leipzig

Leon Rosa Reichle

De Montford University, United Kingdom, Centre for Urban Research on Austerity

This paper examines the aftermaths of displacement on the daily lives and relations of tenants in the post-socialist city of Leipzig, Germany. It explores their agency and participation in urban transformations and material and emotional barriers to it. What are strategies to overcome the isolating experience of "un-homing"? Which alternatives to the neo-liberal organisation of housing and cities do they foster?

To counter their invisibility, the study represents voices of those pushed around in urban restructuring and analyses their contribution to social change. From a hegemony-theory perspective, daily life experiences and relationships are linked to the participation in a larger socio-spatial conflict: the changing organisation of housing from a use-value to an exchange-value orientation. In Leipzig this process occurs comparatively late but at a very fast pace, leading to harsh contrasts.

Six tenants' stories shed light on the complexity of displacement and resistance regarding the impact of and on relational and place bound belonging. Whereas displacement enforces ruptures in daily lives, interferes with and disrupts existing relationships and attachments, it also stirs desire to intervene in urban restructuring. Challenging displacement creates new forms of belonging that transcend the private realm of home and are fuelled by a longing for housing politics that demand solidarity instead of the competitive, atomizing experience of a neoliberal housing market. Yet emerging relations of solidarity are contrasted by right-populist discourses that tenants hear in their neighbourhoods. These offer competing explanations to urban precarity, which rely on division, exclusion and scapegoating and require further scrutinizing.

4:00pm - 5:30pm
BS.3.23

JS_RN35_RN37_07: Diverse cities and neighbourhoods and their dynamics of change

Session Chair: **Patricia Pereira**, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Measuring the Role of Ethnic Diversity and Out-Group Size in Dutch Neighborhoods: A Mediating Effect of Neighborhood Cohesion on Fear of Crime

Iris Glas¹, Roel Jennissen², Godfried Engbersen¹

¹Erasmus University Rotterdam; ²The Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy

A lot of scholarly attention has been paid to the consequences of living in an ethnically diverse society. Various studies have found that more ethnic diversity in the neighborhood is related to 1) lower levels of

social cohesion and 2) higher levels of fear of crime. The level of ethnic diversity is generally measured by diversity indices such as the Herfindal-Hirschman-Index (HHI). In this study, we argue that current diversity indices fail to detect actual diversity effects primarily because these diversity measures correlate strongly with ethnic minority share. We therefore propose an alternative: a group-specific HHI that measures the diversity of the out-group in a neighborhood. As a result, every ethnic group in a neighborhood obtains their own diversity score. We apply our advanced HHI to study the consequences of diversity, while controlling for relative out-group size. In addition, we address the potential interrelationship between fear of crime and neighborhood cohesion. We apply multilevel equation modeling techniques to analyze the different relationships and use data of the Dutch Safety Monitor (N = 86,382) in combination with detailed register data. Our study is one of the first to detect a 'true' diversity effect on cohesion. We do not find any support for the hypothesized diversity effect on fear of crime. The findings apply to both native and non-native Dutch.

Interethnic Contact and Social Cohesion in Twelve Ethnically Diverse Neighborhoods in Four European Cities.

Rui F. Carvalho

Brown University, United States

European cities have been facing rising challenges related to increased ethnic diversity in the last decades. Therefore, there has been a growing number of studies examining the effects of migration-driven diversity for the livelihoods and social cohesion of neighborhoods. Many such works have found a negative relationship between ethnic diversity and social capital/cohesion. However, this effect seems to be mediated by individual and contextual features such as (the quality of) social, particularly inter-ethnic, contact with neighbors. In this context, we ask: (a) what socio-demographic and attitudinal elements are associated with the formation of inter-ethnic contacts in ethnically diverse neighborhoods (i.e. where residents are directly exposed to diversity); and (b) what are the effects of inter-ethnic contact for neighborhood social capital/cohesion. We answer them by using data from a questionnaire applied to the residents of twelve multi-ethnic neighborhoods in four European cities (Bilbao, Spain; Lisbon, Portugal; Thessaloniki, Greece; Vienna, Austria). Using regression models predicting inter-ethnic contact of various types and degrees of intimacy, we find that exposure to diversity does not uniformly decrease neighborhood social capital/cohesion. Also, migration background is the single most important individual predictor of neighborhood inter-ethnic ties and social capital. And, the relationship between social capital, as well as personal values/attitudes, and inter-ethnic relations is not uniform across types of contact, being stronger for less intimate relations. These and other results highlight the importance of viewing inter-ethnic contact and social capital as multifaceted concepts, whose dimensions are shaped by different demographic, cognitive and behavioral factors.

Fearless City Suburbs: Collaboration, Distance work, and the Shaping of Local Integration Policy Fields

Maria Jose Zapata Campos, Patrik Zapata

University of Gothenburg, Sweden

In the last decades the organizing of the labour market integration of immigrants has become a salient activity for public sectors and other actors. Yet differences in life expectancy, employment and school performance for residents of foreign background living in stigmatized and marginalized city suburbs persist in most European cities when compared with the native residents living in the city centre. What was previously mainly an affair for national governmental bodies today involves a myriad of actors: municipalities and regional bodies, companies, interest groups, but also community-embedded civil society organisations as well as individuals, who all design and implement individual and collaborative initiatives meant to facilitate the integration of vulnerable groups into the labour market and the society. This widening of initiatives reflects a general transition from traditional ways of governing to more collaborative and interactive forms of governing the city, and migration. Recent triggering events such as the so-called refugee crisis in Europe that peaked in Sweden 2015, has prompted a myriad of actors in Swedish cities to start experiments addressing the 'labour integration' challenge, that diverge from established practices. This paper has as a starting point the role of collaboration as a source of institutional change in the organizing of migration and integration in the city. The paper zooms in the setting of the urban suburbs of the city of Gothenburg and adopting a relational understanding of space and distances, it examines the 'distance work' conducted by these coalition of actors to develop the necessary immunity to prompt change. We argue that exploiting physical, cultural and organisational distances, enabled these actors to develop new practices and roles that shaped the integration policy field.

Being Egyptian-Austrian and Viennese? The City, the Nation and Narrative Constructions of Belonging of Young Muslims in Zurich and Vienna.

Christoph Novak

University of Vienna, Austria

In contexts exhibiting nationalistic discourses, which pathologise Muslimness (as is the case for Austria and Switzerland today), constructing belonging to different collectivities while also constructing oneself as Muslim becomes a highly political act. Simultaneously diverse cities provide environments in which inhabitants' ideas of monolithic, fixed identity become replaced by a greater awareness of one's context-specific, boundary-crossing and flexible identifications, according to Paul Gilroy. Taking those two phenomena – anti-Muslim racism and effects of urban diversity – seriously, this presentation discusses how young self-identified Muslims living in Vienna and Zurich construct their belongings in interaction with a non-Muslim researcher.

The research project assesses a diverse set of data gathered through a three-step process (narrative interview, photo-taking activity, photo-interview). This approach provided participants with different possibilities to present themselves and influence the research process. The analytical focus lies on the deliberate and implicit choices manifest in narrative constructions, made in conversations with a (gendered, raced, etc.) audience (the researcher). This presupposes scrutiny of the researcher's positionality, its contextual influence on the narrative construction and the interview situation. The methodological framework adopted (Narrative Constructionist Analysis; Esin, Fathi, Squire) aligns with this

requirement, as it allows to assess the content of narratives, as well as the interview situation and interactions (e.g. co-construction of narratives).

In this presentation, I will focus on constructions of belonging to different collectivities (cities, nations), while also assessing the role of language (specifically local vernaculars) as part of these constructions. By contrasting findings from Zurich and Vienna, it will be possible to see how certain characteristics are specific to one location, while others might be an effect of urban space in general.

4:00pm - 5:30pm

BS.3.19

RN37_07a: (Un)making urban development

Session Chair: **Joao Carlos Martins**, University of Lisbon

Development Plans In French Rural Municipalities: Social Interactions Between Private Developers And Planning Authorities

Camille Le Bivic¹, Romain Melot², Laurent Devisme³

¹AgroParisTech, INRA-SADAPT, France; ²INRA-SADAPT, France; ³ENSAN, AAU-CRENAU, France

Researches in urban sociology have explored the relations between private and public actors within the planning process but have showed limited academic attention to small size cities. The focus has widened in recent years to include the notion of rural planning (Frank & Reiss, 2014), identifying rural areas specificities: sparsely populated municipalities, strong influence of farmers, weakness of the available expertise, visibility of agricultural and natural surfaces, limited strategies to cope with dispersed urbanization and proximity between local stakeholders (elected officials, landowners, inhabitants and developers).

This contribution proposes to investigate planning practices in peripheral municipalities. The field study presented is the rural fringe of the Nantes metropolitan area, a conurbation of the French Atlantic coast marked by a high demographic growth and an important urban sprawl in the last twenty years.

We explore the interactions between elected authorities and private developers that lead to local trade-offs on the urban planning process.

The study concerns small municipalities considered as rural in regard of the definition of functional urban areas based on commuting data. We develop a quantitative analysis of planning permissions and building permits in 80 municipalities, and qualitative case-studies based on interviews with a panel of developers and local elected officials involved in urbanisation projects.

The Social Side of Anti-Sprawl Strategies: a Comparative Analysis of Minneapolis, Denver, and Portland

Gabriele Manella, Tommaso Rimondi

Università di Bologna - Alma Mater Studiorum, Italy

What are the conditions that make a city more sustainable? Which ones are probably unique? Which ones could be possible in other cities too? My proposal moves from these research questions with a specific attention to land use management. Very often, indeed, excellent anti-sprawl practices have also some negative effects, and they generate new problems and new forms of inequality.

I will focus on three "mature" US urban areas, where the awareness of this problem has gradually increased in the last decades. I will consider cases with a relatively similar size and located in three different parts of this country: Denver (Colorado), Minneapolis (Minnesota), and Portland (Oregon).

Four points will address my proposal:

1. The major accomplishments of these cities in land use policies.
2. Some conditions that led to these accomplishments.
3. The potential social costs associated with compact urban growth.
4. Which lessons other cities might draw from these cases.

In particular, I will focus on the social equity effects of anti-sprawl strategies in terms of the rise of housing prices as well as the difficulty in managing the process in order to include all the potential stakeholders. I will also point out the local governments of these cities are acting to mitigate these negative effects.

My study is based on the analysis of some statistical data, a historical and political reconstruction of the land use management process, direct observation, and interviews with local experts and key-informants.

From Social Services to Urban Planning: Accessibility for People with Disabilities – The Case of Municipal Professionalization

Mariela Yabo

Ben-Gurion University, Israel

Israel's Equal Rights for People with Disabilities Act, and specifically its Accessibility Chapter, promotes a shift in the discourse on disability, from charity to human rights. Using the Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa as a case study, this research examines how disability legislation is implemented in practice.

Combining qualitative methodology and Critical Disability theory, this paper compares the municipality's actions before and after approval of the Accessibility Chapter. It examines how principles stemming from the social model of disability, formally integrated into the law itself, have been translated into municipal planning practices.

The findings show that the municipality has undergone significant processes of professionalization and institutionalization. This facilitated comprehensive implementation of the Accessibility Chapter and its underpinning principle of inclusion. But these processes have also led to a shift of authority, from welfare professionals to accessibility advisors and urban planners; this has prevented citizens with disabilities from participating in decision-making processes on policies that affect their lives in the city.

This paper presents a critical organizational analysis of the field of accessibility for people with disabilities in an urban context. I argue that the professionalization of the field of accessibility affects the participation of people with disabilities, due to the institutionalization of professional practices, and the inherently technical and operational nature of the urban planning professions. Disability Studies scholars have proposed strategies to ensure the participation of people with disabilities alongside the drive to

professionalization, notably in the field of medicine. I suggest that these strategies should similarly be adopted in the field of urban planning.

Planning For Sustainable Cities By Crossing Boundaries – Exploring How Conflicts Of Interest Are Managed By Integrating Different Types Of Knowledge In Urban Planning.

Hannah Saldert

University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Implementing Sustainable Development Goals in urban planning has been suggested as a key strategy to transform society to become more sustainable. When implementing the SDGs, one of the main challenges and possibilities for urban governance is the ability to manage conflicting interests. Conflict management is therefore decisive for sustainable urban development. Knowledge integration has been identified as a key element to support conflict resolution. However, the processes of knowledge integration have so far received limited attention. This paper aims to deepen understanding of what happens when different actors are involved in the knowledge production for planning future sustainable urban districts. The paper seeks to answer the following research question: What does different actors' perspectives on knowledge and knowledge use mean for conflict resolution practices in urban planning?

The research is conducted through a case study of how conflicts of interests are managed when planning for sustainable districts in the urban development project RiverCity Gothenburg, Sweden. Within this project, I follow an informal collaborative knowledge production process. Informed by theory on co-production of knowledge and boundary work, I apply an interdisciplinary knowledge typology to map out different types of knowledge used to reach agreement within the project, and their relations to different actors. This paper contributes to a more systematic and in-depth understanding of the role of knowledge use in conflict resolution practices and processes within urban governing.

4:00pm - 5:30pm

BS.3.20

RN37_07b: Inequalities in urban space

Session Chair: **Marta Klekotko**, JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY

Social Status, Social Structure and Space - Social Inequality in Germany and its Consequences for the People

Jan Goebel¹, Joerg Dittmann²

¹DIW Berlin Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP); ²University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland

Social inequality, understood as an unequal distribution of resources (e.g. income, education), manifest unequal social participation and different scopes and chances of social action. Social inequality manifests itself in different ways, between different population groups and between territories, e.g. regions, city districts and residential areas. The spatial accumulation of people with low social status has an own quality, often labeled as the "double discrimination of poor people" (Friedrichs/Blasius 2000).

In this presentation, we will dynamically describe different forms of spatial related social inequalities for Germany and examine its impact on individuals. In a first step, we will characterize ethnic and social segregation in Germany for the years 2007 to 2015, by using small-scale spatial data (500 households per subregion on average) for all municipalities in Germany. In a second step, we turn to representative longitudinal SOEP data at the individual level and compare his or her socioeconomic situation to the social structure of the neighborhood and the mediate area in which the person lives. In a third step we will examine the significance of spatial related social inequality on aspects of individual well-being including aspects of satisfaction and of social cohesion like trust in institutions and perceptions of justice.

The possibility to connect household survey data from the SOEP (SOEP V33.1) and territorial-spatial information (microm) based on exact geo-coordinates is a special feature that enables to research spatial implications of social inequality in Germany and its consequences for individual wellbeing.

The Effect of Urban Transformation on Senior Citizens' Social and Economic Capital: The Case of Istanbul

Zuhal Güler¹, Betül Duman², Mustafa Otrar³, Murat Şentürk⁴

¹Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey; ²Yıldız Teknik University, Turkey; ³Ministry of National Education; ⁴Istanbul University

The subject of this study is to reveal how the urban transformation has done publicly in Istanbul has impacted the levels of social and economic capital for individuals aged 65 and older. On this point, the questions of the extent to which and how urban transformation answers or doesn't answer the needs and expectations of the elderly, being the most fragile, also gain importance. The senior citizens with low socioeconomic status residing in settlements that have run up against publicly-handled urban transformation increase the importance of this study because, in this way, the effects of publicly-handled urban transformation can be exposed. The purpose of this study is to explain how and why urban transformation affects which components of both senior citizens' quality of life, as well as their social and economic capital that can be considered in connection with this, in the contexts of ageing in place, active ageing, and the phenomena of social exclusion or social integration. The universe of the study is composed of neighbourhoods in Istanbul that have run up against publicly-handled urban transformation. While the sample has been determined using the purposeful/guided sampling technique, the number of individuals who would be applied the questionnaire in the districts and related neighbourhoods that have experienced publicly-handled urban transformation has been determined using the proportionally stratified sampling technique. The quantitative data collection technique has been used as the data collection technique, and in this context, 1,800 senior citizens have been applied the questionnaire by way of direct interviews. Evaluating the data by transferring to the computer environment was performed by means of the quantitative data analysis program, SPSS.

All City and no Play: Tackling Urban Inequality Through the Study of Child (Un)Friendly Public Spaces

Lígia Ferro¹, Inês Barbosa¹, João Teixeira Lopes¹, Eunice Castro Seixas²

¹University of Porto / Institute of Sociology, FLUP, Portugal; ²University of Lisbon, SOCIUS/CSG, ISEG

Recent research points out the relevance of environment and physical context for children's individual and social development. Despite this evidence, children's practices, needs and desires are scarcely included in urban planning and urban public spaces are often designed by and for "adults". Previous research has highlighted changes in "children's geographies" and inequalities in their access to the city (at the symbolic level but at the material one as well). On the other hand, intergenerational, interclass, interethnic and intergender ties established through urban sociabilities in public spaces can be paramount for enriching the city as place for cultural diversity. Starting from an ethnography carried out in the city of Porto, Portugal, which is currently experiencing an accelerated process of gentrification and housing crisis, we discuss the first results within the scope of the project CRiCity. Drawing from the data collected through observation, field diaries, walking along and interviews at two parks in the city of Porto (in Paranhos and Campanhã), we show how age, gender, class and ethnicity are intertwined, shaping the uses of public space, urban sociabilities and belonging to the city. We also present the first recommendations for including children in the urban planning as a way to effectively address their "right to the city" and their "right to participation", as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 30 years ago.

Project "Children and their right to the city: Tackling urban inequity through the participatory design of child friendly cities" (CRiCity) has funding from the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology.

The Right to the City: Mass Tourism and the challenges for Public Spaces

Alexander Araya Lopez

Ca' Foscari, University of Venice, Italy

In recent years, several cities and countries around the globe have started to pay attention to the negative outcomes associated to the global tourism industry. From the so-called touristification or Disneyfication of the city centers to the impact of anti-social behavior on the host communities, the relation between tourists numbers and the (re)definition of public spaces has been associated to the broader discussion on the "right to the city" (as originally proposed by Lefebvre, and later re-interpreted by Harvey, Purcell, among other).

This paper focuses on the discussion on the notion of public spaces, describing the challenges that the ever-increasing number of tourists are generating in both the physical spaces and particularly in the uses (lived spaces) of the city. For example, both fishermen in Venice and sexual workers in Amsterdam indicate that their livelihoods are threatened by masses of tourists that are only interested in capturing photos for their Instagram. With a particular emphasis on the policing of 'anti-social behavior of tourists', and the proposed solutions to control them by local authorities in Venice, Amsterdam and Barcelona, this paper explores the risks of policing the city based in 'us versus them' narratives, explains the limits of the solutions based on the re-location or re-education of the tourists, and addresses the impact that this over-policing might have in the lives of local citizens.

This paper is part of the ongoing RIGHTS UP project 2018-2020 (Marie Curie IF) and will present a theoretical reflection based on preliminary results and will discuss some empirical information collected in situ in the aforementioned cities (through observation, informal conversations, media analysis, visual sociology, social media analysis, etc.)

6:00pm - 7:30pm

BS.G.33

RN37_08: Spatial segregation in cities

Session Chair: **M. Victoria Gómez**, University Carlos III Madrid

Methodological Considerations for Exploring Marginalized Urban Experiences: A Qualitative Geospatial Approach

Natalia Martini

Jagiellonian University, Poland

Inspired by Nishat Awan's critical remark on the task of imagining cities that has for too long been the preserve of the privileged and the powerful, this presentation addresses the question of how to make the conditions necessary for editing back the neglected spatialities of the city into our accounts of urban space. Through reflections from an on-going study on the homeless city, that focuses on portraying the city as it manifests itself in the practical course of everyday life of its homeless dwellers, this presentation considers methodological possibilities for exploring and presenting marginalized urban experiences opened up by incorporation of geospatial technologies into qualitative urban inquiry. It discusses the potential of a methodological practice of walking supplemented with location-aware technology, i.e. Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) software, for facilitating better understanding of how marginalized urbanites navigate their ways through the city, how they negotiate social boundaries and address material barriers, and how these practices mark spatial patterns of their (non)belonging in the city. This presentation demonstrates how narrative, visual and spatial data generated whilst walking may be brought together within GIS, and how its analytic and representational power may be taken advantage of for better understanding of how the lack of privilege in paced out through the city. It suggest that the combination of the walk-along method with geospatial technologies offers new ways of approaching spatial forms of inequality in the city.

"That thing they call a ghetto": Distinctions in a Stigmatized Neighborhood in Copenhagen

Christian Sandbjerg Hansen

Aarhus University, Denmark

In this paper, I investigate the social divisions and stigma management in a tainted area in Copenhagen, known as the Northwestern, currently transforming as the "new" gentrified area in the city. On the backcloth of the political economy of place in the contemporary capital of the Danish welfare state, I draw on an interview sample to analyze the residents lived experience, sense of belonging and everyday place-making in a publicly blemished territory. I highlight four main principles of vision and division that structure the resident's perception and appreciation of their place: The golden past versus the stigmatized present, the immigrants versus the Danes, the welfare clients versus the ordinary citizens, and the future hipsters and creatives versus the old residents. I argue that the management of the territorial stigma must be seen in light of these structuring principles and in relation to the trajectories of the residents.

Profits of Trans/locality? Spatial Segregation and Practices of Organizing Resources in Times of Translocal Mobility and Communication

Daniela Krüger, Robert George Vief, Henrik Schultze, Talja Blokland

Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany

Increasing mobility changes how and where people access goods and services. These practices of organizing resources still are an expression of social inequality, but translocal mobility and communication challenges the way scholars have imagined urban inequalities to date. Studies conclude that social and spatial inequality coalesce and find expression in an unequal spatial distribution of resources, goods and services – that are said to lack in marginalized neighborhoods.

Pierre Bourdieu (2018 [1991]) introduced the concept of spatial profit to refer to the interrelation of space and social position. Profits result: (1) as the proximity to desired infrastructures, (2) as position through the symbolically beneficial address and (3) the profit of occupying space to keep undesirable goods or people at bay.

In our presentation we scrutinize and broaden the idea of spatial profit as a profit of bounded localization. We assume that the concentration of desirable goods and services occur in specific neighborhoods, but investigate whether people also profit from the ways they use social relations and organize resources, goods and services considerably independent of locality. Thus, we suggest overcoming the spatial determinist thinking that people are restricted to the goods and contacts they are spatially surrounded by. We show for whom different spatial scales can be effectively used by presenting first results from a representative quantitative survey in four Berlin neighborhoods. The survey was conducted in the ongoing research project “The World Down My Street: Resources and Networks Used by City Dwellers” (DFG-funded interdisciplinary Collaborative Research Centre 1265 ‘Re-Figuration of Spaces’).

The Politics Of Territorial Stigmatization

Troels Schultz Larsen¹, Kristian Nagel Delica²

¹Roskilde University, Denmark; ²Roskilde University, Denmark

This paper analyses how social symbolic and material struggles over the city and especially the neglected and stigmatized territories are tightly linked to struggles over the reconfiguration of the state. The object is to draw up a preliminary construction of a field of urban politics – here in the case of Denmark: This construction offer an analysis of how different power and knowledge hierarchies play a pivotal role in the continual transformations, which the different solutions to urban stigmatization have affected – both in terms of professional categorizations and in terms of drawing and redrawing the social and symbolic boundaries in the city but also in terms of new moralities- and forms of local belonging and citizenship. As such focus is neither on the city nor on the state par se but on how the city and the state and their post-crisis transformation are intimately linked. On this backdrop, it is possible to outline a new socio-spatial configuration that reforms Harveys (1989) entrepreneurialism by combining it with new forms of authoritarianism both in the city and at the level of the state. Theoretically and methodological this study is inspired by Bourdieus reflexive sociology highlighting relations of symbolic power and its inscription in the city (Bourdieu 1991; 1999; Wacquant 2008; 2009; 2016). Empirically we combination a macro analysis of policy documents and a microanalysis of structured relational biographic interviews with 47 projectmanagers engaged in territorial de-stigmatization work in practice. Based on this we flesh out the contours of the new authoritarian governance of urban marginality as politics and practice.

Date: Friday, 23/Aug/2019

11:00am - 12:30pm

BS.3.23

JS_RN35_RN37_09: Bordering and policing

Session Chair: Kenneth Horvath, University of Lucerne

Spatial Practices and Belonging in New Arrival Cities.

Anna Marie Steigemann

TU Berlin, Germany

Combining research methods from architectural and social sciences and combining the two into new hybrid methods that also include refugees stronger into the research and knowledge production process, the paper investigates physical, material, social, and symbolic appropriation processes by Syrian refugees currently housed in urban humanitarian settings in Jordan and Germany. We ask: What spatial knowledge is mobilized at the arrival cities? How does this knowledge hybridize practices of the place of origin, experiences made during the escape, as well as during and after the arriving and uncertain period of stay at an unfamiliar place of asylum? How do spatial appropriation processes collide with humanitarian logics and technocratic emergency management approaches at the place of asylum?

We argue that arriving refugees mobilize "urban knowledge" at the place of asylum which can only be understood as a spatial and urban re-figuration process, which is equally at work in the case of other migrants, migration and translocal processes. In particular, our paper looks at the ways in which refugees perceive, adapt to, appropriate, and alter their new urban environments physically and socially and of how they thereby draw on existing and evolving stocks of urban and spatial knowledge, urban experiences, and relationships in so-called emergency accommodations in Berlin and the more urbanized refugee camp Zaatari in Jordan.

Finally, our paper tries to explain how migration transforms urban space physically and socially and how planning and the social and technical infrastructures affect migrants' mobility – socially and spatially.

Policing Undocumented Immigrants Through Spatial Practices

Hadas Zur

Tel Aviv University, Israel

South Tel Aviv is a space of controversy. In the past two decades, it has become the home to various immigrant groups living in Israel. In recent years, the settlement of asylum seekers and refugees has raised tensions between local Israeli residents; some demand their deportation while others protest against it. The groups are in dispute over ethical and moral values, holding contesting visions and claims over this space. In this reality of heated conflict and inconsistent government policy towards immigrants, one formal actor is constantly "in the field"; State police alongside municipal police are responsible for maintaining public order and enhancing security and control in the mixed neighborhoods. However, due to erratic and ambiguous government policy regarding refugees and asylum seekers, police officers experience inadequacy. Policing an undocumented society of immigrants makes administrative tools such as reports, fines and even arrests, ineffective. This situation led to a spatial turn in policing: Foot patrol, hyper-surveillance, situational crime prevention are spatial practices aimed to 'restore governance'. However, the performance of strong governance in the urban sphere collides with the lack of policy in the national level. Police are under criticism from the right for being 'too weak on immigrants' and from the left for militarizing urban space. Based on ethnographic work, interviews with police officers, residents and NGO's, this paper presents the complexity of policing urban immigrant areas in a time of policy crisis and moral dispute. This site of inquiry juxtaposes the national and the urban, the political and the spatial.

Who Belongs Where? Research Around The Selection Process During The Placement Of Refugees By Screen-level Bureaucrats

Angelique van Dam

Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, The

Successful resettlement requires a safe place for refugees. Besides preferences of refugees of certain spaces and available facilities, municipalities are also interested in a successful match of refugees and space; so much that they prefer certain categories of refugees over others. Families and highly educated refugees are at the top of this hierarchy. This research focusses on the selection process and understandings of a 'right fit' of person and space during the matching of refugees and space within the Netherlands.

Bureaucrats that are trusted with the task of selection and matching do this without getting into personal contact with the person that they decide for. They operate behind a screen basing their judgement on limited information. Therefore, we call them screen-level bureaucrats. Building on the work of Lipsky (1980) this study will show that screen-level bureaucrats use their policy discretion in almost all their cases. Moreover, it will show that stereotyping lies at the basis of the very elaborate stories about persons and places where screen-level bureaucrats rely their judgements on (e.g. ideas on where gay, families and high or low skilled newcomers belong).

Through extended interviews (46) and observations (34) over a one-year period on a national, regional and local level (city of Rotterdam), this study sheds light on the practices of screen-level bureaucrats and the construction of belonging in the first phase of refugee resettlement in the Netherlands. This study emphasizes the complexity of interaction in digital space: even without physical contact, images are constructed that have consequences for the distribution of rights and facilities where social categorisation, stereotyping and principles of deservingness play a very important role.

Rescaling Borders In The City

Margit Fauser

Bielefeld, Germany

Contemporary transformations of the border have entered central stage in many debates on migration. Externalization, digitalization, the involvement of multiple institutional, private and civil society actors as

well as citizens in the control of borders and the management of cross-border movements are subjects of a growing research field. Far less recognized is the growing relevance of the urban scale and the city in recent border transformations. In the city a variety of local actors, administration, welfare organization, and private actors are involved in exercising local control and thus in the organization of social but also territorial exclusion and inclusion.

Scholars in urban studies for their turn have pointed to contemporary transformations that concern the institutional and geographical re-organization of the urban scale, its relationship with other scales, in particular national, the interconnection of horizontal and interscalar networks and the emerging importance of urban governance. This is premised on an understanding of the urban as produced and subject to multiscale dynamics.

The question that this contributions thus addresses is how urban border transformations and the emergence of urban border space can be understood from an approach to scaling. To this end theoretically the contribution brings together migration research, border studies and urban studies in order to shed light on the ongoing transformations and spatial re-organization of the border. In empirical terms, I use results from a German city case study to show the relevance of this perspective for an understanding of the production of border spaces at the urban scale and the question how the border figures in contemporary rescaling.

11:00am - 12:30pm

BS.3.19

RN37_09: (Post)modern urban transformations

Session Chair: **Mare Else Knibbe**, Maastricht University

Vision of Global City and Transformation of the Old Towns: İstanbul Historic Peninsula as a Case Study

Murat Şentürk

Istanbul University, Turkey

Since the second half of the 1970s, İstanbul's goal and vision has been to become a world city. Although this vision has been slightly changed as a global city these days, the content has remained almost the same. This paper will analyze the undergoing changes of the old towns as a result of the global city vision. In order to understand that global city vision, we will discuss some projects, which were produced by different governments in the city of İstanbul, in-depth interviews and documentary analyses were used to carry out qualitative research. In-depth interviews were conducted with people who held posts as top executives in the İstanbul Municipality, such as mayors, council members, city planners, consultants etc. In conclusion, this vision has always been the showcase and strength of Turkey and put into practice in order to strengthen İstanbul's position among world cities again. However, the projects that were carried out in line with this vision have brought about significant changes in city's social, economic and cultural life. During 1970s the direction of the capital flow was towards cities, and clearly İstanbul has had its share of this economic change.

The Change Occurring in Daily Life by Culture-led Urban Transformation: Culture Valley Project Sample

Büşra Turan, Merve Ayar

İstanbul University, Turkey

Modernization has given rise to significant changes in daily life. It is claimed that the first thing which directly shows this change in Turkey is the neighborhood. Especially the degradation of neighbor relations is an important component of the changes taking place in daily life. Moreover, the structural transformations in the neighborhood are also one of the most important reasons for this kind of changes. A part of these transformations in İstanbul are carried out by the culture-oriented applications of urban transformation.

A project named "Kültür Vadisi (Culture Valley)" is conducted as a culture-oriented urban transformation project in Zeytinburnu, İstanbul. With this study, it was tried to understand how this project changed daily life in the relevant neighborhood, and it is hoped to contribute to developing a projection for the new projects which may be conducted in future and to determining of the sustainability of the current project.

In the study, the change of daily life in the Merkezefendi Neighborhood in which Culture Valley Project is conducted is tried to understand by depicting. In the scope of the study, very few of the neighborhood residents could be reached because most of them have moved. Some of the residents of the neighborhood and, tradesmen, administrative directors and clergymen who still maintain the relationship with the neighborhood were met with. During the study, in-depth interviews were had and participant observations were made. The study which is performed during the transformation will shed light on what happened and what will happen in daily life.

Regeneration and Spatial Segregation in Post-Modern York, UK

Naoko Takeda

Waseda University, Japan

In this presentation I will explore the re-segregation process of York. York is a typical commercial and trading city from medieval to modern.

Two rivers flow through the city center, and York used to be the hub point of water transportation leading to the North Sea. And in the 19th century a railroad passed through, became a hub point of new industrial age. In recent years, the tourism industry is very strong in York. Many tourists can enjoy elegant shops that offer refined local products in the historic city center. In this way redevelopment has proceeded in York from historical heritage to commercial and tourism city.

At the same time, new segregation has occurred in the city center. 120 years ago Rowntree conducted pioneering poverty research in York. He mentioned about poorest area in York where were Hungate and Walmgate located at the both banks across the River Foss. The changing process of both districts are very different. At present Hungate is a representative redevelopment area, and young rich families live there. On the other hand Walmgate keeps old street structure. Though tourists enjoy shopping at old local shops, but there are many public houses in the back street, poor elderly people live there. Though slum clearance projects were conducted in both districts by city of York, the characteristics of the two areas

have become quite different. I will explain some reasons of these difference refer to the changing process of commercial city.

2:00pm - 3:30pm
BS.3.23

JS_RN35_RN37_10: Cities in times of migration "crises"

Session Chair: Rui F. Carvalho, Brown University

Nordic Ties and London Lives: Urban Belonging, Transnational Networks and Mobility Intentions of Nordic Migrants under the Brexit Uncertainty

Saara Koikkalainen

University of Helsinki, Finland

As a multicultural hub of finance, art, design and science, London has long attracted migrants interested in the study and career opportunities the city has to offer. During the past decades, it has been an important destination also for intra-European migrants originating from the Nordic countries. Thanks to the Brexit process, these rather privileged migrants have been forced to question their inclusion in the British society and the global city of London, and consider futures that may involve either staying in the UK, return migrating or moving elsewhere. In a few years, London has thus transformed from a key destination of mobile Europeans and of those on global careers, to a space of uncertainty. The situation is a natural experiment on how a reversal of free movement rights affects the dynamics of European migration regimes, how migrant careers are managed under changing conditions and how the re-emergence of national borders within borderless Europe influences the ways in which mobility is imagined and executed. Based on online survey (n=163) and interview data gathered during 2018-9, this presentation focuses on Nordic migrants currently living in London. It examines how these migrants see their position on the social hierarchy of the city and its job market, express feelings of belonging to this urban space and maintain both local and transnational networks back to their countries of origin.

Cities and Critical Democratic Experiences: Welcoming Solidarities with Refugees in the UK Cities

Nese Oztimur

Soas, University of London, United Kingdom,

The framework of this paper encompasses background of migration studies, critical urban studies, political theory, and decolonial epistemic perspective. The primary purpose is to generate and discuss the questions about the possible contribution of the recent refugees to the development of critical democratic restructuring of the European cities.

The outcomes of the ethnographic study (20 case studies) which focused on the comparison of the 'ART' based activities of the different charities, solo artists, galleries, collectives or aid organizations to 'help', 'welcome' or 'care' of the refugees in London, Bristol, and Cambridge constitutes the research basis for the examination of the paper's questions:

Can the appearance of civic engagement –welcoming, helping and caring for the refugees- in European cities cultivate the enlarging of the new forms of politics and urban solidarity relationships and so radical democratic urban space imaginations? This leading question has a connection with the other questions which are related to the construction of the epistemic relationship between the refugees and welcoming groups: How the relationship between the welcome groups/aid organizations and refugees are constructed? In what ways these groups, organizations, and charities are different from each other regarding their aims, activity contents and relationships with refugees? How is this relationship being re-created, transformed or deconstructed within the everyday encounter, interaction and co-performance of them within the cities? Might these co-performance and solidarity relationships have a potential to contribute to the reshaping of the urban space as a locus of radical democratic struggles?

City, Migration and the Challenges of Urban Cultural Policies: the Example of the "International Cities of Refuge Network" (ICORN)

Andrea Glauser

University of Lucerne, Switzerland

This contribution explores the conditions of the "International Cities of Refuge Network" (ICORN) as an example of municipal approaches to migration and human rights. In recent years, numerous cities have developed strategies to counter the tightening of border controls and mobility regimes by nation states in Europe and the USA. For example, with the founding of Sanctuary Cities and the launch of the Palermo Charter for Global Freedom of Movement and Establishment, local governments and organizations have been aiming to achieve more inclusive migration policies. These municipal approaches to migration are associated with diverse challenges and sometimes contradictions. This has primarily to do with the fact that cities in a national context often do not have the last word – in legal terms – on residence permits and citizenship. Such tensions are not least noticeable in the context of urban cultural policies, as this contribution shows based on the example of the International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN). ICORN aims to protect freedom of expression by offering residencies to writers, artists and musicians who are at risk in their country of origin as a direct result of their work. Based on interviews with parties involved, this contribution explores why the participation of cities in Europe in this network varies so widely from country to country and what kinds of challenges these attempts to offer refuge and to protect freedom of expression faces.

Mixed Communal Living and Individualized Support As Catalysts Of Refugees' Social and Structural Integration? The Case of CURANT (Cohousing And Case Management For Unaccompanied Young Adult Refugees in ANTwerp)

Laura Van Raemdonck, Rilke Mahieu

University of Antwerp, Belgium

In various European cities, urban authorities and local stakeholders are exploring ways to tackle challenges arising from recent refugee flows. A central concern is the integration of refugees within local communities and economies. We focus on one of the most vulnerable refugee groups: unaccompanied young refugees. While the particular needs of this group have been studied, a research gap exist with

regard to the policy programmes in place for unaccompanied refugee youth. By outlining the findings of a longitudinal study on the 3-year support and housing project CURANT (Cohousing and case management for Unaccompanied young adult Refugees in Antwerp), we aim to bridge this research gap. This project covers a holistic social policy intervention for young unaccompanied refugees aged 17-21. On the one hand, it contains intensive individualized supervision, including various types of support, training and therapy. On the other hand, it comprises cohabitation with a local flat mate ("buddies", aged 20-30) in various housing units during a period of at least one year. The program's overall aim is to support the social and structural integration of young refugees. The analysis draws on a mixed method methodology including interviews, surveys and secondary data collected with the project's main stakeholders (unaccompanied young adult refugees, the cohabiting buddies, and social organizations involved in this project) and observations of the program's activities. In our analysis, we assess the merits and pitfalls of mixed communal living and individualized professional support as tools to facilitate young refugees' integration.

2:00pm - 3:30pm

BS.3.19

RN37_10: Urban change and local sustainability

Session Chair: **George Chatzinakos**, Manchester Metropolitan University

Changes in Everyday Life and a Mega Sport Event: A Case of FIFA World Cup 2018 in a Small Russian City

Maxim Markin, Evgeniya Nadezhkina

National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation

The research examines the changes in everyday life for the citizens of a small city hosted a mega sport event. The Olympic Games, World Cups, etc. are normally organized in big cities where their local authorities are ready to solve the traffic problems and other logistical tasks, and the citizens regularly communicate with a lot of visitors from different countries. Contrariwise, hosting a mega sport event is a challenge for local authorities of small cities, and their citizens rarely face so many guests, especially foreign visitors. As a result, mega sport events can dramatically change common practices of the citizens and they normally have contradictory expectations. What did the citizens of a small city expect before a mega sport event? How did their everyday life really change? The research studies a case of FIFA World Cup 2018 that took place in a small Russian city Saransk. More than 50 in-depth interviews with the citizens were conducted in June and July 2018. The findings demonstrate that, in spite of its size, Saransk is being under reconstruction since the beginning of the 2000s. As a result, the citizens were ready for building a new stadium, hotels, modernization the airport, etc. As the citizens were afraid of foreign visitors, especially from Asian, African and Latin American countries, they avoided non-European visitors first but then they began actively communicate with all the guests. So the citizens became the participants of the international festival that changed their everyday life for two weeks.

Urban Futures: System-changing or Systemic? An Interdisciplinary Review of Current Positions on Place-based Systemic Change for Sustainability

Corina Angheloiu, Mike Tennant, Leila Sheldrick

Imperial College London, United Kingdom

In recent decades, cities have started to be seen as units of analysis and intervention in the pursuit of systemic change for sustainability. As neighbourhoods, towns and cities are the locus where systems like energy, food, mobility, health, education, governance and finance intersect, a place-based lens is seen to have the potential to tackle the integration challenge of coalescing wicked problems. The paper analyses four key tropes situated at the nexus of the urban and the sustainability discourses, namely urban sustainability, urban resilience, urban transitions and urban transformations. It uses Donella Meadows' Leverage Points as analytical framework to map the current positions across the four concepts.

The urban-led change agenda has diffused from an academic discourse which highlighted the need for new methodologies, ontologies and epistemologies into a polite policy etiquette which frames it as an untapped opportunity to overcome urban sustainability challenges through techno-optimistic interventions that can foster green growth. This agenda, compatible (and complicit) with the market logics afforded by late capitalism, is mirrored in tropes such as smart, eco, green, liveable, resource efficient or low carbon, which are visions currently attributed to preferred urban futures.

Findings indicate that although the emerging narratives for preferable urban futures aim to be system changing (in leading to the emergence of new system configurations in line with sustainability agendas and frameworks such as the SDGs or the New Urban Agenda) in themselves, they are not systemic, thus falling short of acknowledging and interrogating the dominant worldview, values and paradigm underpinning them.

Urban Regeneration and Sustainability on a fast-changing industrial area from Lisbon. From Morphologic margins to Social Borders

Joao Carlos Martins

University of Lisbon, Portugal

Urban Regeneration has become a role model on EU and State funded urban policies to replicate creativity (Breitbart, 2013) and knowledge transfer (Engelsman, 2017), to requalify degraded socio-territorial units, particularly on former industrial landscapes (Jaworski & Thurlow, 2010).

These fragmented spaces and communities become a contemporary focus of social sciences research (Loures, 2014), as well as EU funded programs combining Knowledge and Creativity (Florida 2005) towards urban sustainability (Huang et al., 2017).

Marvila (Nunes & Sequeira, 2011; Nevado, 2018; Gennari, 2018), an eastern riverside civil parish in Lisbon, present internal boundaries among its urban occupants, mixing different soil uses and community backgrounds. Despite public drive on Urban Regeneration Role Models; the unrestrained fast-moving urban change (promoted by newcomers with different economic and cultural backgrounds), is particularly visible on its former industrial warehouses and urban voids on the riverside.

Till now, strong physical barriers (train lines), and sociospatial appropriations on Social Housing, have constituted a frontier to suburban Gentrification processes already in place on riverside (Lees et al., 2009; Gomes, 2015).

This paper will explore State Led Regeneration undergoing in Marvila, eastern Lisbon. To do this, we will focus on the role of institutional actors, namely, policy makers, social workers and local entities on Urban Regeneration. We'll present some preliminary spatial, socioeconomic, cultural and urban policies impacts, consequential to contemporary change in Marvila. We'll conclude by arguing further co-participative actions are needed to ensure the implementation of 2030 UN Urban Agenda at local level and avoid forms of Culture led Gentrification.

Improve Energy Efficiency In Condominiums Of Working-class Neighbourhoods. Lessons From Field Inquiries In Two French Case Studies

Flavia Leone³, Marie-Pierre Lefevre², Romain Melot¹

¹Université de Tours, France; ²Université Paris Est, France; ³Université Paris Saclay, France

Public authorities are worried about the lack of maintenance and repair works in lower class condominiums, that lead to energy poverty. Assistance programs supported by public policies target condominiums classified as "in financial need", but most working-class buildings do not profit from this support restricted to extreme situations. Therefore, growing concern has raised about the capacity of poor condominiums to achieve energy transition. How could collective action be shaped when owners have limited leeway and incentives to invest? How could be improved the value of their real estates in run-down districts where the housing market is unattractive ?

We propose to expose empirical results of on-going field inquiries in the suburbs of two French conurbation, Paris and Nantes. We focused our research on : coordination issues in the condominiums governing bodies (role of leaders, conflicts and cooperation dynamics); relations between residents, syndic, and works companies; legal consciousness of residents. The inquiry was based on interviews with 1° key actors of housing policies at the local level, representatives of condominium councils; 2° a panel of residents of the condominiums investigated, exploring their personal path, motivations and attitudes towards projects of energy improvements.