

EUROPEAN NOVEMBER CONFERENCE VIENNA

# Public Space and the challenges of urban transformation in Europe: Politics and culture

---

10th and 11th November 2010  
Palais Kabelwerk, 12. District

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**





## Contents

Welcoming words	4
The Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space	6
Abstracts Keynote Speeches	10
Session Discussants	12
Abstracts Presenting	14
Abstracts Showing	52
Abstracts Workshops	64
Conference Team	68
Index	70
Impressum	72

## Welcoming Words

### **Aglaée Degros & Ali Madanipour**

*City of Vienna Visiting Professors 2010*

We are pleased to see the wide range of interest in this conference, which is part of Vienna's timely initiative in generating a programme of education and research into an important subject. Public spaces of a city are windows into its society and culture, mirroring how people live and relate to one another, and how they respond to the challenges of social and economic change in an increasingly urban world. We hope that this conference, by offering an open platform to academics and practitioners from around Europe to share their ideas and experiences, can help develop and spread innovative ideas and practices.

### **Brigitte Jilka**

*Director General of Urban Planning, Development and Construction, City of Vienna*

Public spaces are crucial for the well-being and well feeling of urban inhabitants and visitors. Though in the opinion of some experts the variety of designs in Viennese public spaces seems to be limited, people estimate their usability. To provide spaces designated for public use and moreover to keep them for ever free, is certainly not an easy task, considering the pressure that more 'productive' uses impose on the same areas.

### **Klaus Semsroth**

*Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Vienna University of Technology*

European public space has eye-witnessed transformations in political regimes, cultural eras and social emancipation, just to name a few. To understand, plan and design processes and structures and to enhance public life in urban places, a group of luminaries coming from different disciplines is needed who are familiar with current theoretical debates – an essential base to reflect about and enhance innovation and change – and to translate complex theory into approaches suitable for architectural and planning practice. The newly established Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space (SKuOR) offers such a valuable working context. I feel honoured to welcome this fascinating field of participants to the European November Conference 2010 in Vienna.



## **Sabine Knierbein**

*Head of SKuOR*

### *The Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space*

The SKuOR is a fairly new Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space (<http://skuor.tuwien.ac.at>) at the Faculty of Architecture and Planning at Vienna University of Technology dedicated at identifying connecting characteristics between spatial research and spatial planning, between practice and theory regarding the thematically combined fields of urban culture and public space. In collaboration with luminaries and experts from different disciplines and countries, we try to explore how public spaces work as societal processes in urban environments. They “sediment” as constructed or built spaces, for instance taking the shape of designed projects, in which cultural aspects are increasingly imbedded by diverse players with a manifold spectrum of interests. In order to obtain inspiration for content from such fields as planning theory and planning practice, as well as spatial theory and spatial research, the Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space (SKuOR) has agreed upon a three-year programme which is divided into three annual issues:

2009: Urban culture, public space and civil society - Culture and conflict

2010: Urban culture, public space and the state - Politics and planning

2011: Urban culture, public space and markets - Economy and innovation

An initial premise has been to make allowances for the complexity of the subject: public space is, after all, not only a field of different disciplinary perspectives but a social sphere of varied expression as well as the assertion of interests which could not be more diverse. The above classification therefore reflects an analytic understanding of public space that is inspired by political science, with reference to research into urban governance. This understanding rests on the premise that processes of producing public spaces almost always involve actors from various institutional spheres within society - civil society, the state and the markets. Within this programme it will be SKuOR's task to annually illuminate one of these institutional spheres as regards its actors from various disciplinary viewpoints. Their actions are influenced by - amongst many other things - their access to resources, their particular interests and their strategic potential. In total, it is the multi-faceted activities of different social actors that contribute to the spatial “edimentation” of socialisation processes in specific (designed) places which, in turn, as a material-physical dimension of space, exert an influence on social practice.

The second premise of SKuOR's work is the combination of Know Why (Critical

## **7 The Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space**

Urban Studies, theory) and Know How (Experimental approaches to urban development, practice). In terms of application and implementation, the knowledge generated from socio-scientific spatial research is confronted with aspects of spatial design and planning in order to train future graduates in fields such as spatial planning and architecture, together with other spatially relevant disciplines. Students learn how to distinguish between the logic of the two approaches which sometimes run in a contrary direction but which are nevertheless intertwined, and light is shed on the advantages of both approaches, following which - after necessary reflection - their competent use is facilitated. The concrete question remains: How can planners and architects, as actors in this social conglomerate, intervene in processes in order to upgrade the quality of public spaces during their formulation and thus make their creative contribution to the social alignment of interests in cities. Finally, and in terms of a democratic urban society, the question remains as to the basic normative attitudes and technical stances on which planning and design are based and founded.

In this tension field the use of explorative approaches in planning and research is the basis for the SKuOR's future work, constituting its third premise. This concerns the issue of innovation in planning and research, together with the question as to how changes in research and teaching methods (e.g. spatial filming, action research) may trigger changes in the approach to spatial problems. This method is invariably based upon a reflection as to the various types of understanding of space which cause and are influenced by the actions of people. The use of explorative methodical approaches in spatial research and spatial planning should therefore be understood as a plea for a permanent reflection on spatial concepts in theory and practice, the necessity of which becomes manifest with a critical glance at the area of conflict between perceived, conceived and lived spaces of contemporary cities.

The City of Vienna Visiting Professorship is funded through endowments of the City of Vienna. Prof. em. Thom Sieverts (Germany, Urban Design) and Dr. phil. Chiara Tornaghi (UK, Sociology) collaborated with the local SKuOR team as regards the annual issue 2009: Urban culture, public space and civil society: Culture and conflict. The current theme 2010 „Urban culture, public space and the state: Politics and planning“ is elaborated by DI Aglaée Degros (The Netherlands, architecture and urban planning) and Prof. Dr. Ali Madanipour (UK, critical urban studies) and the local SKuOR team. The future City of Vienna Visiting Professors to be invited to explore the forthcoming annual issue 2011: „Urban culture, public space and markets: Economy and innovation“ will be announced soon.

SKuOR formally connects thematic and methodic synergies between the Centres for Local Planning (Ifoer/ Prof. Scheuven), Sociology (ISRA/Prof. Dangschat), Urban design (Städtebau/ Prof. Luchsinger) as well as Regional Science (SRF/Prof. Giffinger).

## **8 The Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space**

Being the first integrated horizontal structure of such type at the Faculty of Architecture and Planning at Vienna University of Technology, we openly cooperate with a number of colleagues at different institutes and centres in both study fields of spatial planning and architecture, with partners at other Viennese universities and, above all, with different local actors involved in current urban development processes. In close cooperation with our partners in The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the Thematic group on Public Spaces and Urban Cultures has been established at AESOP, the Association of European Schools of Planning in April 2010. As regards the international scale, we recently joined LATAM URBANA, a critical scientific research group on the Latin American City which is hosted at Bauhaus Research School, Bauhaus University Weimar, Germany.

We want to finally thank all people who supported us in realizing the European November Conference Vienna 2010 project in such a short time frame: students, student volunteers, paper presenters, participants, exhibitors, discussants, keynote speakers, caterers, film producers, visiting professors, deans, directors, vice rectors, city councillors, public servants, colleagues, friends, co-organizers, Kabelwerk curators, just to name a few. We acknowledge any kind of budgetary support for European November Conference 2010 that has been offered by various institutions: the Vice Rectorate for Infrastructure and Development, the Faculty of Architecture and Planning and the Department for Spatial Development, Infrastructural & Environmental Planning at Vienna University of Technology, and the City of Vienna in Austria.

## **Keynote Speeches**

Altrock, Uwe  
de Frantz, Monika  
Keulemans, Chris  
Watson, Sophie

**Altrock, Uwe**

*Professor of Urban Regeneration, Planning Faculty, University of Kassel, Germany*

*The production and management of hybrid spaces*

The talk will discuss the role of public space in different spatial settings and socio-economic contexts. Building on an analysis of current governance arrangements in the production of urban space, it will focus on selective approaches to manage hybrid spaces that are characterized by differing degrees of publicness. When the role of public institutions and planning in particular is challenged in a partly neo-liberal environment, new concepts, policies and types of intervention into the public space are developed. However, contrary to a popular line of thought, the author does not see a general trend towards privatization of public space. The production and management of public space, the talk will argue, can be seen as a continuous series of negotiations, conceptual innovations and governance rearrangements that influence public spaces very selectively. This results in a system of hybrid spaces that blend pre-modern, modern and post-modern design elements and that fulfil a broad range of old and new social functions. This in mind, the discourse on who controls public space is increasingly replaced by a discourse on who is able to invent new roles for the public space and to make use of them in his own interest. The role of traditional public regulation is limited while publicly initiated and mediated policies for the production and management of hybrid spaces are of crucial importance. Any reasoning on the future of public spaces will have to redefine this strategic role of public policy-making and the necessary resources.

**de Frantz, Monika**

*Visiting Professor and Marshall Plan Chair at the University of New Orleans, USA, Austria*

*Vienna: Culture, politics and public space*

Not only the restructuring of global markets, but also the political responses to transnationalization transform cities and states, and thus capital cities as centers of states. Responding to as well as actively constructing a climate of economic competition, urban policy makers use symbolic flagship strategies to support economic development, revive their political constituencies, and promote feelings of pride and unity. But the plural nature of urban cultures may not only promote collective mobilization. Particularly as capital cities are associated with the centers of nation and state, the deep symbolic meanings of cultural heritage can also enhance contestation and conflict. In the context of the European transformations since the 1990s, the public

controversies about Vienna's cultural district Museumsquartier illustrated how the political leaders of this old European capital struggled for a collective response to institutional adjustment pressures. Taking further the political economic differentiation between the 'selling' and 'making' of places for global markets, this posed the question of who makes culture and how in the local context. Enquiring into the discursive politics of culture-led urban regeneration showed how culture in its diverse forms and meanings can serve or constrain urban leaders to redefine legitimacy and govern institutional change. Challenging the static opposition of states and markets in urban political economy, this case of discursive contestation stressed urban culture as diverse and differentiated local context of reflective state-transformation. In order to 'bring the state back in' and 'repoliticize' urban globalization, the case of capital city cultures may contribute to conceptualize a comparative research agenda of transnational urban politics.

### **Keulemans, Chris**

*Journalist, Artistic director, Cultural Centre de Tolhuistuin, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

#### *Happy ending*

Amsterdam is a great city. There is arts, architecture, money, public space and creativity in abundance. Yet, this is a city without public squares of any real elegance or grandeur. Why is that? Could it be that an abundance of creative and financial means somehow paralyzes the development of public spaces to proudly share? No: cities like Barcelona, London, Stockholm and of course Vienna prove the opposite. Then what could be the reason? I believe that the cocktail of three particular obsessions, shared by municipality and citizens alike, is lethal to the creation of a true common public square: democracy, orderliness and safety. Fine qualities each, and irony wants that each of them is indispensable to the best public squares, but brought together they create a fear of exactly what brings a square to life. Our three main squares – Leidseplein, Dam and Rembrandtsplein – are a case in point.

Outside of the city centre, though, you will find squares that work. I will illustrate this by Mosplein, in the often forgotten Northern part of Amsterdam. A mishmash of urban design, hardly remarkable, in a state of neglect, but alive. The surrounding population – poor white trash, elderly Turks, young Moroccans, starting artists and American stewardesses – has little grip on its formal development, but uses its limited possibilities to the max. Does it show elegance and grandeur? Absolutely not. And yet, there is a beauty to it that shines through ever stronger with every day that passes. Is it safe? Barely. Is it orderly? I am afraid not. Is it democratic? Absolutely. Does

it accommodate multiple roles? Any role you like.

In this speech, I will not sing the praise of arts, nor of temporary creativity or the necessity of corporate responsibility. I will even try not to be too optimistic about human nature. Still, if some of the most unremarkable places in a city turn out to be its most vibrant, I am sure there has to be some kind of happy ending.

### **Watson, Sophie**

*Professor of Sociology at Open University, Milton Keynes, UK*

#### *Rubbing along: Everyday encounters in public space*

In this paper I argue for encounters between different people in the city in which people engage with each other, even to disagree, rather than slide past each other without contact, and against a prevailing tendency for some sections of the public to segregate themselves from others in private domestic, commercial and leisure spaces where they have no need to engage with different others at all. The paper considers a range of sites in the city which are often ignored - for example religious sites, street markets, public baths, to think through why encounters across differences in the city sometimes lead to antagonisms, while at other times lead to engagement and mutual understanding. Given the growing diversity of city populations across the globe, as a result of vast transnational movements of populations, the role of public space as a space of mixing people up and enhancing interactions between different others, it is increasingly important that we understand what are the possibilities and what are the limits of public space as a key site in the multicultural city.

## **Session Discussants**

Wednesday, 10th November 2010

### **Rethinking**

Madanipour, Ali

Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Vienna UT

### **Planning**

Degros, Aglaée

Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Vienna UT

### **Reconsidering**

Brüll, Cornelia & Mokre, Monika

Austrian Academy of Science

### **Intervening**

Hohenbüchler, Christine & Manka, Inge

Institute for Arts and Design, Vienna UT

### **Regulating**

Knierbein, Sabine

Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Vienna UT

### **Shaping**

Gerlich, Wolfgang & Jakutyte-Walangitang, Daiva

Studio Plansinn, Vienna & South Dublin County Council, Architectural Services  
Department (IR)

Thursday, 11th November 2010

### **Claiming**

Habersack, Sarah & Tornaghi, Chiara  
Social Polis Project/ WU Vienna & v

### **Interacting**

Hofstätter, Jörg  
Studio Ovos Media Consulting, Vienna

### **Challenging**

Rieger Jandl, Andrea & Sezer, Ceren  
Department for the History of Art and Architecture, Building Archaeology & Restoration,  
Vienna UT & Chair of Spatial Planning and Strategy, TU Delft (NL)

### **Changing**

Dangschat, Jens & Witthöft, Gesa  
Centre of Sociology, Vienna UT

### **Living**

Hagen, Katrin & Leitner, Elisabeth  
Institute of Urban Design and Landscape Architecture, Vienna UT

### **Producing**

Suitner, Johannes & Wachter, Florian  
Centre of Regional Science & Institute of Architecture and Design, Vienna UT

### **Participating**

Banerjee, Ian & Hertzsch, Wencke  
Centre of Sociology, Vienna UT

## Presenting

Akkar Ercan, Müge | Antoszewska, Magdalena | Baum, Martina & Krass, Philipp | Billig, Noah | Brandao, Pedro & Remesar, Antoni | Bretschneider, Betül | Bricocoli, Massimo & Savoldi, Paola | Brodner, Birgit | Brotherhood, Angelina & Reinprecht, Christoph & Datler, Georg & Keckeis, Carmen | Esposito de Vita, Gabriella | Franck, Georg | Galani, Virna & Gospodini, Aspa | Galla, Katharina | Ghyka, Celia | Gür, Miray & Dostoglu, Neslihan | Haas, Tigran & Olsson, Krister | Hackenberg, Katja | Haid, Christian & Staudinger, Lukas | Happach, Marlena & Happach, Marek | Harteveld, Maurice | Hatuka, Tali | Hristova, Svetlana | Kail, Eva & Kreppenhofer, Andrea | Klamt, Martin | Kleedorfer, Jutta | Koch, Regan & Latham, Alan | Koutrolikou, Panagiota | Leclercq, Els & Zawawi, Zahraa | Litscher, Monika & Emmenberger, Barbara | Maicher, Markus | Marchigiani, Elena | Matousek, Petr | Mitteregger, Matthias | Mlczoch, Peter & Mann, Andrea | Neumayer, Karl | Niksic, Matej & Golicnik Marusic, Barbara | Nilsen, Maria | Pachenkov, Oleg & Voronkova, Lilia | Palumbo, Maria Anita | Panotopoulou, Panajota | Pegels, Juliane & Berding, Ulrich | Polyak, Levente | Roskamm, Nikolai | Schwarzmayr, Tamara & Prauhart, Nadia | Serra, Marta | Tolic, Ines | Tonnelat, Stéphane | Tornau, Ula Marija & Meyer, Lola | Voisin, Chloë | Voltini, Marco & Setareh, Fadaee | Wettstein, Felicitas | Woditsch, Richard

## **Akkar Ercan, Müge**

*Department of City and Regional Planning, Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

### *Evolving roles of public spaces in post-industrial cities*

From agora of the polis, and open market places of medieval cities to today's shopping malls, corporate plazas, atria and festival places, public spaces have been one of the crucial components of cities for centuries. Despite their evident importance in cities, public spaces have become subject to broad concern over the last three decades, particularly under the influence of globalisation and privatisation policies, city-marketing and imaging programmes and urban regeneration projects that have led to a significant improvement in their quality. Nevertheless, public space literature has frequently hinted at the changing roles and features of the public spaces. This paper is set up to draw attention to these changes in the post-industrial cities. It defines the multiple roles of public realms in cities. Reviewing the public space literature of the last 25-30 years, it describes new types of public spaces in the landscape of post-industrial cities. Then, depicting the design and management characteristics, it underlines the changing roles of the public spaces of the post-industrial cities, and seeks to give clues for urban planning and design practice.

## **Antoszevska, Magdalena**

*The Association of Leaders of Local Civic Groups, Warsaw, Poland*

### *The key Issue for me is to get people involved*

*The 'Public space and the challenges of urban transformation in Europe: politics and culture-conference offers me a great opportunity to answer many of the questions related to the activities which I undertake within my work, as I am currently working for Stowarzyszenie Liderow Lokalnych Grup Obywatelskich - Local Citizen Groups Leaders Association - a non-governmental agency. It is to this NGO that I find myself dedicating most of my free time and effort.*

The topics which I find especially interesting are the issues concerning the cooperation between public officials and the public. Primarily, I would like to focus my attention on public access to official information and the transparency of urban planning procedures. In regards to this process, I have been heavily involved in the monitoring of the specific relations between officialdom and the public in relation to the developments implemented in my town, both from the point of view of a local resident, as well as a member of the NGO. I would like to use the opportunity to discuss with other engaged activists how the city authorities understand and deal with their public

spaces, whether the particular actions they undertake are formulated in a way that meets the needs of the residents, how such initiatives are perceived. I would also like to gain more and more insight, as to what extent the voice of the people is taken into account by the city representatives in other regions. Moreover, I would like to explore different points of view and share the best practices and conclusions we reached within my organization and various circles I had the opportunity to be part of, with anyone interested.

**Baum, Martina & Krass, Philipp**

*Studio Urbane Strategien, Karlsruhe, Germany*

*Rediscovering street life*

We are intensively engaged with the role of the street in the European city in a number of projects: What does it mean if streets are to become an attractive part of our environment once more and no longer simply transport paths? Which new roles could streets then take on? We understand streets as a collective surface, as interaction and meeting space. Street life can take place in the truest sense of the word. This space can be reactivated through various measures and strategies for the most different kinds of uses. It is important that streets become useable again without forcing people to purchase anything and that the buildings engage in dialogue with the open space. Through lingering areas, alternative traffic concepts and the so-called aura zones around buildings, we attempt to develop a breeding ground. The idea of an 'urbane Allmend' as reserve potential for city districts is another strategy. It offers space that is often not available to city residents. In the sense of common property, the space can be used by anyone. We would like to present and discuss these ideas and approaches by means of two projects, the former slaughterhouse-area in Karlsruhe as well as a former freight train-area in Vienna.

**Billig, Noah**

*Planning, Design and Built Environment, Department of Planning and Landscape Architecture, Clemson University, USA*

*The everyday life and sharing of public space in Istanbul's informal settlements*

This paper evaluates the resident defined open spaces in Istanbul's informal housing settlements (squatter settlements). Three Istanbul squatter settlements are analyzed in terms of how everyday public spaces on and near the street are formed, adapted,

used and valued. For this paper, previous studies evaluating urban open space typologies and their use in Istanbul informal settlements are analyzed. Observations and a survey of residents (i.e., their thoughts about their open spaces) are also conducted in the settlements. The overlapping boundaries of the private and public spheres are examined. Additionally, this study evaluates how the public spaces on and near the street become flexible spaces of social, cultural and economic interaction and sharing. It is found that these flexible public spaces host heterogeneous gatherings in terms of age, sex and activity types. Finally, the way these public spaces are adapted and used is related to overlapping social constructs: The squatter neighborhoods and their historical roots in Anatolian village culture; and the modern community representation in Istanbul's city government through the neighborhood delegate (*Muhtar*). It is found that the everyday shared spaces in these neighborhoods are inextricably linked to the social structures and culture prevalent in Istanbul squatter neighborhoods.

### **Brandao, Pedro & Remesar, Antoni**

*IST Lisboa & University of Barcelona, Portugal & Spain*

#### *Interdisciplinarity – Urban design practice, research and teaching matrix*

Urban Design is a territory of integrative synthesis; The 'overall view' that it requires comes through collaboration of various sources of knowledge and their role in design, some through professionals and others through non professional knowledge of users. Representation of actors involved in design (be them other professionals, urban deciders or users) is a part of research and teaching culture. Objectives of this line of work in design studio teaching, includes the understanding of roles in urban design practices.

'(...) Interdisciplinarity is a way to solve problems and answer questions that can not be addressed and answered by using a single method or approach (Klein). It can be said that the integration process of urban design geared by interaction with users in problem solving, represents a major attempt to establish a common ground, making use of inputs from different disciplinary backgrounds. Interdisciplinary oriented Urban Design practice is not in itself a producer of knowledge. But it requires reflexivity and therefore can use research methodologies and policies.

Questions remain: How do we represent interdisciplinary work and what partners do we admit? How do we represent the contexts and roles involved in project decisions? How do we define the method and its pedagogy, its training and its evaluation? How does diversity of disciplinary knowledge operate in 'readings' of the city? How do we promote interaction in design strategies, in Urban Design process? How are urban actors represented in participatory processes?

## **Bretschneider, Betül**

*Institute for Architecture and Design, Department for Spatial and Sustainable Design, Vienna UT, Austria*

### *Urban renewal for open space improvement?*

Sustainable urban development requires more open and green areas, sufficient local supply and social infrastructure, convenient traffic solutions and lower land consumption in the high-density city centres. All these characteristics interact with the ground floor zone, street spaces and common areas within the urban fabric of the city. The ground floor zone and surrounding open spaces establish the quality of life and are key to the image of the cities.

The city of Vienna, like a number of other European cities, has a growing problem with vacant ground floors and deactivated desolate street spaces. The negative influence of private traffic, and the disappearance of retail outlets are the main reasons for the current situation. The symbiotic relationship between the many user groups, local residents, small ground floor retail outlets and small-scale local economy are obvious. This coherence impacts on the quality of life in the neighbourhood.

In this context, the contribution deal with new strategies for a comprehensive improvement in Viennese existing urban fabric with all regulative, legislative and financial components. Case studies in other cities (Berlin, Leipzig and Basel) show some of the methods to define the way forward in planning for creating more usable open areas and common spaces within the block structures and for improving street spaces interacting with adjacent ground floors.

Although Viennese urban renewal program is geared towards a comprehensive urban revitalization of the whole neighbourhood areas including open spaces, its implementation falls short of target with regard to ground floor zones and open spaces. A recent block renewal zone (*Stuwerviertel*) in Vienna will be analysed to test the feasibility and sustainability of current urban renewal targets.

## **Bricocoli, Massimo & Savoldi, Paola**

*DiAP - Politecnico di Milano, HCU Hamburg, Italy, Germany*

### *Questioning fundamentals of urban planning. Open spaces & urban change, Milan*

Whether public spaces play a role as catalysts for change in the sake of the common good this is very much depending on the quality of governance and society. In Italy, deep changes are affecting the design and use of public spaces and the very sense of public open space is being questioned.

Our contribution focuses on the city of Milan. In a phase of re-urbanization and of so called 'urban renaissance', the physical and symbolic features of the new open spaces being produced under the pressure of the real estate market are expressing new conditions and forms of social and spatial re-organization. On one side the politics and science is still strongly focusing on the quantities of green spaces being produced as quantities of standards. On the other side, field research reveals that more and more, the design and of urban transformation is using open space to organize separation. Our interpretation is that the spatial character of urban change in Milan is endangering some fundamentals which made the European city renown as a place of emancipation and democracy. Trends in a new aesthetic of open green spaces will be discussed as an exemplary device of separation within the development of a new geometry of socio-spatial arrangements that is recognized as a diffuse trend in the new spirit of capitalism.

**Brodner, Birgit**

*Office of the Executive City Councilor of Cultural Affairs and Science, Vienna Austria*

*Arts, politics and urban development*

Art defines a city! What is the role of politics in that? Where are the strategic political action areas? What kind of framework is required by a bottom-up process of the arts to support a sustainable and socially fitting development process of a city? How can open processes nevertheless be influenced?

These questions and considerations in the tension between politics, administration and arts will be defined and analysed. Three examples from an area of urban regeneration will be presented. The talk will be given by Birgit Brodner who has worked in the urban renewal office and in the office of the City Counsellor for Art and Culture of the City of Vienna.

**Brotherhood, Angelina & Reinprecht, Christoph & Datler, Georg & Keckeis, Carmen**

*Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University & Department of Sociology University of Vienna & Department of Sociology, University of Zurich, UK & Austria & Switzerland*

*Capturing changing social dynamics: suggestion for an analytical framework*

Over the last few decades, political and economic developments have transformed the social landscapes of European cities. Consequently, an acceleration of segregation

processes, albeit on a small scale, was also found in Vienna, Austria (Giffinger 2007).

In 2008, a series of social area analyses was conducted to explore how such changes translated into local realities: How did residents experience and produce changed social dynamics? Several types of change were investigated, including: the generation change in housing estates built in the 1950s and 1960s; realisation of new housing estates and redevelopments; and new forms of migration.

The study employed an analytical framework comprising six dimensions:

- Historical-structural: the neighbourhoods' history, local norms, and built environment
- Social capital: residents' identities and groups relations
- Institutional: presence of collective and institutional stakeholders
- Usage: patterns of activities and territorial delimitations in public space
- Relational: neighbourhoods as functional networks within the city
- Images: stereotypical attributions and stigmatisation.

This presentation discusses our main empirical findings in accordance with this framework, which relates external governing conditions with residents' everyday life. Practical recommendations call for a multifaceted approach, including flexible spaces to accommodate residents' needs and increased local self-administration.

### **Esposito de Vita, Gabriella**

*Urban Planning Group – Institute for Service Industry Research (IRAT), National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Italy*

*Multiculturalism and social conflict. Exploring the role of community planning for producing inclusive public spaces.*

The city is a social event developed by a combined action of plans and free-will activities, political wishes and human needs, radicalisms and intercultural fusions. Public spaces of the built city are the typical expression of a historical stratification and, today, are under the pressure of social transformations that have occurred, in particular, as a result of globalization processes and migratory flows.

The main topic of this research is to develop a methodological approach to community planning that targets enhancement of multiple roles of public places in order to favour social inclusion and cultural interactions. This paper focuses on the contradictions between loss of the role of public places in encouraging sociability in everyday life and the re-discovery of these places by immigrants, as well as the way cultural differences and social inequality are addressed in public spaces and places.

The starting point is the recognition of the historical role of public places in the

European city and the present articulation of those places through market-oriented 'non-lieux'. The interpretation of latent multicultural social needs is aimed – with the involvement of people from different components of society – to define community planning strategies in order to improve processes for producing inclusive public spaces. Case studies could be experimented in Southern Italy and Northern Ireland medium-sized cities.

### **Franck, Georg**

*Institute of Architectural Sciences, Digital Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Vienna UT, Austria*

*The nature of urban space. Why the public/private distinction is gradual and far from dichotomic.*

Cities exist for the sake of the benefits that accrue from living in close proximity to a large number of other people. In order to realise these benefits, the activities making up a city have to be both densely packed and allowed to freely exchange and interact. Urban space is the solution to the two-fold problem of making dense package and free exchange co-possible. In order to pack activities densely they have to be shielded from one another, i.e. to be housed in separate rooms. In order to make overall interaction viable, each room has to be made accessible from all other rooms.

The paper is on the remarkable structure that unites the solutions to both these problems. The structure is this: rooms separated from one another are made accessible through a systematic mixing of occupied space and circulation space. Each room is accessible via another room and is itself giving access to one or several other rooms. Through this nesting of spaces a gradient regarding the public/private character emerges: Each room giving access is a degree more public than the room(s) it gives access to; each room accessible through another is a degree more private than the room giving access to it. The hierarchy of rooms thus nested extends throughout the city. On each level, the difference between enclosed space and surrounding space is just a step on that ladder. The ladder extends between the spaces of intimate privacy at the one end and the spaces of maximum publicity at the other end.

## **Galani, Virna & Gospodini, Aspa**

*Department of Planning & Regional Development, University of Thessaly, Greece*

### *Streets and children: Spatial configuration and physical form*

streets represent the most common, extensive, and thereby important, element of public open space in cities. It is well known that in the pre-modern city, streets used to constitute densely used and multifunctional public open space - also working as playground for children. In the last decades streets tend to increasingly represent space mainly for vehicle circulation and pedestrian through movement. At the same time children's presence in public space decreased.

This paper investigates children's choices. In particular it examines the morphological and the spatial properties of streets that may have an influence on their use as playground. The research is based on empirical fieldwork in two Greek cities of approximately the same size: Igoumenitsa, a small peripheral town and Thermi, a small town in the metropolitan area of Thessaloniki. For the analysis of the syntactic properties of street space the research has applied '*syntactic analysis of spatial configuration*' as introduced by Bill Hillier (UCL). For the analysis of the morphological properties of street space the research introduces a methodology based on the form and meaning of the boundaries shaping street space. The research outcome points that the syntactic and morphological properties of streets have a significant impact on children's choices.

## **Galla, Katharina**

*Artist Assistant Thomas Eller, Berlin, Germany*

### *Cultural democracy: A paradigm shift to revitalize the public sphere*

Why should I care about public space? The public space is the place for democratic practice. Yet, it is questionable, whether the public space can serve as a platform in which political practice will be revitalized. Certainly, collective and remonstrative passions over societal issues are expressed at best in the public sphere. And they are intertwined with basic questions about the way of life, both on an individual and a communal level. Now, it is of great importance, in which context we ask this question and act. How do we want to live? (as opposed to: How do we want to be governed? posed by Foucault) is a cultural question, not only a political. Therefore, when it comes to the role of public space, it is important to shift the paradigm from political democratic participation to cultural democratic participation. The challenge lays in the use of concept and in knowing what it can effect. For culture is increasingly

appropriated also for city marketing purposes and thereby becomes connected to the connotation of mere entertainment. Nevertheless, it is recognized by Mouffe, Hardt, Sheikh and others, that art and the symbolic communication that it stands for is gaining relevance when it comes to active participation in and shaping the public realm and us, the Homo Symbolicum.

### **Ghyka, Celia**

*Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning, Bucharest & Association for Urban Transition, Bucharest, Bulgaria*

#### *Luxembourg of the two capitals: a programme for public art*

This paper focuses on the impact of large scale urban and cultural programmes such as the European Capitals of Culture could have in the making of nowadays public spaces. Such programmes are often a response or an extension of the national and local politics, being highly influential on the content of public art. Together with other public patronage programmes such as the 'percent for art' policies, or international exhibitions and biennials, these large marketed events address issues regarding public space-making industries and their role in constructing a public space.

I would like to bring into discussion the case of Luxembourg, both for its politics for public art and the way cultural institutions have been shaped in between the two moments the city has been a Capital for European Culture, 1995 respectively 2007. Describing the mechanisms of this evolution would address the fact that public space is not only determined by its shape or presence, but rather by the very activity that brings it into being, as a continuous process (Sennett, 2008).

The example of public art policies in Luxembourg suggests a particular perspective upon the three themes raised by the conference. During the 12 years that separate the moments of the ECOC, Luxembourg has known an evolution of its cultural strategies and policies aiming to transform public space through contemporary public art. Some of the artistic practices have been radically questioning the role of the public art as well as of its audience and its expectations. These sometimes critical artistic practices have also challenged the various ways the city is shared in the everyday experience, physically as well as symbolically (Ivekovic, 2001), exposing social and political conflict in public space.

**Gür, Miray & Dostoglu, Neslihan**

*Faculty of Engineering & Architecture, Dept. of Architecture (BURSA), Uludag University, Turkey*

*The role of open space in providing satisfaction in TOKI residential areas in turkey*

Residential areas, which are one of the most important subunits of cities, cover the largest percentage of urban land today. In this context, daily life in residential areas, and the role of open spaces in providing social interaction require specific attention.

This study is about everyday life and the public spaces in residential areas developed by TOKI (Public Housing Administration) for low and middle income people, which have become widespread in all cities of Turkey. Although housing quality is related to various physical and social factors, TOKI has had to concede some criteria related with quality in order to reduce the cost in accordance with its target. In the residential satisfaction research carried out in TOKI residential areas, it was concluded that the variety and quality of social interaction in general affects the level of satisfaction, and that the quality of open spaces vary according to income level of users. Nonetheless, although these spaces are public, their usage by people from nearby residential areas disturbs the occupants, which is an indication of segregation from the city as a whole. The aim of this study is to analyze the different aspects of user satisfaction based on an evaluation of daily life in public spaces in residential areas developed by Public Housing Administration in Turkey.

**Haas, Tigran & Olsson, Krister**

*Urban Planning & Design, KTH - Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden*

*Transmutation and reinvention of public spaces*

Our cities are undergoing a rapid transformation of public spaces due to different factors, such as economic and cultural globalization, demographic transformations, marketing strategies, urban planning and design approaches, medialization reinterpretations, social networks and other. The urban realm itself is the collection of public spaces and places - buildings, squares, streets, landscapes and ecosystems, as well as – processes, mindscapes and people that make up and shape any environment. In that respect, urban planning and design is really characterized by two distinct processes that transubstantiate space and place: static and dynamic. This qualitative, reflective paper discusses these issues, taking a standpoint from the notion of public space as a common good. This notion is discussed in relation to the factors that transform our cities, and is analyzed in relation to the concept of public good. We reflect

this discussion vis-à-vis the views of the leading paradigms in urban planning and design, those of new, post and everyday urbanism and their intake on and outlook on these complex issues. From this point of departure, we discuss what the results from urban transformation might be, and for whom it is beneficial.

### **Hackenberg, Katja**

*Université Paris 8 Saint-Denis à Vincennes, France*

#### *The return of the port as a public space*

The mediation between public, economic and civic interest groups within the framework of the development of the Strategic Plan for the Port of Antwerp.

In the past port areas were not only functional spaces, but also spaces for public life where the day to day activities of the townspeople, sailors and flaneurs played out. The richly decorated facades of the trading posts in the Flemish port towns are testimony to this eventful epoch when European ports guided the history of the world. The port area today appears to be a purely economic zone and the public life of the town has been largely pushed back.

In Antwerp, however, the lobby work of civic interest groups is leading to the recognition of the public function of the port area in the form of cycle routes, biotopes and quiet zones. This form of public access differs from that of the past, but nevertheless amounts to the continuation of the historic use of the port as a public area. The paper examines the mediation process between economic and civic interest groups which are developing a joint concept for the use of the port area within the framework of the development of the strategic plan for the port of Antwerp. In the first part the paper discusses the different points of view of the civic and economic interest groups regarding the sustainable development of the port area. In the second part, an analysis is made of the role of the public port authorities as mediator in this conflict of interests. In the third part, the paper introduces the different options for the use of the port of Antwerp as developed by the public, economic and civic interest groups.

### **Haid, Christian & Staudinger, Lukas**

*Fabric, Atelier for Architecture Urbanism Landscape, Vienna, Austria*

#### *Open space politics in new development areas in Vienna*

The role of open space varies in each of the 13 target areas of Vienna's new development areas.

The optimization and commercial usability of the plots is predominantly the driving force to create quite conventional master plans. Open public space is often limited to a central park rather than offering a whole set of open spaces with different qualities. Since the economic utilization of space has become an essential aspect of the city's political agenda, qualities such as 'Living by the Park' or 'Working by the Water' are used as a marketing strategy to raise an estate's value - Open Space gets reduced to a label and does not necessarily contribute to the upgrading of the city's quality of urban space. In contrast to the 'Central Park Urbanism' of the new Hauptbahnhof area, the 'Aspern Seestadt' development acquires a new approach to planning strategies for public space: the 'Partitur des öffentlichen Raumes' - specifically developed for Aspern - is a unique planning instrument potentially setting standards for future planning in the city.

The paper will aim for a comparison between the city's different planning approaches and their distinctive political backgrounds. It will speculate on which premises allow for new approaches to open space planning.

### **Happach, Marlena & Happach, Marek**

*Faculty of Geodesy and Cartography & Faculty of Architecture, Warsaw UT, Poland*

#### *Involvement of people in the process of producing public space*

Faced with the task of redesigning existing space, with a rich history and groups of the regular users attached to a place we cannot ignore their right to decide on their dwelling places and surrounding. If both sides appear to desire to be involved in decision-making process, remains only a problem mechanisms that enable users to directly affect the quality of their environment.

We propose a method attempting to include them to process directly on the ground. The activities take place through the action on the street. In this way, the design does not avoid the opinion of social groups excluded from the discourse. Propositions are presented on mobile scale model, which allows changes immediately. The ability to adjust something on the model, and not only notice opinion, weaken the barrier in communication linked to the lack of competence. This method gives freedom in expression. Thanks to the immediate review respondents can see their ideas in space. Blocks included in the exchange of ideas allowed to easily enter information: what you can, what fits, what are the technical barriers. The obtained results analyzed in detail, may become the basis for creating a specific project. Presented method we used on the Wilenska street and at the backyards at Praga district in Warsaw, and in Podkowa Lesna (city-garden on the outskirts of Warsaw).

## **Harteveld, Maurice**

*Department of Urbanism, Delft UT, The Netherlands*

### *Multiple publicity*

If we try to identify the public interest, by nature we enter a political debate. It seems only natural, whereas in origin the *'res publica'* is based on *'politica'* and the Western concept of public space is founded on democracy. The constitution of the public interest is ambiguous: On the one hand, it is based on a republican idea of representation, in which the government speaks for the public; while on the other hand, being the public, the people speak for themselves. And thus, public space is the space regulated by the public government as well as the space controlled by the people in general.

Since the renaissance, ownership has become increasingly important in defining the public space from out of the governmental viewpoint, while liberty and freedom have been doing so for the people. If we intervene in public space, we act along these two lines. Yet, in the first line today many governments are almost solely focussing on the publicly-owned outdoor space, while in the second line nevertheless people have chosen to gather more and more within the premises of the privately-owned interior. We face a confusing dissimilarity. This contribution will synthesise the two, by focussing on the evolution of interior public spaces in a time lapse when the formal - almost dialectical - relation between public and private was constructed.

## **Hatuka, Tali**

*Laboratory for Contemporary Urban Design (LCUD), Department of Geography and Human Environment, Tel Aviv University, Israel*

### *Choosing places for protest*

The potentially political role of urban design - wherein the professional is politically complicit - is currently under scrutiny, especially with regard to intensified surveillance and the power of built space to affect the construction of a national identity. In this paper I analyze the role of urban design in the act of dissent. We look at the ways in which architecture and urban design influence the citizen-state relationship, analyzing what they contribute to the shape of protests staged in public squares. These central squares - often defined by laws of symmetry and perspective, as well as rules, laws and social codes that govern space - affect participants' movements and performances. Investigating the symbolic orders and forms of public assemblies such as those on the National Mall, Washington D.C., Rabin Square, Tel Aviv, Plaza De Mayo, Buenos Aires, Tiananmen Square, Beijing, Karl Marx Square, Leipzig, Trafalgar

Square, London, United Kingdom, and Taksim Meydan, Istanbul, we examine the role of the square's design in the socio-political gathering.

Thus, the paper's aim is to increase theoretical understanding of built space as a mediator between institutional power and everyday life. By offering spatial analyses of urban spaces and protests, I thus offer a critical assessment of the current practices of civil action in relation to the design of public spaces. In this context, the paper closely examines public assemblies, their symbolic meanings, crowd configurations and surveillance practices that both shape and are shaped by the design of urban space. In addition, the paper clarifies the differences and similarities between physical space and the chosen rituals of protest. This analysis invites us to examine universal questions about the way democracy, ideology, and meanings are manifested in cities. By accentuating the connection between protest and urban space, I demonstrate that urban designers and architects have become active agents in the negotiations between states and citizens.

### **Hristova, Svetlana**

Sociology of Culture & Cultural Anthropology, South-West University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

#### *Public space of central and east-european cities: Between consumerism and spectacle*

The unprecedented transformation of European cities into autonomous actors in the global economic, financial, workforce and symbolic markets, and simultaneously, their new role as key stakeholders in the process of reimagining common European identity determines the growing importance of the public space as well as the increased social awareness about it on European level where principles of multilayered governance take place. It is interesting to analyse the position of Central and East European cities in this transformation. On the basis of visual analysis of various places of social exchange, communication, representation and commemoration in Budapest and Sofia, an argument is raised that the present public space in Eastern and Central Europe has been generated with malformations and remains vulnerable to processes of privatisation during the last two decades, on the one hand, and on the other, it still suffers from remnant manifestations of the previous 'state-ified' society. Nevertheless, in spite of the existing structural similarities and historical coincidences in the development of these two post-socialist cities, the author admits the necessity of drawing ultimate differentiating lines in approaching and understanding Central and East European urbanity by introducing more subtle anthropological analytical categories and indicators, based on *longue-durée* cultural history, reflecting on the way people connect with their environment enabling its multiple functions and diversions.

**Kail, Eva & Kreppenhofer, Andrea**

*Municipal Department Urban Planning, Development and Construction, City of Vienna & Municipal Department Architecture and Urban Design, City of Vienna, Austria*

*Strategies for public space in Vienna – guidelines and gender-sensitive approaches*

In its Urban Development Plan of 2005, the City of Vienna committed itself to the principles of gender mainstreaming. The Co-ordination Office for Planning and Construction Geared to the Requirements of Daily Life and the Specific Needs of Women of the Executive Group for Construction and Technology of the Vienna City Administration co-ordinated an intensive analysis of this issue by the different planning and transport departments, which led to a novel approach to public space design and management in Vienna. Internationally respected pilot applications and processes highlighted different ways in which gender opportunities are clearly visualised and manifested in public space.

In Vienna, the success of public space planning and day-to-day management depends on many actors. A key element for dealing with public space in all its facets was the development of a guideline. The highly implementation-oriented mission statement for public space developed by Vienna's Municipal Department for Architecture and Urban Design defines quality standards, provides orientation and understanding of the different ways in which to deal with public space and also addresses frame conditions across different departments. The dialogue with a wide variety of actors, conducted on a broad basis both with experts and political and administrative decision-makers prior to developing the guideline, was crucial for its success and wide acceptance all around. New methodological approaches are continuously being developed and tested on an ongoing basis.

**Klamt, Martin**

*Department of Applied Geography, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany*

*Places of power – Power of places*

This paper aims at an understanding of the nexus of norms and public spaces. Public spaces and urbanity essentially refer to the tension of public and private and its permeable boundaries. Within this field of tension, social norms, politically and economically driven regulations deeply affect people's everyday behaviour. Still, the utopia of an ideal public space where everybody is seen and heard at a common place (Arendt) is hardly ever accomplished; the acclaimed right to the city (Mitchell) is neither in force for everyone nor everywhere. Where are people allowed to do something (and

where not)? What happens if people behave appropriately or exceptional in the city? How are certain rules and regulations 'embedded' in certain public spaces? For theorizing on these questions Soja's concept of thirdspace as well as reciprocative effects of the built urban environment on human behaviour (Barker 1968; Weichhart 2004) offer interesting insights. Against this background of urbanity, behaviour, and public space a theory of 'Localized Norms' can be formed (Klamt 2007).

The paper will exemplify (and verify) the theory by the results of an empirical study on behaviour in public spaces including an empirical experiment, revealing also the subtle structures of power which are performed in the city.

### **Kleedorfer, Jutta**

*Project Coordinator for Multiple Usage, Municipal Department Urban Development and Planning City of Vienna, Austria*

#### *The strategic project 'simply – multiple', facilitating public space in Vienna*

The city of Vienna recognized the chances and possibilities of multiple and temporary use as part of social programs and prevention. Originally, 'simply-multiple' used to be a program to expand leisure time areas especially for kids in a city of increasing density. The aim of 'simply-multiple' was and is to open the city grounds for a growing number of interested citizens, e.g. to open school playgrounds and sports facilities in the evening, on weekends and during school holidays.

Its two main objectives are:

- 'temporary use' on the one hand (building gaps need not only be used as parking lots until they are destined to their final purpose)
- and 'multiple use' on the other hand (mostly affected are school playgrounds and sports facilities)

It is not possible to work only with one department, participation and interdisciplinarity is asked. Therefore resources must be gathered from all departments up to private persons. Nowadays there is a lot of interest for temporary cultural usable rooms, event locations, special sport facilities, ... and the empty ground-floors as part of the public space. Also requested are larger urban areas in planning processes, transformation or development, whose potentials can be explored through temporary activities by 'urban catalysts'.

### **Koch, Regan & Latham, Alan**

*Department of Geography, University College London, UK*

#### *Re-imagining urban public space: Transformation on Harrow Road, West London*

In cities across Europe, there has been remarkable enthusiasm for redesigning and reanimating public space in recent years. Yet urban research has struggled to interpret these changes, remaining trapped under the weight of historical, political and normative ideals despite significant challenges to many long-held assumptions. This paper seeks to open up conventional imaginations, arguing that a narrow conception of what constitutes 'critical' analysis has allowed the powerfully constructed tropes of decline and struggle to dominate theoretical and empirical engagements at the risk of shutting out so much else. Following project in public space transformation in West London - where a troubled crime 'hotspot' became the site of a weekly market - we suggest that there is much to be gained from broadening attention to the machinic imbroglios that actually comprise spaces of everyday publicness. The appeal of such a perspective is the potential to facilitate greater alertness to different ways of inhabiting public life, to atmospheres that are generated, and to the ways in which interventions enable and constrain the capacities of public spaces. Our aim in doing so is to foster attention to, and develop an understanding of, the many instances where cities might become more inclusive, more convivial and generally better for the people that use them.

### **Koutrolikou, Panagiota**

*University of Thessaly, National Technical University of Athens, Greece*

#### *Spatialities of ethno-religious relations in 'multicultural' East London: discourses of contact, interaction and social mix*

Issues regarding ethno-religious diversity have been strongly associated with the urban, via discourses of social cohesion, immigration, integration, security and everyday life. At the same time, these associations are spatially expressed through concerns about segregation (even ghettoization) and addressed through discourses and practices referring to social mix, neighbourhood regeneration and public spaces.

Yet, from another perspective, ethno-religious diversity is explored on the basis of inter-group relations or conflict studies that tend to place limited attention to spatial processes. Nevertheless, interpretations of 'contact hypothesis' become more and more the foundations of recommendations concerning urban ethno-religious relations.

This paper explores the spatialities of 'governing urban diversity' and the dominant

discourses of social mix and ‘fleeting interactions’ as the primary vehicles for ethno-religious conviviality and discusses the possibilities and limitations of these discourses. In doing so, it discusses notions of private and public and their differentiated significance for ethno-religious relations, while also highlighting the notion of the ‘in-between’. The terrain of this study are two inner London boroughs of high ethno-religious diversity. Though the examples of these areas, it discusses the spatialities of ethno-religious relations, the way they are affected by policies and the questions that everyday practices and perceptions raise.

**Leclercq, Els & Zawawi, Zahraa**

*Centre for Urban Research, COSMOPOLIS - City, Culture & Society, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium & Palestine*

*Politics of (re)designing public spaces- city centre of Mechelen- Belgium*

In this paper the analysis of a recently redesigned public space in the town of Mechelen (Belgium) is used to discuss the power relations and the (re)production of ‘public’ space in both the design process and in the outcome, the designed, used and produced space itself. Set in a theoretical framework of two French philosophers, Henri Lefebvre and Michel de Certeau, we firstly analyse how power relations between urban governance, designer and the public influence the design process. Secondly, we look at how designers (re)produce the public space and how the people (users) perceives this production and their role in the (re)production of their public spaces through their every day practices, behaviour and culture.

In the first place a research into the design process of the public place will be undertaken – how is the space produced by the triad of public authority, designer and user?

**Litscher, Monika & Emmenberger, Barbara**

*School of Social Work, Lucerne University of Applied Arts, Switzerland*

*Management of uses in the public space*

We would propose the presentation of the project ‘Management of uses in the public space’ (*Nutzungsmanagement im öffentlichen Raum*) supported by the Confederation’s innovation promotion agency. From 2007 to 2009 the University of Applied Sciences and Arts in Lucerne explored with the practical partners of the public authorities of six Swiss Cities the management of urban public spaces. Main part of the project was the empirical oriented case studies: In this context we analyzed six concrete public

spaces in the cities of our practical partners. The central scientific interest resided in an examination of the perception, use and appropriation of the public space, and the interaction with the constructed space.

Theoretical concepts of space, based on a dynamic, relational, and relativistic understanding of space, served as premises, according to which, it is assumed that urban space is dynamically constituted by the connection of perceived, lived, and constructed space. Urban public spaces are spatiotemporal frames of action, with a certain social and cultural order, as realms of experience and of perception, and also as places of integration and diversity. The complex urban spatial structure is marked by continual material and discursive conflicts on the one hand, while on the other hand it serves as a space with multiple possibilities for many different forms of leisure time activities. – By means of a multi-method procedure, interpretative, comprehension-oriented approaches, based on methods of qualitative social research and visual studies were applied.

The results of the case studies were discussed with our practical partners. Part of this discussion and development of strategies were on the one hand suggestions of application for urban development, administration and politics. On the other hand we placed emphasis on the importance and quality of urban public space.

### **Maicher, Markus**

*Urban Studies, University of Vienna, Austria*

#### *The mediated square*

The aim of this paper is to explore the connection between public squares and forms and degrees of mediatization. It will provide a historical outline about the public square as a '*Historisches Dispositiv*' of the public, thereby analyzing how dominant forms of communication influence the architectural configuration and socio-cultural use of public squares. From the Greek agora to the renaissance squares, public squares were the spatial expression of the public. Their design and architecture was based on orality and co-presence. With the invention of book printing the public shifted into the abstract space of the book and was no longer dependent on public space as such. During the 20th and 21st century new information and communication technologies like the telephone, the TV and the Internet radically transformed cities as they ultimately de-spatialized the public sphere. City squares are transformed into fluid spaces surrounded by a multitude of dynamic signs and urban screens that change our perception of time and space. The bodily relation to space becomes ever less immediate and ever more mediated by layers of virtual reality. In order to exemplify these trends

and challenges for urban planning two cases are discussed: The City Hall Square in Copenhagen and the Karlsplatz in Vienna.

### **Marchigiani, Elena**

*Department of Architectural and Urban Design, University of Trieste; Italy*

#### *Public cities. Guidelines for urban regeneration*

The contribution will describe the results of a national research on spatial and social regeneration of social housing districts, carried out from 2005 to 2009 in different Italian cities (Milano, Trieste, Gorizia, Monfalcone, Roma, Napoli, Bari, Palermo) by a group of universities, more than 50 researchers, students, artists, inhabitants and public institutions.

Three main hypotheses addressed the study:

1) The regeneration of social housing districts can play a new, strategic role, in the renewal and re-use of larger parts of Italian (and European) cities, starting from the re-design of the huge amount of public open spaces and equipments they still offer;

2) Planning and design strategies have to focus on the regeneration of physical spaces (both inside and outside dwellings, for individual and public uses), interpreting spatial layout as a means to address and face even more complex processes of transformation in lifestyles and social demands;

3) Social housing districts can be an interesting 'laboratory' for the construction and tryout of new welfare policies, integrating different fields and subjects (dwellings, infrastructures, society, health, economy, culture...), and involving both public and private actors, institutions and inhabitants in the construction of 'micro' and 'macro' interventions.

The Guidelines produced by the research are not a traditional manual. They are conceived as a tool that can be used in different ways, by different actors, for different purposes (reading and interpreting the context; defining design solutions; building processes...). A tool that invites to look at social housing districts in a new way: not only as a problem, but as a resource and an opportunity to re-think forms and processes of urban design and urban policies in order to produce new 'spaces of the public' inside the contemporary city.

**Matousek, Petr**

*Faculty of Economy and Social Things, Department of Social Work, University of J. E. Purkyne Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic*

*Regulating street prostitution in urban public space - a case study*

The process of regulation of prostitution can be approached from various viewpoints in various periods. This paper is an ethnographic study of a specific urban public space between 2004 and 2008, where prostitution has been regulated by a municipal ordinance. A variety of actors participated in this process by producing documents, enforcing their interests, constructing discourses, etc. These strategies of self-assertion are based on diverse grounds, including that of health, public safety, morality, politics, sexuality, legality or social deviation. These can be understood as discourses that interfere with each other in the given space. Through these discourses, the very notion of prostitution is constructed. What is the representation of prostitution? And what is the actual object of regulation? Who is the most important actor in this process of regulation? These are the basic research questions, which are answered here by means of qualitative (discursive and narrative) analysis. There is no particular classification of prostitution present in the documents, but the basic approaches to the regulation are based on in/visibility and gender inequality (implying the postmodern approach towards social deviation).

**Mitteregger, Matthias**

*Institute of Architectural Sciences, Department of Architectural Theory, Vienna UT, Austria*

*Drawing a circle: Search on mobile devices*

In 2007, the iPhone introduced a new cultural technique, mobile computing, to a broad audience. Essentially a handheld personal computer, it enables its users to access information and media (stored or online), to communicate and use other integrated hardware (camera, media player, GPS) – everywhere from subways to school desks. Its launch did not only have an enormous impact on the communications and entertainment industry; the technology it introduced will have profound effects on the built environment in the immediate future.

This paper focuses on mobile computing as a tool for local search and navigation. From a historic perspective I want elaborate the argument that any search conducted (from libraries to newspapers) is essentially a productive process; as it includes and excludes; as it creates an inside and an outside.

For most successful applications for local search organize spatial relations in the

same way as search engines structure the web; results are ranked according to their link structure. The user history is then used to optimize or 'personalize' the results. Thus local search on mobile devices renders some places (i.e. their functions) visible to some but concealed to others. Personal experience may be then predefined by an individual profile and is shared only with the 'demographic others'. Starting with the modern footnote I want to follow the development up to the hypertext and recent search engines. This is to better grasp the ontological constraints and capabilities of search engines, and to argue that both constraints and capabilities may not be as unprecedented as so often claimed.

### **Mlczoch, Peter & Mann, Andrea**

*Mann-Mlczoch Architects & Urban Renewal and District Management Agency 2nd district, Local Agenda 21 the 8th district of Vienna, Austria*

*Between moderation and mediation How to deal with conflicting interests in participatory processes in (re)design of public spaces.*

Manyfold experiences in different participatory processes do often show a discrepancy between the interests of residents (or the neighbours of public spaces) on one hand and the (potential) user groups on the other hand. Residents usually want a 'green meadow' in front of their window, which should not be accessible, being scared of generation of noise in their neighbourhood caused by the users of public spaces. Potential users are children, youngsters and partly senior citizens, often with migrant background. Conflicts between residents and users are common and difficult to deal with. Involvement of citizens in planning procedures is often hampered by the fact, that the potential user groups are hard to reach – particularly in new developments, whereas residents often are afraid of losing either parking lots or quietness next door.

We want to discuss, if and how the contradicting interests can be solved in participatory processes focussing a solution being at least accepted by the majority of the involved people

### **Neumayer, Karl**

*Institute for Economic and Social History, University of Economics and Business Administration Vienna, Austria*

*The origin of graffiti and street marking: Signs in transition from Fordism to Postfordism*  
Considering Henri Lefebvre's idea that the command over space is a fundamental

source of power, the struggle over public space is a decisive field for the constitution of modern city dwellers. Many groups try to obtain or defend hegemony on the walls and on the streets: For subaltern groups such as ethnic minorities, organized immigrants, radical political groups and social movements, art inspired groups such as graffiti-writers and street-artists Street Marking is the *only* possibility to communicate with the general public. Different to modern mass-media the street allows a direct answer by everyone and so the street is 'in that sense the most alternative and the most subversive form of all massmedias' (J. Baudrillard, 1978).

The history of Graffiti and Street Marking in a modern sense leads us back to the frontiers of Fordism and to the beginning of a more flexible regime of accumulation in the 60's and 70's of the last century (D. Harvey, 1990). From the Chicano Movement (Spanish speaking minority in the U.S.A.), which used political murals on a large scale to spread knowledge of their own history up to the criminal gangs of L.A. who used their marks to denote their territories to the New York Hip-Hop subculture and their tremendous graffiti on subway trains, there is a tradition for subaltern groups taking possession of streets, walls and public facilities.

Graffiti and Street Marking is a prolific global player with its own techniques, methods and rules. To consider this uncontrollable voice of the people is essential in understanding new trends in environmental design, contemporary architecture and strategies of police surveillance.

#### References

David Harvey, *The Condition of Postmodernity*, Blackwell, Oxford 1990

Lois Wacquant, *Bestrafen der Armen – Zur neoliberalen Regierung der sozialen Unsicherheit*, B. Budrich, Opladen 2009

T.V. Reed, *The Art of Protest*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 2005

### **Niksic, Matej & Golcnik Marusic, Barbara**

*Urban Planning Institute Republic of Slovenia*

*Network of public space: The case of a new strategic plan for the Municipality of Ljubljana*  
Strategic plans for spatial as well as economic development of municipalities and towns is obligatory by law. Owing to variety of reasons, such as flow of capital and commercial as well as residential development pressure, urban planning and design is currently a very dynamic field, in which open spaces are constantly exposed to two main, often conflicted interests. On the one hand, they are seen as anchors of higher quality of life and cultural landmarks, whereas on the other hand they are jeopardised by rapid development where private interest is prioritised over public interest. However, in such circumstances in strategic planning, it is crucial to address the meaning and the role of public open spaces from both approaches, top-down and bottom-up

simultaneously, to be able to achieve an effective and efficient network of public spaces for diversity of users and opportunities. The paper focuses on the methodology and its implementation in developing the concept as well as actual network of public open spaces for the municipality of Ljubljana. In addition to the green system which builds a base for the network of public open spaces, this network pays special attention to the inclusion of different programmatic areas into the system such as commercial, educational and cultural; and corresponds with transportation systems, especially with public transport.

**Nilsen, Maria**

*Sociology, Lund University, Sweden*

*Implementation of sustainability in Swedish public housing companies.*

How do public housing companies in Sweden practice sustainability? To think and act according to sustainable principles on a local level is a goal for the Swedish government. This study focus on the implementation of sustainability in green spaces within public housing areas. Four municipalities and the respective housing company that they own have been studied by analysing documents, and interviewing employees working in both the municipality and the housing company. The findings suggest that the degree in which sustainable thinking has had an impact vary. Which aspects of sustainability (economic, environmental, social) they focus on differ, and economic and environmental aspects are more in focus than social aspects. Social sustainability is difficult to implement into daily practice because there is confusion as to what it actually means. However, many of the housing companies have social aspects, for example focusing on safety, involvement in employment projects or creating areas for play and socialisation. The question of what the housing companies want to achieve by implementing social sustainability is of interest. What is desired or possible to achieve, except from profit? Implementation relies on what is doable; otherwise we do not have a connection between policy and practice.

**Pachenkov, Oleg & Voronkova, Lilia**

*CISR, Centre for Independent Social Research, St. Petersburg, Russia*

*Public spaces in contemporary cities: Facing the challenges of mobility and aestheticization*

Over recent decades urban public space continues to be the focus of debate regarding its conceptualization and how it is designed, (re)produced and managed. Nowadays

public spaces are facing new challenges conceptually and practically. In recent years social scientists have identified two new tendencies with a strong spatial dimension: *mobility* and *aestheticization*. These two characteristics shape the transformation of space in the late-modern or post-modern era. Important questions are, therefore: How do these trends affect public space? How do urban public spaces respond to them? And how shall social scientists re-approach and re-conceptualize the very notion of the 'public space' in the contemporary cities?

The relations between space, place and mobility have been considered as problematic since the 1970s (see Relph 1976). Mobility and flows are considered to be a key characteristic of the post-modern era (Harvey 1989, Gupta & Fergusson 1992, Appaduraj 1996, Urry 2007). While for some scholars it means the end of place (for instance, Relph 1976, Augé 1995), for others it results in a new meaning of place in post-modernity. The latter speak with enthusiasm about a 'cosmopolitan existence' (Chambers 1990) and a 'place of flows' (Castells & Nyíri, 2004). Some scholars are trying to re-conceptualize place by bringing together notions of place, mobility and identity (Massey 1997, Sennet 2008). Though much attention is paid to the issue of place and its relations to mobility, surprisingly few authors address the concept of public space in this concern.

How shall we re-think the classical 'gathering-oriented' concept of the urban public space in the age of 'space of flows' (Castels' term)? Are we really witnessing the end of 'public space' in the contemporary city or are there still potentialities for its regeneration and revival in this new context? Should we re-determine the concept of 'public space' in relation to the realities of post-modernity? Shall we imagine and/or recognize that the 'fixed' public spaces in the cities will be soon replaced by the 'potentially' public and 'event-oriented' ones?

Another global trend – the aestheticization of all aspects of social life – is associated with the increased role of culture and the symbolic economy in post-industrial societies. 'Creative' or 'cultural' industries have become one of the fastest growing segments of the global and national economies and can be a driver of urban development (Evans 2004, Harvey 1989, Kim & Short 2008, Zukin 1995, 1996). As Baudrillard (1993) put it, nowadays 'Everything is sexual. Everything is political. Everything is aesthetic'. Even counterculture and resistance have become aestheticized (Desmond et al. 2001, Friske 1989). Again, some scholars, especially those sharing the 'traditional' notion of public realm (e.g. based on the theories of Arendt and Habermas) would probably see this tendency as a decline of political action and a continuing 'fall of public man'. However, others rather see this aestheticization as a response to the realities of post-modernity.

When applied to urban space this tendency can be manifested in the gentrification

of urban areas by the so-called 'creative class' (Florida's term), as well as in the 'aestheticization of fear (Zukin 1995)' and in implementation of order, purity of form and ideals of the 'passive spectatorship' (Sennett 2010) into urban space.

On the other hand, the aestheticization of urban space is expressed in public art and open-air performances, in graffiti, street festivals and other aesthetic forms of re-appropriation of the city space. Is aestheticization therefore a mean of vanishing public space in the city or a mean of production of it? What role does the aestheticization of social life play in the transformation of urban public space? What threats and what potentials does aestheticization imply for the urban public space?

We will conclude with sharing ideas about the demand for and particular ways of re-determining the concept of 'public space' with regard to these two phenomena which could be considered characteristic of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century and which could be argued as challenges for the classical concept of urban public space. In addressing the above mentioned issues we will proceed from the empirical evidences collected in the course of the investigation of the public space/s in St. Petersburg and Berlin during the research project '*The Re-Imaging of Public Space in European Cities*' (supported by INTAS, 2006-2008) and in the following individual research projects realized in the two cities in 2007, 2009-2010 and supported by Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

### **Palumbo, Maria Anita**

*Lab of Anthropology and Architecture ENSAPV, EHESS Paris, France*

*Urban transformation, social transition: Barbes, where 'otherness' takes (public) place. Construction and de-construction of public heterotopia.*

Moving from ethnographical fields results to contemporary public space anthropological analysis, this communication aims to redress the essential role that public spaces is play in redefine political, economic and cultural transformation of Paris and French society in general.

Barbes is an historical migrants neighbourhood of Paris, with a specific everyday life, characterized by a combination of density and diversity, a place where 'foreigners'/strangers' practises take place in the streets of this north-east Parisian area: illegal trade of exotics goods, Muslims prayers, religious celebrations, as much as banal interaction and mutual visibility make the visitors and the inhabitants feeling 'elsewhere'. Barbes is, in fact, a North and sub-Saharan African centrality in Europe. Recently this neighbourhood has been brought back on the national mediatic and political scene because of different aspects provoking debates at multiples levels:

- the process of social changes started by the City of Paris, determinate to

change the 'commercial paysage' of the neighbourhood.

- protests addressing the 'islamisation' of public space (street prayers) in reaction
- to which a 'Frenchy aperitif' with pork sausages and wine (forbidden goods for Muslims inhabitants) was organized by a facebook community the day of the prayer.

This very recent events shows how this diverse and heterogenic urban area is involved in the French contemporary identities debates, especially on the matters of religious visibility. Barbes, as an heterotopia (Foucault) or a 'carnival' space (Michel Agier) is functioning as the inversed mirror of Paris, constituting a counter-example of potential and spontaneous use of public area. Therefore it is an extremely rich example to contribute to the 3 axes to be discussed in your conference: Barbes is a cosmopolitan public space that works as a worldwide crossroad since the end of the XIX century in which news juridical law -as much as urban designs policies- are changing the public space and simultaneously revealing nowadays social changes issues and the arena of actors that participate in this process (from inhabitants to political figures) reclaiming multiples uses- and norms of use - of public space.

### **Panotopoulou, Panajota**

*Form Society - Architectural Design, Urban Studies, Theoretical Research, 3D Visualisation & Graphic Design, Germany & Luxembourg & Austria & Australia*

#### *Urban Strategies – The Production of Space in Luxembourg*

In the era of globalization and internationalization, build space and everyday urban experience in Luxembourg are more and more influenced by transnational flows and global networks.

The institutions of the European Union and a wide range of international companies and financial institutes build an attractor for international labour force. The small size and the economic dynamic character of Luxembourg predestine the country for cross-border cooperation at an interregional level with its neighbouring countries Saarland, Rhineland-Palatinate, Wallonia and Lorraine. About 40% of Luxembourg's labour force consists of commuters from the border regions. More than 40% of Luxembourg's population are foreigners. The population growth is predicted to increase 22% by 2020. Very high housing and office prices and a high rate of private transport cause tremendous impacts on the use and the production of space and have led Luxembourg to develop specific urban policies which aim at solving existing and expected problems.

This paper introduces the impacts and challenges on urban and public space and

architecture in Luxembourg caused by transnational networks . Using the example of Esch-Belval and Kirchberg it discusses further the existing spatial policy instruments and the urban strategies the authorities have developed in reaction of these transformations.

**Pegels, Juliane & Berding, Ulrich**

*Institute for Planning Theory and Urban Development, RWTH Aachen University, Germany*

*Publicly accessible urban spaces inbetween public and private interests*

Urban open spaces like plazas, parks, and promenades – although publicly accessible – are often not the sole product of municipal activities only, but a co-product of public and private stakeholders likewise. The DFG-project *STARS (Stadträume in Spannungsfeldern)* revealed that a variety of private actors substantially influence the development of common public spaces in German cities. In doing so, various private and municipal stakeholders pursue different interests, and overtake different responsibilities in creating and managing urban spaces. Their public-private relationship is often negotiated and organized individually, hence the co-productions vary in outcome and success. After examining public-private interdependencies in 30 case studies, supported by 40 municipal interviews, the STARS-study created a new awareness and developed recommendations especially for municipal planning on how to better meet the challenge of co-producing public spaces in our cities. The German research is embedded into a context of international examinations: the analysis of New York City's privately owned public spaces, and the study of privately influenced public spaces in Melbourne, Australia. These international studies enrich the German perspective and allow to discuss issues of tension that may become relevant in Europe, too, when increasingly relying on private actors in co-producing urban spaces.

**Polyak, Levente**

*KÉK – Hungarian Contemporary Architecture Centre Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design, Budapest, Hungary*

*Exchange on the street: Rethinking open-air markets in Budapest*

'Open-air markets are symbols of poverty', declared the deputy mayor of Budapest in a recent interview. This statement reveals the current Budapest mayor's dominant policy on urban public spaces: Open-air markets have been closed down or have been

turned into supermarkets because they are uncontrollable, and they serve as places for loiterers, the jobless and the homeless. As disorderly reminders of how the 'other half' lives, they are highly intolerable from the viewpoint of economic development: No hotels, restaurants, or other businesses in need of a sterile, optimistic environment will move in the proximity of open-air markets, so goes the argument.

However, among actors of the civil society, there is an increasing acknowledgement of markets as carriers of value. Open-air markets are genuine public spaces of a particular kind: While functioning as meeting places for local communities, they also offer contexts for intergenerational encounters and for the exchange of non-primary information, such as jobs, sales, possibilities. Open-air markets may be analysed from a multiplicity of viewpoints: They offer affordable fresh food, central to public health, biodiversity and fair trade; on the other hand, they open access to commercial activities for people with a very low profit margin, often at the peripheries of society.

The proposed paper will identify and analyse tendencies of the transformation of open-air markets in Budapest and will discuss the multi-faceted importance of markets in the urban ecology and economy. By focusing on the case study of the Hunyadi Market and the emergence of civil mobilisation in order to preserve the market, it will also draw a cartography of actors engaged in shaping the public space of markets.

### **Roskamm, Nikolai**

*Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Technical University of Berlin, Germany*

#### *4.000.000 square meters public space or the fear of emptiness - reflections about the Berlin 'Tempelhofer Feld' debate*

Since the 8th of May 2010 the former airfield of the Berlin Tempelhof airport is open to the public by day. Since the 1990ies and especially since closing the airport operations at November 2008, there is an intensive and complex discussion about the airfield re-use. Topics of discussions are: The right of the city, the concept of open city, urban development with a implementation strategy of temporary uses or questions about governance potentials and requirements. These debates can be clarified with a historical review on the transformations of the huge area - concerning the real use as well as the discursive implications. Furthermore the new situation - the long claimed and recently executed opening - and their impacts has to be regarded, beyond the current development of the political debate concerning the future of the former airfield. The 'Tempelhofer Feld' could be considered - that's my thesis - as colossal burning lens concerning the meaning of the term 'public space' in the different discourses.

## **Schwarzmayr, Tamara & Prauhart, Nadia**

*Kunst- & Kulturprojekt Verein Samstag, Vienna, Austria*

### *Right to the city*

'Everyone has a right to the city' (Henri Lefebvre) was the slogan of the *Linz09*-project 'Cultural Capital Neighbourhood of the month', which took place in 2009 in nine different districts of the European Capital of Culture Linz. Several dozens of residents followed the call and realized cultural and artistic projects in their neighbourhoods. Many of these activities were in and about public space. Public space is a good seismograph and an even better metaphor for the conditions of societies. In public space we follow unspoken and written rules, we break them, we manifest community and defend individualism. This is where all the different needs meet and where they could be negotiated too. Besides using public space we are able to form it; these are our rights to the city, these might be our duties.

In our conference contribution we talk about our experiences we made in various projects in public space, addressing and working with heterogeneous target groups: Big projects, like 'Cultural Neighbourhood of the Month' (Tamara Schwarzmayr for Linz 09), playful ones like 'My perfect Street' (participative project, Tamara Schwarzmayr in Tokyo 2008) and off the scene ones like 'Samstag' (first project) may have in the processes mentioned above, discuss the impacts they might give as well as the dangers and lost hopes they can bring along.

## **Serra, Marta**

*Polytechnic University of Catalonia (ETSAV-UPC), Spain*

### *'Art for Change' creativity, empowerment and latent spaces*

This paper will discuss the potential of certain spatial artistic practices related to the empowerment of communities in areas of gentrification through the case of study Art for Change.

This London based collective operates since 1981 and fosters the potential of artistic and everyday practices as small gestures in latent spaces. Its urban struggle explores the limits of public space undertaking the action from the artistic field on two aspects: The emission of non-habitual messages and the constitution of a temporary community. The participatory experience makes possible to act on specific problems related to processes of urban growth and transformation in the area of the Royal Docks, East London. Collaboration, self-management, appropriation and creativity allow to conceive public space as a place that retakes the notion of use-value

becoming a new space in which individuals are not reduced to their role as consumers but intensifiers of social relations and producers of coexistence possibilities.

Could these critical/artistic spatial practices be a collective wish-fulfillment for recovering inhabitants wishes? Might it be a future that never was? Referring to Jane Jacobs, the answers that illustrate this case are all about us. Please look closely to real cities, and while you are about us. Please look closely to real cities, and while you are looking at them, you might as well listen, linger and think about what you feel, what you see.

### **Tolic, Ines**

*University IUAV, Venice, Italy*

*Reading the right to the city in Skopje.*

Recently, the government of Macedonia has released a video called 'Skopje 2014'. The video-document may be described as a visualization of a couple of years old plan for the city center. According to the plan, the city center, the most public of all city spaces, will be completely transformed in order to fit better the new role Skopje has begun to play since the fall apart of Yugoslavia in 1990s. Or, at least, this is what city administrators seem to wish to achieve. However, in doing so, they were not inspired by future-oriented cities such as London, New York or Berlin might be, but they looked for Skopje's new image in a distant past and in long-forgotten histories.

The aim of the proposed paper is not to criticize the choices of local authorities, but to highlight the reaction of the public opinion to the 'Skopje 2014' plan. Disagreeing with the proposed urban scenario, since two years ago, artists, students, bloggers, architects and town planners have joined a common battle against a top-down approach to city planning and a one way communication channel it was based on. In doing so, they affirmed *their* right to the city and the most important characteristic of urban space: its collective value. A contextualized analyses of the practices they adopted is the primar focus of this paper.

### **Tonnelat, Stéphane**

*CNRS, Laboratoire CRH- LAVUE, Ecole d'architecture Paris Val de Seine, France*

*'Open space' or 'common good'? Two different ways of evaluating residents' participation in the design and management of public space*

In this paper, I borrow the sociological concept of 'career' to describe two simultaneous

but distinct processes of construction of an urban public space, both in the spatial and political sense, in the same location, a former derelict pier on the New York City Hudson riverfront. Officially, the pier was reclaimed from a derelict past as an 'open space' managed by a semi-public partnership. It benefited from a large 'community involvement' in numerous meetings and other participatory venues. I call this side of the story the 'institutional career' of pier 84 and I equate it with a notion of local democracy infused with the notion of the public sphere. But the pier also bears striking resemblances to its former supposedly abandoned state, when residents used it for gardening, rowing or fishing. It hosts a collectively run community boathouse and a community garden, which were fought for, not only through official participatory channels, but thanks to a relentless advocacy for activities that already existed at the time of the project. I call this part of the story the 'experiential career of Pier 84'. I equate it with another tradition of local democracy infused with the notion of the common good. Although less visible than the institutional career, I contend that the experiential career is more apt to understand the influence of residents on the final design of public space.

### **Tornau, Ula Marija**

*KultFlux Initiative, Vilnius, Lithuania*

#### *Political and cultural discussions on public space: KultFlux initiative 07-10*

KultFlux is an urban initiative, cultural platform and a temporary building founded in 2007 that aimed at reopening for public uses the massive, very central and totally neglected public space in Vilnius – embankment of the river Neris. The strategy is to invite people from different fields working in and with the city - artists, architects, sociologists, philosophers and other specialists – to discuss and install possible uses and functions of the Neris River embankment. This question is especially acute recently, at the time of rapid disappearance and reduction of physical public spaces from the city in Lithuania and the whole region. Globalization, operation of business interests, recent real estate boom and current economic recession are certainly few of the main reasons.

KultFlux activities largely rely on its local and international networks. Those include mostly small nongovernmental initiatives, but also municipal institutions. Since the KultFlux initiative started to operate in 2008, the year preceding the Year of Vilnius – European Capital of Culture 2009, it appeared at the centre of diverse local political and cultural discussions. KultFlux became one of the objects of public, business and political desires when the issues of state financing came into the picture. These stories

reveal interesting ambivalences in municipal public policies which, due to dominating neoliberal approach, could be typical not only to Lithuania.

At the conference the KultFlux member - an art historian and urban critic Ula Tornau would like to talk about the mentioned political and cultural discussions surrounding the KultFlux initiative in cooperation with Lola Meyer.

### **Voisin, Chloë**

*Geography, University Lumière Lyon 2 & Sociology, Dresden UT, France & Germany*

*The transformation of the central public spaces in Dresden: Which spaces for which society*

Very few cities in Europe develop such a program of redesigning of the central public spaces as Dresden does since the German Reunification: the Hauptstraße, the Postplatz, the Neumarkt, the Altmarkt or the Prager Straße and the Wiener Platz, only to quote the major projects, are among them. This exceptional situation is due to the particular History of the city center of Dresden. After having been destroyed by the allied bombing in 1945, the city center has been rebuilt with a complete new plan after 1945. The GDR was convinced that the urbanism can change the society. This project of a new city for the new socialist man radically breaks with the old public spaces of the conventional capitalistic European city. But it also remains unachieved. The Reunification just not only puts an end to the construction of the city center which began during the GDR, it also brings his transformation. The socialist public spaces are the subject of a new design that transforms deeply their meanings. Another typology appears, supposed to make of Dresden a European city again and of his center a new attractive urban place. A survey by the users shows an ambivalent situation: if the public places are more used as in the past, this use becomes more specialized and the reception of the new projects is moderate. The question of the way to make of Dresden a place of urbanity is still open.

### **Voltini, Marco & Setareh, Fadaee**

*Faculty of Architecture, Politecnico di Milano, Italy*

*The Game of public space*

In our cities, public spaces are vital elements in creating a sense of place, encouraging social interactions, mitigating climate change and improving the quality of life.

In recent decades, as digital technologies pervades our lives at all plans, this paper

seeks a notable study on re-envisioning our thoughts and ideas about public space with the emergence of these technologies. It goes further to question how concepts such as identity, place, space, communication and people's involvement are affected by such a new multimedia characteristic.

Technologies are pervasive, every-ware, ubiquitous, open source and create a new kind of social spaces in the city in order to provide opportunities for information exchange and social education. They bring a flexible use of open space by digital control through which objects, people and buildings can all communicate. Therefore public space can be assumed as an experimental game which is ruled by all the information that is set in it and has a flexible capacity and adaptability with climate change, people interventions and needs.

At the end the paper concludes how we as designers can come to a new pattern of intelligent public spaces inside our urban areas and find new solutions for different situations.

### **Wettstein, Felicitas**

*Architecture, Vienna UT, Austria*

#### *Public spaces in the urban periphery of Paris*

Public spaces in the urban periphery of Paris are known as spaces of conflict. Particularly those of large-scale residential complexes are stigmatized as places of everyday violence. The blasting of certain buildings is often seen as a solution for social problems. Even though accompanied by certain social projects, urban development rests something that comes from the outside and is often not accepted by local people.

I want to think about a new way of planning that tries to integrate the marginalized population in planning processes and empowers people to think of and change their environment and the way of living together. Especially public spaces play an important role in this process because they are the places where conflicts arise.

My empirical research, which is the foundation for my propositions, took place in the community Épinay-Sur-Seine, located in the North of Paris. I took part in several events that took place and talked to people to learn something about everyday life in Épinay. I wanted to go beyond prejudices and take a close look at practices and spaces in Épinay that are places of living together so I could take these as a start for further projects.

## **Woditsch, Richard**

*Architect, Berlin, Germany*

### *Plural – Public and private spaces of the polykatoikia in athens*

The uniqueness of Athens is formulated by two curiosities: First, there is one building typology which defines by 'copy&paste' the city by its full coverage from the centre to the periphery. And second, this building typology has proven the capability to accommodate a plurality of uses within one unit of the same structure. This shows quite plainly that laying out the characteristics of Athens in the 20st century means principally laying out the phenomenon of the polykatoikia. My Ph.D.-thesis examines the spatial and programmatic diversity of the urban environment of Athens and explores the subject of adaptability of the polykatoikia, through users and their surrounding. It reflects the questions about the constituent components in that allow the polykatoikia whether in the centre or in the periphery to absorb the city and its public spaces and to carry out its interior landscape to the outside. The transdisciplinary methodology I employed is based on building science techniques combining the 'Space-Syntax-Method'. This thesis is intended as a first step in the exploration of the shifting relationships between society and its city and provides an important basis for defining theoretical knowledge of the vernacular of the polykatoikia. The polykatoikia, which has proofed its sustainability and variability in space and time, offers an exemplary approach for future development of Western cities.

## Showing

Basabe Montalvo, Luis & Palacios Labrador, Luis & Arenas Laorga, Enrique | Beißwenger, Sabine & Weck, Sabine | Cook, Ian Michael | Csaba, Timea | Gal, Bernhard | Grimm, Karl & Grimm-Pretner, Dagmar | Holub, Barbara | Kaakinen, Inka & Galaniikis, Michail | Kelz, Christina | Meschiari, Claudia | Toprak, Duygu | Tsiontsi, Stella | van Liempt, Ilse & van Aalst, Irina | Žaucer, Tadej

## **Basabe Montalvo, Luis & Palacios Labrador, Luis & Arenas Laorga, Enrique**

*Technical University of Madrid UPM, Spain*

### *GartenHOF - Housing development in southwest Vienna*

The present work aims to be a critical commentary on the highly detached, fragmented and privatized Centre-European suburban environments, in which the contemporary city is showing terminal stages of dissolution.

Site. In Vienna's southwest, surrounded by the railway, a cemetery and the Sonental 'Schrebergärten', the project's site appears as such a paradigmatic suburban structure.

Strategy. Which is the architect's role in this dissolving city, which shows itself as a complex changeable reality? We understand the planning of sub-urbanity as the generation of supports for the different urban processes, not only for the buildings.

Property. The area is initially structured by a grid of gardens, a framework that regulates the changing private-public relations. It can be built around the gardens, not inside.

Actors. Different actors colonize these 'extroversive' plots: institutions, developers, co-ops, individuals, etc. The structure is therefore open to all different interests, attitudes, investments, scales, etc.

Market. Private property is the suburb's main structure. Market is so used as a tool that generates a complex, plural, heterogeneous and variable environment. Process. A controlled growth process is proposed, not a pre-designed urban tissue: a liquid city that works as a complete urban configuration in all stages, continuously adapted to its inhabitants.

## **Beißwenger, Sabine & Weck, Sabine**

*ILS Research Institut for Regional and Urban Development, Dortmund, Germany*

### *Public space in medium-sized German towns – perspectives of peripherized regions*

During the ongoing project 'Urban Careers in peripherized regions' public space emerged as a central topic among the interviewed local actors. Within the project medium-sized German towns in peripherized regions are investigated. These regions are characterized by long-term out-migration and a strong dependency on the decisions of non-local company headquarters and on resource transfer from state and supra-state levels. By comparison of three case study cities Osterode am Harz, Pirmasens and Völklingen it becomes clear that peripherisation influences the role public space plays in these cities. On the one hand peripherisation-caused problems become obvious in

public space and consequently also a topic of public discussion, on the other hand public space offers central starting points for strategies to cope with peripherisation. Local actors' expectations of the functions of public space in the city have changed under the impression of out-migration and dependency. With attention to the actor constellations through which these changes are implemented, different stages of transformations can be recognized in the compared cities: from an either strong development lead of economic actors or a strong lead of political actors towards a more flexible mode and more diverse constellations in the re-development of public space.

### **Cook, Ian Michael**

*Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Central European University, Hungary*

*A day and a night in the People's Theatre. A rhythmanalysis of a gentrifying street in Budapest*

Budapest's VIII. district is currently undergoing widespread and divergent forms of gentrification. This essay explores how the process plays out in the public places of one street through the analysis of urban rhythms. The first section argues that to uncover the everyday effects of gentrification, a spatially and temporally sensitive approach is needed. It concludes that Lefebvre's 'rhythmanalysis' is a poetic and sophisticated method which does just this. Moreover, it is an approach which accounts for the everyday repetition and difference of gentrification. The second section introduces some of the key aspects of the VIII. district, including the various strategies of the state to change the area, from urban rejuvenation projects to the installation of street level CCTV. The final section is a rhythmanalysis of one of the district's most lively and notorious streets. Presented in a style that attempts to capture the rhythmic immediacy of everyday life, it reveals both the insidious attempts at sanitising a public place as well as the subversions and appropriations of this attempted ordering.

### **Csaba, Tímea**

*KÉK – Hungarian Contemporary Architecture Centre, Hungary*

*Network strategies and how the water flows into it*

The European Commission has called for the preparation of a new EU Strategy for the Danube Region, to be presented at the end of 2010. Behind it, one can perceive a remarkable shift from regional territorial division, towards the need to create a networkbased cooperation among cities. Apropos of this paradigmatic shift in policy

making, the emerging idea of network-theory (relying mostly on Manuel Castells) and the network-theory projected on urban strategies will be explored. This includes the mapping of the old (often overlapping or artificial) regional divisions; confronting different strategic responses/behaviours to the above mentioned call (Vienna vs. Budapest); as well as possible constellations of the network strategy itself. Hereafter, zooming to places of interest, the notion of 'waterside as a strategic public space' will be examined. The Danube Region initiation intensifies the emerging phenomenon of cities identifying themselves towards its citizens by their relation to the water, here in particular by looking more and more at the Danube riverside as a continuous public space. For what kind of aims does a municipality use these public spaces (in Budapest, Vienna or Bratislava), in what manner and what are the behaviours in involving/excluding other actors to these public projects?

### **Gal, Bernhard**

*Musicologist, Artist, Curator, Composer, Interdisciplinary Doctoral College 'Art and Public', Paris Lodron University, Salzburg, Austria*

*(Un)Wanted: Ear Lids. Sound installations in public space*

Sound interventions in public space often face strong opposition. This might be owed to the fact that the human physiognomy lacks 'ear lids', thus making sound a non-stop, allembicing sensorial experience that cannot be shut out without employing further (technical) means. The idea of presenting sound in a continuous, installative setting outside the traditional concert venues also defies well-established socio-cultural mechanisms, and therefore stirs irritation and uncertainty as to how to react to and interpret it. At the same time, sound installations in public space show great potential to blend art and the public in very successful ways. Artificial, 'installed' sound environments get combined with the preexisting acoustic properties of a 'site', often causing a productive sensorial confusion and leading to strong aesthetic experiences. Architectural, social and historical references can also be employed, as well as interactive systems which involve the public in the structural organization of the piece. Thus, many sound installations in public space are truly site-specific, and can not be reproduced the same way in other places. In my presentation I will discuss examples of recent sound installations in public space that deal with the addressed issue of urban transformation through cultural interventions.

## **Grimm, Karl & Grimm-Pretner, Dagmar**

*Karl Grimm Landscape Architects & University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), Vienna, Austria*

### *Articulating site dimensions as a strategy for open space design*

The performance of everyday urban landscape in Vienna, Austria, is influenced by several administrative and political programs dealing with the design of open space. The focus of this presentation is the interrelationship between selected programs, the sites and design approaches. We investigate how these programs become site matters in the process of park design.

The specific guidelines comprise a broad range of unweighted issues. They consist of broadly phrased superior goals and also determine selected design details. An inconsistency evolves from the large scope of goals and the available space in the small sites. This results in a site-specific selection of goals, which is influenced by the administration and local politics. Limited financial means lead to a concentration of resources on selected goals.

We argue that a 'site approach' can be seen as a design strategy to create appropriate and distinguishable places as nodes of identification, despite the trend to uniformity imposed by the design guidelines. The 'site approach' is exemplified by the design of small parks in Vienna.

## **Holub, Barbara**

*Drawing and Visual Languages, E264 Institute of Art and Design, Vienna UT, Austria*

### *Beyond functionality – Towards a new positioning of art in the context of urban development*

Since the mid-1990s, cities, above all in Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany have been affected by postindustrial structural changes (shrinking of cities, regeneration of former industrial regions) as well as large-scale urban developments and have thus found themselves confronted with new themes and topics that the conventional method of the masterplan, which is oriented on long-term objectives, is no longer able to address. Along with architects and urbanists, it is increasingly artists who took a special interest in urban issues, and the new questions and challenges involved, like creating an identity, urbanity, and public-urban space, altogether building a community. Despite great ambitions, these urban artistic practices have hardly had the desired effects on urban space and its users, in terms of a durational 'positively' recognized influence on urban development, since generally, artists are mostly

activated to 'solve' social or spatial problems in a short term project.

As a result, the key assumption is that urban artistic practices should be directly integrated into the planning process. The central research question thus inquires about the 'function' of art in the context of urban development processes and therefore marks the starting point of the research project 'Beyond Functionality'.

'Beyond Functionality', as an arts-based research project, uses the unique chance to test the resulting research questions (for example, how to define 'success' or 'failure' of urban processes?) on site in the future Vienna 'Aspern-Lake City' the largest and most ambitious urban development project in Vienna in decades, using the concept of 'research through practice.' Through a partner agreement with Aspern Development AG, the installation of a 1:1 test site in Vienna-Aspern has become possible, which as an iterative process can be carried out in parallel in different formats (case studies, workshops with stakeholders and experts from art and urbanism, think tanks, etc.); the planning process can thus be related to, enabling a continual reflection and evaluation of the production of knowledge and artistic practice.

On the basis of thematically relevant, tested practices, the question of whether and how the concept and implementation of a new role can be made useful – that of the 'new urban practitioner' – in contemporary urban planning, by utilizing the potential of both artist and urbanist approaches.

Beyond Functionality offers a unique opportunity, to redefine the 'function' of art in the context of urban development and to develop new methods of how similar questions can be explored and answered in other cities.

### **Kaakinen, Inka & Galanakis, Michail**

*University of Helsinki, Finland*

#### *The godparents of Karhupuisto: regeneration of an urban park in Helsinki*

Karhupuisto (*the Bearpark*) had achieved a steadfast fame as the gritty, inhospitable, seedy centre of a working-class neighbourhood Kallio in central Helsinki, when a group of senior citizens living in its vicinity decided to make it flourish. With the strategic support of the police and the municipality, and by means of planting and nurturing a voluminous flowerbed, these 'godparents' of the park undoubtedly changed its nature in less than a decade, making the park a showcase of participatory management of the city's public spaces. It is widely promoted in the press and has become an oasis for a rich mixture of people: The elderly, the students, the gay community. However, the recent transformation of a nearby hotel into a refugee centre gives reason to study

the limits of inclusions and the rights to the park. In our paper we argue that, in fact, the park is still ground for more or less nuanced socio-spatial exclusion.

### **Kelz, Christina**

*nonconform architecture, Vienna, Austria*

*Everything is different after 3 days – nonconform on site, ‘ideas workshop’*

Strategies and plans for public spaces focus mainly on bigger cities, while less attention is being paid to smaller communities. This is exactly what we focus on: The progress and growth of small communities. The key point of our method is our work on site, with active interaction by the local stakeholders. For this interaction process we have developed a unique method called ‘conception workshop nonconform on site’. The main advantages opposed to conventional planning methods are transparency for all persons concerned; time/cost efficiency in the process and high acceptance of the project by the participants.

How it works: Having installed a temporary office on site, which is open to the public all the time, we explore the town and gather inputs from the inhabitants. We work with the open space method, arrange round tables with local VIPs, collect ideas by ‘idea jars’ respectively an adjoining web-platform etc. The themes always come from the inhabitants. Our task is to first off only collect, then to filter and order all emerging ideas and concepts and to elaborate up to three scenarios based on them. Finally, these are presented to all people concerned who then vote for a winning scenario.

### **Meschiari, Claudia**

*Dept. of Sociology, Modena & Bologna University, Mario del Monte Foundation, Italy*

*Same places, different eyes: Representations and practices behind everyday public spaces in Modena, Italy*

‘Change’ seems the most stable feature of our urban contexts, reflecting the trouble in finding new ways to describe living places, and to represent comprehensively the city. We assume public spaces as mainly changed by practices, which are connected to perceptions and meanings. Increasingly, repertoires of meanings produced in different social and cultural contexts overlap more consolidated representations of places. Immigration is clearly a central issue in this process, as well as the spatialisation of everyday practices.

General research aim is to investigate the ‘multiple cities’ which are co-present

and co-active in the same territorial space, that is Modena, (Northern Italy), in order to discuss traditional and flat representations.

In particular, we will investigate perceptions, meanings and maps influencing practices in urban spaces, focusing on immigrants' perspectives. Methodologically, we collaborate with Italian language schools for immigrants in Modena, elaborating and commenting iconic and documentary materials concerning public spaces of everyday life together with students. In doing that, we are focusing on some functions carried by public spaces: 'to play', 'to pray', 'to sell and buy' and 'to be connected to home' are emerging as useful categories which may lead to a renovated understanding of Modena public spaces.

### **Meyer, Lola**

Landscape Architecture, urbikon.com, Berlin, Germany

#### *88 blocks*

KultFlux is an urban initiative, cultural platform and a temporary building founded in 2007 that aimed at reopening for public uses the massive, very central and totally neglected public space in Vilnius – embankment of the river Neris. The strategy is to invite people from different fields working in and with the city - artists, architects, sociologists, philosophers and other specialists – to discuss and install possible uses and functions of the Neris River embankment. This question is especially acute recently, at the time of rapid disappearance and reduction of physical public spaces from the city in Lithuania and the whole region. Globalization, operation of business interests, recent real estate boom and current economic recession are certainly few of the main reasons.

KultFlux activities largely rely on its local and international networks. Those include mostly small nongovernmental initiatives, but also municipal institutions. Since the KultFlux initiative started to operate in 2008, the year preceding the Year of Vilnius – European Capital of Culture 2009, it appeared at the centre of diverse local political and cultural discussions. KultFlux became one of the objects of public, business and political desires when the issues of state financing came into the picture. These stories reveal interesting ambivalences in municipal public policies which, due to dominating neoliberal approach, could be typical not only to Lithuania.

At the conference the long-term collaborator – landscape architect and activist Lola Meyer (urbikon.com) shows one exhibition project reflecting her perspectives and practices while developing a public place in Vilnius. The project has been realised in cooperation with Ula Tornau.

## **Ruiz Varona, Ana**

*Urban Design and Urban Planning Department, University of Navarre. Spain*

### *Perspectives on urban projectual strategies*

The abstract of the poster deals with the role of collective urban space in the city and the relation between urban conception of the city and urban planning action.

The hypothesis states how we can read urban equipment and services in the city as a system which has a particular meaning itself, drawing a continued interpretation of the conceptual theories and proposals through the last fifty years in the city. From this perspective, delving into the role of collective urban space that is defined in the different urban planning interventions, we would try to clarify first, how this concept has been changing in the proposed period; and second, if there is any defining principle that stands out from the urban design process as a projectual strategy of collective space in the city.

A comparative studio and inductive method of the urban interventions in a specific city would be the methodology that we will develop to reach this aim. The reason of this proposal and maybe the main interest of the research would turn out to be the idea of these collective urban elements as an instrument of reference for new projectual growth strategies.

## **Toprak, Duygu**

*Department of Human Geography and Planning, Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

### *Cultural politics of urban public space: spatial imaginaries & ephemeral interventions*

As cities are imagined as emblems of post-industrial economy, the role of culture in urban development increasingly manifests itself in competitive strategies and consumption practices. Within this understanding, cultural, professional, and sportive events are implemented to promote the internalisation or maintain the global importance of cities. While pointing out the problems of homogenization of public space as a consequence of these developments, contemporary research on urban events tends to overlook diverse imaginaries that multiply the readings of the city, and hence, the dynamics of social production of space. This paper tackles reproduction of space by presenting a case study on Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture (ECOC). By means of content analysis, individual and group interviews, it investigates the spatial imaginary of the 2010 ECOC Agency, established particularly for the event, and that of the 2010 Voluntary Programme, a semi-independent body that focuses on

social inclusion, neighbourhood improvement and urban cultures. These imaginaries represent conflicting approaches to urban public space, bringing to light the difference between the perceived and the lived space. The focus of this study on spatial reproduction allows developing a distinct perspective to future cultural policies, and to the changing nature of governance and citizenship.

### **Tsiontsi, Stella**

*A cinematic-tale of two cities.*

Object of this paper is to investigate the manifestation of power relations in public space between different groups of interests. The investigating process has been triggered and will be structured by two documentary films presenting two European cities respectively. Barcelona 'the model city' as being called lately will be presented through 'En Construcción' by Jose Luis Guerrin, filmed during the demolition of a block of buildings and the construction of a new residential complex. Elefsis a Greek city that used to be one of the five sacred cities of ancient Greece but ended up as space of settlement of the majority of heavy industry and polluting activities of Attica, will be presented through Fillipos Koutsaftis' documentary 'The mourning Rock'.

Could Barcelona's industrial past indicate a possible future for Elefsis? Could the Elefsinian mysteries reveal the secret of life to Barcelona where urban planning was believed able to fix social problems?

Based on this material I intent to create a curatorial act using film as a tool to sketch ideas, make cultural comments, create connections in a way that that the original meaning dissolves into a 'second hand' narrative on public space and urban phenomena.

### **van Liempt, Ilse & van Aalst, Irina**

*Urban Geography, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

*Local differences in the surveillance of Dutch urban nightscapes*

Public space is a contested space and its governance the subject of political struggle. Regulation is developed to control and exclude 'undesired' persons and/or activities and to attract 'desired' ones by making them feel more secure and comfortable when visiting a place. Most attention is usually put on the benefits of these techniques of governance but there are also downsides to it like discrimination of certain social groups. This paper deals with the question how surveillance techniques in public

space are believed to make urban nightscapes safer and the differences that exist in reasoning at the local level. Surveillance policies in three different urban nightlife districts (Rotterdam, Utrecht and Groningen) will be analyzed using Critical Discourse Analysis. The logic behind and the beliefs around installing Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and other surveillance techniques, such as on-site patrols by police officers, bouncers and the physical design of squares and streets, will be critically addressed. Moreover, we will examine how channeling, marginalization and exclusion emerge out of these specific local surveillance techniques.

**Žaucer, Tadej**

*Institute for Spatial Policies, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

*Open access strategy - the case of Ljubljana*

As strategies are acknowledged to help introducing new ideas, the main open question remains how to implement them. Recent practice in Ljubljana proves that a policy of combined techniques enabling different approaches and actors to be involved can be successful. While accepting a top-down strategy tends to put the greatest share of responsibility for implementation on impaired public sector, an open access strategy empowers a diverse set of actors to participate with different actions to gain mutual physical, social and economic benefits. In the case of Ljubljana one can follow how such a strategy empowers the development of public open space quality as well as the development of promising future partnerships. Through the case of partnership for the city centre regeneration, the paper will look closer to a partnership for a city cultural area Tabor and some other small initiatives. It will discuss the development of numerous perspectives of open space and urban life quality possibly generated through an open strategy scheme. The idea of openness is to combine and thereby strengthen economical and social investment for the benefit of quality of life not exclusively the quality of open space. We will talk about new open space, friendships and jobs.



## **Workshops**

Workshop I - Schütz, Theresa & Semlitsch, Emanuela & Stempfer, Wolfgang

Workshop II - Breitfuss, Andrea & Mann, Andrea & Mlczoch, Peter

Workshop III - Knierbein, Sabine & Sezer, Ceren & Tornaghi, Chiara

## **Schütz, Theresa & Semlitsch, Emanuela & Stempfer, Wolfgang**

*Gehsteig Guerilla & IFOER, Vienna UT & Urban Renewal Management 12th district, Vienna, Austria*

### *Remains*

The definitions for the term 'public space' are as various and different as the disciplines concerned with urban topics themselves, that try to define it. But what kind of specific and tangible space is described by this term and the ideas behind it? Or is it – more than anything else – a definition for a not concrete, not permanent, but socially and culturally constituted space without any clearly definable borders? A possible approach to sharpen the concept of public space is to experience space by balancing it along its borders.

These boundaries between public and private, between here and now, the one and the other individual can best be defined in movement and on-site. With our event we will make visible the interfaces and crossovers between public and private concerning property, availability, permanence and temporality within a concretely defined space, a street in Vienna Meidling.

Building on theories of social movement research, every participant in this event is invited to mark his/her individually perceived borders between private and public space so to make temporarily visible the heterogeneity and subjectivity of public space and its usability.

## **Breitfuss, Andrea & Mann, Andrea & Mlczoch, Peter**

*Urban renewal management 11th district & 2nd district, Vienna, Austria*

### *Public space and social cohesion in diverse communities*

The workshop focuses on the role of public space concerning social cohesion in diverse communities. After a short input upon the results of workshops we currently hold with practitioners, academics and representatives of the administration in the course of an EU financed project (Social Polis) we want to discuss the influence and role of public space upon social cohesion and vice versa with interested participants of the conference. Can public space play a role to strengthen social cohesion? What are specific criteria for cohesive public spaces? Is it enough to provide attractive public space in a neighborhood or does it need more? How much public space is necessary? Do we need streetworkers or other partners to support communication? What are the challenges for urban planning to deal with a diverse community and different interests?

**Knierbein, Sabine & Sezer, Ceren & Tornaghi, Chiara**

*Thematic Group on Public Spaces and Urban Cultures, Association of European Schools of Planning, Austria, The Netherlands, UK*



### *Conviviality*

The workshop will start with an introduction to the aims of the newly established AESOP thematic group on Public Space and Urban Cultures. The session will then proceed with small group discussions, in the form of ‘world cafe’ and facilitated by the organisers, around the theme The Politics and Practice of Convivial Public Spaces. Participants will have the opportunity to get familiar with the history, perspectives and objectives of the research group and shape future research design and methodology, by engaging in short discussions around the following questions: ‘What is a convivial space for you? What are your personal experiences with conviviality in public spaces? How can the link between practice and politics constitute the base for a promising analytical framework?’



**Madanipour, Ali**

City of Vienna Visiting Professor 2010 (Senior), University of Newcastle upon Tyne (UK), European November Conference Committee

**Degros, Aglaée**

City of Vienna Visiting Professor 2010 (Junior), Studio Artgineering Rotterdam (NL), European November Conference Committee

**Knierbein, Sabine**

Head of Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, European November Conference Committee

**Scheuvens, Rudi**

Head of Centre for Local Planning, Internal Faculty Coordination

**Aigner, Johanna**

Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Conference Management

**Mayer, Doris**

Institute for Local Planning and Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Conference Management

**Peck, Dominique**

Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Conference Layout

**Mayerhofer, Nina**

Interdisciplinary Centre for Urban Culture and Public Space, Conference Workshop Coordination

**Linzer, Helene**

Deputy Head of Centre for Local Planning, Conference Support Evening Reception

**Angelidou, Anastasia**

University of Cyprus, Volunteer

**Birkeli, Karoline**

Vienna UT, Volunteer

**Marcou, Constantinos**

University of Cyprus, Volunteer

**Neundlinger, Valentin**

University of Vienna, Volunteer

**Pantelide, Andri**

University of Cyprus, Volunteer

**Pasadakis, Christos**

University of Cyprus, Volunteer

**Ringer, Nicole**

Vienna UT, Volunteer

**Soulounia, Theodora**

University of Cyprus, Volunteer

**Yennari, Elena**

University of Cyprus, Volunteer

## Index

### Keynote Speeches

Altrock, Uwe	11
de Frantz, Monika	11
Keulemans, Chris	12
Watson, Sophie	13

### Presenting

Akkar Ercan, Müge	17
Antoszewska, Magdalena	17
Baum, Martina & Krass, Philipp	18
Billig, Noah	18
Brandao, Pedro & Remesar, Antoni	19
Bretschneider, Betül	20
Bricocoli, Massimo & Savoldi, Paola	20
Brodner, Birgit	21
Brotherhood, Angelina & Reinprecht, Christoph & Datler, Georg & Keckeis, Carmen	21
Esposito de Vita, Gabriella	22
Franck, Georg	23
Galani, Virna & Gospodini, Aspa	24
Galla, Katharina	24
Ghyka, Celia	25
Gür, Miray & Dostoglu, Neslihan	26
Haas, Tigran & Olsson, Krister	26
Hackenberg, Katja	27
Haid, Christian & Staudinger, Lukas	27
Happach, Marlena & Marek	28
Harteveld, Maurice	29
Hatuka, Tali	29
Hristova, Svetlana	30
Kail, Eva & Kreppenhofner, Andrea	31
Klamt, Martin	31
Kleedorfer, Jutta	32

Koch, Regan & Latham, Alan	33
Koutrolikou, Panagiota	33
Leclercq, Els & Zawawi, Zahraa	34
Litscher, Monika & Emmenberger, Barbara	34
Maicher, Markus	35
Marchigiani, Elena	36
Matousek, Petr	37
Mitteregger, Matthias	37
Mlczoch, Peter & Mann, Andrea	38
Neumayer, Karl	38
Niksic, Matej & Golicnik Marusic, Barbara	39
Nilsen, Maria	40
Pachenkov, Oleg & Voronkova, Lilia	40
Palumbo, Maria Anita	42
Panotopoulou, Panajota	43
Pegels, Juliane & Berding, Ulrich	44
Polyak, Levente	44
Roskamm, Nikolai	45
Schwarzmayr, Tamara & Prauhart, Nadia	46
Serra, Marta	46
Tolic, Ines	47
Tonnelat, Stéphane	47
Tornau, Ula Marija	48
Voisin, Chloë	49
Voltini, Marco & Setareh, Fadaee	49
Wettstein, Felicitas	50
Woditsch, Richard	51

## **Showing**

Basabe Montalvo, Luis & Palacios	
Labrador, Luis & Arenas Laorga, Enrique	53
Beißwenger, Sabine & Weck, Sabine	53
Cook, Ian Michael	54
Csaba, Timea	54
Gal, Bernhard	55
Grimm, Karl & Grimm-Pretner, Dagmar	56
Holub, Barbara	56
Kaakinen, Inka & Galanakis, Michail	57
Kelz, Christina	58
Meschiari, Claudia	58
Meyer, Lola	59
Ruiz Varona, Ana	60
Toprak, Duygu	60
Tsiontsi, Stella	61
van Liempt, Ilse & van Aalst, Irina	61
Žaucer, Tadej	62

## **Workshops**

Schütz, Theresa & Semlitsch, Emanuela & Stempfer, Wolfgang	65
Breitfuss, Andrea & Mann, Andrea & Mlczoch, Peter	65
Knierbein, Sabine & Sezer, Ceren & Tornaghi, Chiara	66

## Imprint

### HEAD OF SKuOR

Sabine Knierbein, Dr. phil European Urban Studies, SKuOR Assistant Professor

### Address

Karlsgasse 13/2

A-1040 Wien

Tel.: +43 1 58801-26816

Tel.: +43 1 58801-26816/7

Fax.: +43 1 58801-26899

E-Mail: [info@skuor.tuwien.ac.at](mailto:info@skuor.tuwien.ac.at)

### How to reach us

You can reach the us via public means of transport by taking the following stops/exits:

Karlsplatz (or: Kärtner Ring/Opera, Passage)

via underground: U1, U2, U4

via tram: 1, 2, D, J, 62, und der Wiener Lokalbahn Baden-Wien

via bus: 3a, 4a

Taubstummengasse: U1

You can directly reach Karlsgasse 13 via Favoritenstraße and Gusshaustraße

Resselgasse/Wiedner Hauptstraße: 1,62, WLB (tram)

You can directly reach Karlsgasse 13 via Panigelgasse

ISBN 978-3-902707-079