



European Sociological Association Research Network 37 (Urban Sociology)

III Midterm Conference
Inequality and uncertainty: current challenges for cities
Madrid, 27-29 June 2018

Book of Abstracts

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Keynote Lectures

Martina Löw, Refiguration of Spaces: current challenges for cities

In her talk Martina Löw is going to show that spatial construction, at both the global and urban scale, will be transformed fundamentally. Space is the medium in which the transformation of society is taking place. Planning and architecture face the interesting challenge of designing spaces for people whose spatial knowledge has become more complex. If smart cities are merely seen as an opportunity to homogenize spaces anew, these aspirations won't be met.

Martina Löw shows that uncertainty means welcoming different spatial logics alongside and overlaying one another. The challenge for cities is to provide opportunities for experiencing and understanding spatial and social interrelations (including contradictions, inequality, and linkages).

Jesús Leal, Understanding spatial segregation in European cities

News about European cities show an increasingly concern with inequality in urban societies. This concern is related to the raise of urban inequalities in a period of crisis where there has been a political demand of austerity and stagnation of wages at the same time that benefits and salaries of managers and directors were increasing considerably, marking a clear distance with the rest of society. This increasing gap is only an example of the distance between social groups, among which social, ethnical, gender and educational categories that produce the raise of segregation in most European cities should also be considered, as some researches have shown recently. The presentation will analyze these social inequalities in relation to the simple analyzes of economic inequality, showing that there are more explanatory causes of the segregation and gentrification processes than the differences in wages or income that are always referred to. To get a deeper knowledge of these process we will accurately compare two Spanish cities, Madrid and Barcelona trying to understand the difference between them in segregation processes and spatial patterns.

Suzanne Hall, Migrant Margins: Brutal borders and street exchange

The 'migrant margins' emerges in the intersection of global migration and urban marginalisation. Focusing on livelihoods forged by migrants on four peripheral streets in Birmingham, Bristol, Leicester and Manchester, I draw on face-to-face surveys with self-employed proprietors. Despite significant variables amongst proprietors, these individuals had all become traders on streets in marginalised parts of UK cities, and I address whether 'race' matters more than class for how certain groups become emplaced in the city. Narratives of inequality and racism feature prominently in the proprietors' accounts of where they settled in the city and what limited forms of work are available in the urban margins. Yet as significant to proprietors' experiences of trade are repertoires of entrepreneurial agility and cross-cultural exchange. Through the concept of the 'migrant margins' I explore the overlap of human capacities and structural discrimination that spans global and urban space. I combine urban sociological understandings of 'race' and inequality with fluid understandings of makeshift city-making that have emerged in post-colonial urban studies. Such combinations encourage connections between the histories and geographies of how people and places become bordered, together with city-making practices that are both marginal and transgressive.

Thematic sessions (alphabetically by first author)

Nese Nur Akkaya

A Reverse-Reading: Right to the City and Inequality Factors as a Reconciliation Tool

In addition to being a center of possibilities, from educational to entertainment, in almost every area, as space of capital owns the uncertainty of reaching these possibilities and a wide range of inequalities. It is obvious that the factors of class, gender, age and ethnicity make the ground of this uncertainty and inequality in the urban space more slippery. Being a citizen, at the very least, requires respect for others. These factors are known to trigger violence among groups in the city. At the same time, the city has produced a homogeneous "urban person" model by melting these factors in a single pot. Regardless of class, gender, age and ethnicity, urban people consume. According to this reduction, the urban person has almost only one characteristic. The erosion of the individual characteristics of the urban person makes the threshold of inequality invisible and promotes inequality. Despite the fact that capitalist domination is based on "exchange value", Lefebvre puts forward the 'city right' by defining the concept of 'value of use' through participation and ownership actions. Accordingly, ensuring the dominance over the space is related to organizing daily life in the context of the mentioned activity. At the same time, this organization is far from focused on a clear result; it deals with the continuity of being found in everyday practice. It is necessary to reconsider the repetitive and equal production of the space through the participation and ownership practices in the urban space where the social and physical characteristics are monopolized. For this, it is essential to reveal the needs / rights / boundaries of the urban person in the context of their own characteristics. The study suggests that a compromise ground for the right to the city may be possible after the frame of the factors is determined.

Nuha Al Sader, Reinout Kleinhans, Maarten van Ham

Entrepreneurial citizenship in urban policies and programmes for neighbourhood development

Post-economic crisis approaches to urban regeneration in the Netherlands, but also in other Western European countries, put a strong emphasis on active citizenship. Citizens are expected to be more engaged and to take up more responsibilities within their community and neighbourhood. Recently more entrepreneurial forms of active citizenship are developing and seen as a great element for neighbourhood development. Citizen-led and community based entrepreneurial activities, such as community cooperatives, community enterprises and social enterprises are perceived as potential solutions for deficiencies in public service delivery. It is also assumed that when citizens take up more responsibilities within their neighbourhood and community, this would provoke feelings of ownership leading to more self-sustaining communities which is believed to improve the liveability and vitality of a neighbourhood. Therefore most cities, although each in their own way, aim to encourage entrepreneurial forms of active citizenship as part of urban regeneration strategies of deprived neighbourhoods. Several studies have already indicated that an 'enterprise culture' or ideology is dominating policy and practice, but often without demonstrating how this is happening or to what extent. In this paper we examine to what extent and in what way cities and local governments encourage entrepreneurial citizenship among residents as part of their strategy to tackle disadvantage in urban neighbourhoods. We aim to answer this question by conducting a discourse analysis of policy documents on the city level comparing two cities in the Netherlands, namely Rotterdam and Delft. Eventually, we want to provide a better understanding of the meaning attached to 'entrepreneurial citizenship' by policy makers and politicians and what views, arguments and assumptions are underlying it.

Víctor Albert Blanco

Regulating religious diversity in urban space: The case of the Institute of Islamic Cultures in Paris

This paper examines local discourses surrounding the construction of an Islamic cultural center and mosque in the Parisian neighborhood of Goutte d'Or. I analyze these discourses in relation to aspects of the neighborhood that have heightened negative representations of Islam, as well as how the center has been framed within broader debates surrounding local processes of urban transformation. Goutte d'Or is one of the most popular and diverse neighborhoods in Paris. As the neighborhood's Muslim population grew during the late 1990s, Muslims were forced to pray in the street due to a lack of existing spaces for worship. In 2006, the city government approved the edification of the "Institute of Islamic Cultures" (ICI) with the stated aim of resolving the 'space issue'. I argue that although the ICI initiative aimed to offer a dignified place of worship to the local Muslim population, it emerged as a consequence of religious practices in urban space judged as disruptive and threatening by the French public. By promoting the project local politicians and planners sought to "integrate" Islam within the symbolic boundaries of the "Republique". The data structuring the presentation emerges from fieldwork carried out in the neighborhood between May 2016 and April 2017. It includes ethnographic observations at the ICI, thirty interviews with key actors (i.e. local residents, Muslim authorities, and policymakers), and an archival analysis of hundreds of media articles, flyers, public meeting reports, and political speeches.

Inês Almeida, Marluci Menezes, Carlos Smaniotto Costa, Joana Solipa Batista

Teenagers as co-researchers in the production of inclusive public spaces. Insights from a Living Lab in Lisbon.

This contribution addresses how to engage people to take an active role in their living environment. It is based on the preliminary results of a series of thematic workshops on urban planning with teenagers in Lisbon. The workshops are part of the local Case Study within the European Project C3Places – using ICT for Co-Creation of Inclusive Public Places (www.c3places.eu). ICT are becoming pervasive and ubiquitous and with this an increasingly ICT dependent society is emerging. This in turn, is changing the meaning of space and place in the lives of city dwellers. Young people, ahead of the fast ICT-developments, are highly devoted to the use of digital technology and interactive screen media for both school work and entertainment. Taking this devotion into account and assuming that mobile platforms offer innovative opportunities for engaging young people in urban issues are the foundation of C3Places. The main goal of the Project is to develop strategies and tools that enhance the quality of open public spaces through the use of ICT, fostering participation and social cohesion. In order to put such ideas to practice the case study in Lisbon is built on the Living lab concept with different phases, each one with specific goals. In the Living Lab several research methodologies, tailored to teenagers' context and their developmental needs/capabilities are being applied. The Living Lab is composed by four thematic workshops on urban planning, aiming at exploring challenges/opportunities ICT open for increasing the understanding of the relationship between spaces and teenagers social practices. Our presentation will focus on exploring preliminary results of the Living Lab, regarding the adolescents' patterns of use and interactions with technology in public places, and the relevance of co-creation and co-research as a participative mode of democratic engagement towards responsive public spaces.

Pedro Miguel Almeida

One beach and two realities. Is the concept of gentrification applicable to the beach of Carcavelos experience?

The goal of this paper is to shed some light about the use of the concept of gentrification in experiences in everyday life of the beach of Carcavelos. First, we argue that the concept is used in a less orthodox point of view mainly because we are debating the displacement and replacement of social actors in the public space and not exactly the displacement and replacement of neighborhoods combining social status with built residential territories. Nevertheless, and applying the coined concept by Ruth Glass, we still consider the use of the gentrification concept in our research mainly because we understand that in one particular beach we do find two distinct realities and strategy phenomena that aim to displace and thus replace some of the current users, the more impoverished, by others with superior economic and cultural capital. Those strategy phenomena are fed both by local public authorities and private sector collective social actors. Leisure and thus consumption are the first leitmotiv of this social fact. The beach is polarized concerning its eastern and western territories, with an interstitial area about in the middle of the space. Everyday life experiences, no matter if during daylight or nighttime, are under a great deal of stress. If in western territories we are able to identify the less capitalized users, on the other hand we find the most of the more capitalized users in the eastern territories. It is in these later territories that we can observe, a gradual process ongoing for some years, tensions regarding the displacement of the less capitalized so that they can be replaced with others in higher ranks of the social stratification. That is what move us to ask ourselves if a gentrification process is not here happening – which eventually would spread to the western territories.

Nuria Alvarez Agüí

Who is to blame for stigmatisation? The debate on responsabilisation and 'empowerment' in the French City Policy

The French City Policy started as a response to desindustrialisation and the decadence of council states neighbourhoods since the seventies. It is a decentralised, interministerial and public-private policy. It has also been a field of continuous experimentation, going from extra funding for public services and local associations to urban renewal and a continuous increase of policing. In general, French social-democratic governments have tended to reinforce collective means whereas conservative governments have focused on responsabilising individuals (Donzelot 2016). But rather than integrating distinctly separated phases, measures from different approaches have generally yuxtaposed (Epstein 2014, Donzelot 2016). They even conflated in a 'historical synthesis' since the 2014 reform of the City Policy (Epstein 2014). The aim of responsabilising inhabitants of their environment can therefore be seen as a general feature of the French City Policy. On the one hand, the increased funding of local organisations tried to reinforce social bonds in order to engage and responsabilise inhabitants. On the other hand, urban renewal sought to replace some of the poorest tenants by middle classes inhabitants that would supposedly behave in a more responsible way. 'Social mix' (mixité sociale) of classes and ethnicities was seen as a Republican tool against guetification. There is a common understanding that the French City Policy hasn't achieved its goals (Cour des Comptes 2012, Bacqué and Mechmache 2013, Kirszbaum 2013, Epstein 2014, Donzelot 2016). However, the diagnostic differs. For Jacques Donzelot (2016), the problem is that responsabilisation wasn't positively associated to the promotion of collective means. Other authors consider that the search of a 'social mix' was a vector of gentrification and stigmatisation of neighbourhoods under urban renewal (Giroud 2015, Charmes and Bacqué 2016). These different viewpoints lead to different positions about the kind of 'empowerment' approach that the French City Policy should now adopt.

Fernando Antón-Alonso, Sergio Porcel

Urban deprivation in the metropolitan area of Barcelona. Institutional thickness as a factor to explain stability of high urban deprivation

Urban deprivation is one of the expressions of inequality in the city. Deprived areas are the result of the convergence of several risks factors that affects social inclusion. Literature on urban deprivation and neighbourhood change has shed light on neighbourhood dynamics and its causes for many cities across Europe and the USA, but little is known about Spanish cities. This research try to get insight into urban deprivation in the metropolitan area of Barcelona and the factors that contribute to maintain some neighbourhoods in high levels of urban deprivation. First, drawing on census data from 2001 and 2011, it's constructed a deprivation index for a standardised neighbourhood database of metropolitan municipalities for both years. This analysis allows to classify neighbourhoods according to their level of deprivation and to study changes of status in the hierarchical structure. In a second stage, the research focused on the role of institutional thickness in the trajectories of the urban deprivation levels of neighbourhoods. This analysis is carried out through a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) considering five indicators of institutional thickness, constructed from several data sources. This method is consistent with the aims of the research and also with the small sample size of neighbourhoods analysed. So, the application of QCA on urban research stand for a methodology innovation oriented, in this case, to a better understanding of neighbourhood dynamics in order to improve policies addressed to reduce urban inequality. The findings show a big share of neighbourhoods with higher levels of deprivation at the beginning of the period remain in this status ten years on. QCA identifies one pathway towards the persistence in or downgrading to high levels of deprivation which includes low levels of business density and municipal spending but a non-low level of urban development.

Begoña Aramayona

Uncertainties and urban renovation: The contested construction of (in)security by neighbors in a working-class area of Madrid

Some research has addressed the increase of global informal economy (Bowmick, 2010) and its relationship with the contestation of public space (Donovan, 2009). At the same time, many scholars have pointed the need to critically examine traditional frameworks on centrality and marginality (Wacquant, 2010; Wallerstein, 1976; Zibechi, 2008) and the political strength of the performative and affective universe of the margins (Zibechi, 2007, 2008; de Sousa Santos, 2010). New progressive local governments ('municipalismos') thought to be political experiments against neoliberalism at a local scale have emerged in big cities around the world. However, in Spain, this reality takes place in a context of intense economical crisis and a heritage of neoliberal policies, including the presence of a "governmentality" (Foucault, 1978, 1982; Boticcelli, 2016) that repudiates and tries to make poverty invisible (Wacquant, 2010). In this paper, we analyze the complex network of interests in a working-class area at the outskirts of Madrid (Puente de Vallecas) that has suffered a long history of public disinvesting and is currently witnessing a process of urban renewal in its very early stages. Apart from the displacement of informal street vendors by police harassment and diverse forms of 'eventization' in public space for the renovation process, the recent appearance of new forms of drug-dealers in the area has led to some spontaneous protests exerted by local residents, in which many activist organizations have also converge in what it seems a new collective cycle of mobilization in Madrid's postrecesion context. Based on an ethnographic fieldwork with direct observation since 2015 and in-depth interviews since 2017, we address the ways in which resistance and

(re-)appropriation strategies are exerted over the neighborhood by different inhabitants and how fear, uncertainty and dignity collapse together in different -sometimes contradictory- discourses around '(in)security'. Particular attention is paid on how this tense scenario represents a classed and racialized struggle over the "moral ownership" of the place (Zukin, 2009), and addresses some clues to understand the controversial role of Spanish new municipalities over current urban planning.

Kaan Kubilay Asar

Struggle, and Back Home: Retreat from Istanbul and the Socio-Spatial Restructuring of Kadikoy

This paper explores how excessive surveillance and control by the state over Taksim Square, Istanbul's major district for nightlife, after mass protests of 2013, has triggered the retreat of urban youth from Taksim to Kadıköy, a mostly residential district on the Asian side. During the last four years, on the one hand, Kadıköy has experienced, a rapid gentrification in which the newcomers displaced the old shopkeepers by paying more rent to landlords and opened third-wave and "authentic" cafes along with new cultural centers and theatres. On the other hand, each authentic café or pub that has popped up welcomed the dissident urban youth, and, they, deliberately, recreated Kadıköy as their new trenches. Citadins from diverse backgrounds, mainly yuppies, have started to accommodate in Kadıköy along with the neighborhood community. Overall, Kadıköy has already been, intentionally or not, restructured as a new 'globe' to welcome dissident citadins. I argue that ongoing gentrification of Kadıköy is the social manifestation of the overall process of the neoliberal structuring of İstanbul. For this purpose, I investigate the new economic and social formation of Kadıköy by looking at the socio-spatial segmentation through the production of politically differentiated consumption places. Hence, I argue that this retreat from the city has been facilitated by the economic articulation of Kadıköy into Istanbul, and this political mobility by the recent gentrification process has isolated Kadıköy from Istanbul. The new social formation of Kadıköy, embracing the economic and political production of space, can explain the production of new political and polarized subjectivities of citadins through their daily practices of familiarizing consumption places with their social space. This theoretical framework, I propose, allows us to understand better how gentrification, as a facilitator of global capitalism, functions on both economic and ideological levels on the reproduction of space.

Ladin Bayurgil

Caught between economic gain and political opposition: How do homeowners manage uncertainties surrounding the urban transformation in Istanbul?

In late 2017, Turkey's Minister of Environment and Urban Planning addressed country's mayors and ordered them not to engage in "flowering, art, or cultural activities" and instead "our first order of business is urban transformation" (t24 Newspaper, 26 October). With construction and real estate sectors becoming the engines of economic growth and the government's power accumulation, upper-middle income Kadikoy district in Istanbul Turkey has become the center of earthquake risk-driven urban transformation. Although Kadikoy is the main opposition party's stronghold and residents raise loud political opposition to the government's economic growth model through urban rent, demolition and reconstruction of risky buildings also offer possible economic prospects, as property and neighborhood value increase dramatically. Considering that the risk-driven urban transformation seems inconsistent with homeowners' political ideologies, but lucrative in terms of economic gains, this ethnographic research asks through which mechanisms active support for initiation of the urban transformation emerges among homeowners, and

how they manage the uncertainties surrounding the urban transformation in an era of routinized risks. Building on urban literature of spatial politics of risk- and crisis-driven redevelopment, this research aims to understand the socio-spatial forces behind and the impacts of the urban transformation, and examines how it is managed and negotiated at times of economic and social instability, political turmoil and social unrest in Turkey since the failed military coup attempt in June 2016, especially when homeowners show increasing distrust in contractor companies' ability of completion of constructions, as stories of suspended constructions due to bankruptcy circulate around. In this contradictory setting of simultaneous political opposition to and economic desire for the urban transformation, this research asks how Kadikoy's homeowner residents, who seem to be caught between prospects of economic gain and possible risks of the transformation, negotiate and mediate the risks and uncertainties surrounding the transformation process.

Raffael Beier

Pictures of Contrast – Casablanca's Tramway between Urban Inclusion and Exclusion

In December 2012, King Mohammed VI inaugurated the first tramway line in Casablanca, the economic capital of Morocco. The tramway is a flagship project of urban renewal strategies seeking to transform the industrial city of Casablanca into a "world-class" metropolis based on international trade and finance. In summer 2017, already the second line is under construction – on the ruins of Karyan Central, a former informal settlement in the heart of the popular neighbourhood Hay Mohammadi. 30,000 residents were displaced twelve kilometres away to the new town of Nouvelle Lahraouiyine, where large parts of the former residents of Karyan Central now depend on informal modes of transportation, shared taxis, and the insecure supply of a private bus company without concession. Drawing a picture of contrast, the residents of Nouvelle Lahraouiyine ride on buses without windows, while the modern trains of the second tramway line will soon operate on the cleared land of their former houses in Hay Mohammadi. This paper seeks to address these opposed impressions of public transport as symbolic expressions underlining the double role of infrastructure as both part of cities' worlding and modernization strategies (cf. Roy and Ong, 2011) and a tool to reinforce existing power relations within urban societies (cf. McFarlane and Rutherford, 2008; Nolte, 2016; Rokem and Vaughan, 2017). Thus, I argue that infrastructure is not an apolitical planning tool, but instead has the power to reproduce and reframe urban inequality. The paper draws on the experiences of resettled dwellers of Karyan Central, document analysis and own field observations during four months of field research. It argues that the planning of public transport is a useful unit of analysis illustrating the interrelations between urban renewal strategies seeking to promote world-class status and people's individual realizations of the right to the city.

Salma Belkebir

Reading Henri Lefebvre's "The Right to the City", 50 years later

In his book «The right to the city», Henry Lefebvre invites us to a perpetual reflection upon several contemporary issues related to the metropolitan development of the cities. Issues of exclusion and urban inequalities are no longer indifferent to the Moroccan context, fully integrated into globalization processes that are questioning the relationship between the « center » and the "margin". By showing specifically how the peripheries, place of relegation of the impoverished population but also of the construction of new housing projects are questioning the urban development model implemented in Rabat, I will demonstrate in my presentation how the vibrant concepts of Henry Lefebvre, such as "The Right to The City" could be

heuristic, even 50 years after, in order to understand and grasp the urban and social transformations that are occurring in Rabat and its margins.

Ricardo Bento

Musical alterities of a social neighbourhood in Lisbon. Sound of jazz as a way to transform urban practices

This urban ethnography departs from following up the roots and routes of some actors that participate in a jazz orchestra oriented towards social inclusion. The project was first created in 2009, by means of a pre-existing school orchestra, and the main objectives were to develop a cultural and musical dimension in a public schools of a poor neighbourhoods, where teenagers had a high reproof rate. On the other hand, we have been observing the proliferation of youth cultures of these marginalized regions act by themselves, creating new musical performances. With the intervention of State budget measures and other local power structures music teachers were hired to organize these artistic performances. In this particular case, the presence of the 'elite' worlds of classical music and jazz, in these suburban neighbourhoods, tend to reveal relationships that draw a shift in meaning from both the places and the representations of the practices themselves. The jazz band allows not only a change, by means of improvisation expressions and different music genres interpretations, but also in networks of contacts with other musicians and teachers who participate in the local music scenes of the Lisbon downtown. Nonetheless, despite the uncertainty that surround these artistic activities the performances subsist by different youth cultures who connect to each other, trying to use the realms of the public sphere, cooperating to maintain their ideals and develop their singular capacities. Thus, I will analyse how the construction of these new social interactions combine with the processes of artistic and social activism that have been happening in a systematized way, namely with regard to emerging musical performances like underground and rap music that challenge and confront the power barriers who prevent a more engaged and collaborative city.

Christoffer Berg

Sundbybergs stad and the production of a new social geography

Sundbybergs stad, a municipality and town centrally located in the metropolitan region of Stockholm, is currently in the planning process of siting the railway dividing the central area in tunnels underground. With this grand project and other development practices of late and forthcoming years, the municipality is attempting to create new social geographies of centre and periphery – both from a regional and local perspective. Adopting a Lefebvrian perspective emphasizing his dialectical triad, my PhD project in sociology investigates the contemporary and historical development of the “city within the city” – as Sundbyberg is called in popular speech – and its spatially close but socially disperse areas. Sundbyberg is historically a stronghold for the Swedish Social Democracy and the workers’ movement. For the Mid-Term ESA RN37 I will present and provide a discussion of a first line of analysis of the development strategies that has amplified with the great infrastructure project of siting the railway in tunnels, and other renewal projects within the municipality. I will show how the main actor, the local government, attempts to create new geographies of production and consumption, also as an attempt to tackle what is conceived as a regional competition with other “urban cores” in the Stockholm region. Especially, my presentation will provide an example of how generic neoliberal policies and rhetoric find different articulations based on the social and spatial contexts they target. With this, I hope to strengthen our understanding of how state actors stimulate gentrification contingent on different contexts, generating new geographies of inequality and uncertainty.

Talja Blokland, Maxim Felder

Coping with challenges or (re)producing inequalities: how organizing family resources affects the urban texture – a preliminary analyses

Individual and collective strategies of coping with contemporary urban challenges at the neighbourhood level can be seen as ways of navigating a specific habitat with dispositions and a habitus that may or may not provide a match: club effects or spatial profits, Bourdieu has argued, depend on such matching. Coping, however, may be too small a concept: this paper first explored the idea of coping not as a reaction to existing conditions, but applies the idea of agency, inspired by scholars like Simone (2004) and Bayat (2012), who have extensively written on the making of the city from below and the ways in which cities are always in the making as an interplay between the heavy structures and the relatively small, often unnoticed actions of individuals. It defines urban challenges of a retreating welfare state, increasing insecurities about one's future and increasing precarisation of labour as changing conditions for the organization of resources in the city. Through those who are most central in the reproduction of social inequalities within a structure, parents who raise children in the city, especially those who mother, we develop an empirical prism, presenting new, unpublished empirical data of interviews with over 100 mothers in Berlin, Germany, to theorize how neighbourhood, situational normalcy of neighbourhoods regarding normative ideas of motherhood, and the differential approach of institutions to mothers depending on where they are in the city can contribute to our understandings of the ways in which strategies to cope with urban challenges reproduce, enhance or challenge existing patterns of urban inequalities.

Talja Blokland, Vojin Serbedzija

Insecurity', 'crime', 'youth': A micro-level analyses of the construction of uncertainty and symbolic violence in Berlin, Germany

In urban policies, perspectives on urban insecurity tend to be focused on how to prevent crime, how crime relates to a sense of safety or under what circumstances it occurs in the first place. Crime prevention literature often suggests the role of urban design for social control, and generally the belief is strong that control and interventions, of the public or the state, will reduce crime and enhance security. Yet the correlation between crime rates and experienced safety is at best limited. Others emphasize the importance of governance (Foucault) of crime and behaviour defined as undesirable, as in approaches (as Wacquant's) that the welfare state becomes a penal state, where containment of the marginalized through punishment and control defines security policies. Less common are studies of the positionality of those hold publically responsible for crime and violence: urban youth – mainly male and migrant in poor neighborhoods. While some of their criminalized behaviour acquires high visibility, often racialized, their positions and perspectives remain invisible. As case, they allow us to theorize symbolic violence and representation on the side of the state, including its effects on the representation of space, vis-à-vis on the other hand the everyday life constructions of space of urban youth. How crime prevention, definitions of crime and safety and urban insecurity are experienced in the daily practices of urban youth whose neighbourhoods are targeted is the empirical focus from which we theorize. Based on fieldwork in two estates in Berlin, Germany, this paper presents a first analyses of our study of police, youth workers, and tenant groups with strong positions in (Becker's) "hierarchy of credibility"), in relation to perspectives of male adolescents subjected to their governance.

Anthony Miro Born

“Bizim Kiez!”: Multiple displacements and the case of Turkish shop owners in gentrifying Kreuzberg, Berlin

This paper develops a multiple understanding of displacement in studies of neighborhood change. By bringing together recent contributions that try to analyse displacement in a wider way and highlight the lived experience of displacement in situ, I emphasize a holistic approach to “multiple displacements”. It is argued that both the multidimensionality and multitemporality of the process are crucial to capturing how displacement is recrystallized in the course of neighbourhood change. This concept is illustrated through a qualitative case study of Turkish shop owners in the Kreuzberg district of Berlin, Germany. By analysing how the Kreuzberg’s shift towards new, higher-class uses and goals is perceived, responded to and challenged by Turkish shop owners, I shed light on the various and prolonged economic, political, social and cultural forms of struggle and displacement in the context of neoliberal urban transformation and profound shifts in real estate policies in Berlin. The narratives of the immigrant small business owners reveal that their ongoing displacement is neither simple nor straightforward, but rather a complex experience. In this way, Berlin’s urban policy was (actively and passively) unconcerned with preserving the shop owners’ “right to the neighbourhood” and “place” within the urban order, leaving them exposed to market forces that (re)produce space that is palatable to users privileged in terms of class and ethnicity. Moreover, the case of the shop owners illustrates that commercial displacement has to be included more systematically in the analysis of residential displacement – and vice-versa.

Rosa Branco, Sónia Alves

Outcomes of Urban Requalification under Neoliberalism: A critical appraisal of the SRU model

The context of crisis and austerity has provided a legitimate alibi for the inscription of neoliberal narratives grounded in the virtues of the market in Portugal. In 2004 the state enacted a new model of ‘urban requalification’, enabling the creation of Urban Requalification Societies (SRU in the Portuguese acronym) that initiated entrepreneurial and discretionary models of decision and delivery beyond existing state bureaucracies. Based on both quantitative and qualitative evidence from the cases of Lisbon and Porto, this paper offers a critical appraisal of the efficacy of these organizations to secure the provision of affordable rental housing in situ and to maintain less resourceful families in the city centres. Results show that the SRU model, combined with restrictive funding schemes and neoliberal politics, which have promoted the gradual liberalization of rent controls and real estate speculation, have reinforced processes of social and spatial inequality.

Kamil Brzeziński, Agnieszka Michalska-Żyła

What do the residents of the city want? Participatory Budgeting as a simple way of measuring the quality of living conditions

Participatory budgeting is a kind of decision-making process, in which inhabitants of a city decide how to spend a part of a municipal budget. It is a democratic way of discussion with the participation of the inhabitants regarding the distribution of municipal financial resources. Through participatory budgeting inhabitants gain the opportunity to identify and discuss local problems. They also decide to allocate part of financial resources to solve some of them. Participatory budgeting is considered as one of the most successful participatory instruments of the past 20 or 30 years. Since 2011 more and more inhabitants of

polish cities have been gaining the opportunity to make use of this participatory tool that empowers people and moves the power from the centre to local communities. In 2014 local authorities of Łódź - one of the largest Polish cities - decided to implement participatory budgeting. At the beginning inhabitants were informed about the rules and procedures of participatory budgeting and asked to submit their proposition of tasks (projects). All submitted projects could have been discussed during meetings organized by the local authorities. The final list of the tasks that received funding were chosen by voting. The aim of the authors' research carried out for the need of this paper is quantitative and qualitative analysis of applications submitted as tasks for the participatory budgeting in years: 2014, 2015, 2016. As a result, the analysis of submitted and selected projects may provide interesting information on the main needs and expectations of city residents in terms of appearance and functioning of the city. It can also reveal various types of problems not resolved within the framework of the municipal policy and indicate priorities for it. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the tasks can finally be treated as a form of measurement of the quality of living conditions in the city and deficits in this area.

Andrzej Bukowski, Marta Smagacz-Poziemska
Practices of care. Neutralisation of urban inequalities

Our aim is to analyse care as a practice that modifies other everyday life practices in the urban housing estates. We will show integrative, emancipative and stabilising aspects of the practices of care in the context of dynamic estate orders, including tensions, conflicts and socio-spatial mobility. We use a critical approach in which practices of care are understood as normatively engaged and change-oriented activities (Conradi 2015). It lets us grasp their crucial role in the neutralisation of processes which afflict urban estates: individualisation, atrophy of the neighbourhood bonds, commercialisation of the common space management, related to the lack of the responsibility for the common good. These processes affect orders of inequalities between different groups and categories of people. Research in six housing estates in three Polish cities shows that social actors personally and directly engaged in practices of care are able to transform the asymmetrical relations. They neutralize social inequalities, create new alternative practices and introduce them into the broader social orders.

Maurizio Busacca
3 Cuori and family policies in Veneto: the social space produced by an interactive platform

Many so-called "social innovation" practices promise solutions to social problems based on co-production models, with different actors cooperating both within and outside their network. The aim of social innovation is indeed to broaden and diversify relations, going beyond and hybridizing the polarities of contemporary societies. In this essay we analyze the way in which Family Managers - managers of neighborhood networks for family policies in the Italian region of Veneto - operate. In order to analyze this, 3cuori (three hearts) social enterprise is presented here. 3cuori is an online platform that mutually connects citizens, institutions, non-profit organizations, and firms in a neighborhood or small town. They present themselves as generators of the common good and the platform is often indicated as a best practice at national level. Starting from an analysis of how the 3cuori platform operates (online and offline), we investigate what kinds of socio-spatial relations are generated. It's about a social innovation radically transformational? Or it is a function of capitalistic-inspired production models? In this essay we analyze this single case study having in mind the not obvious contribution of social innovation practices towards the capacity of disadvantaged communities to resist the effects of economic crisis and its social repercussions. The study is carried out through in-depth interviews and focus groups with the main stakeholders of the

platform. Specifically, we focus the study on the (social) space produced by 3cuori in two small countries of central Veneto. Our aim is to analyze the forms of reciprocity, exchange and redistribution that the interactive platform generates.

Ognjen Caldarovic, Jana Vukic
Simmel's concept of blasé attitude reconsidered

In his famous article „The metropolis and mental life“ G. Simmel developed the idea of the blasé attitude that a modern urbanite must show and perform in modern metropolis (of his time). The core of our presentation concerning this issue consists on the discussion of several aspects – is blasé attitude still the way people in metropolis must „use“ to survive the very complicated social, racial, political and the like scene on the open air spaces of today's modern cities; if yes, how blasé attitude is transformed to adapt to new conditions of everydayness of metropolitan population. The technological side of networked society contributes definitely to the realization of the blasé attitude today, stimulating indirect and postponed communication, estranged ways people behave, and the prevailing of the „disconnected“ ways of movement in the metropolis especially at the public places. Instead of blasé attitude which the inhabitants of the metropolis „wear“ on their facial expressions, today we have earphones, mobil phones and other means of communication that are clearly showing to local social environment that the person would not like to be disturbed, even noticed and interrupted in each social solation. Our main thesis, taking also into account the passing of time, is that Simmel's concept of blasé attitude is still aplicable for the studies of metropolitan „rules of behavior“, but we might add that many new technological devices and ways of behavior contributed even to the enlargement of the „features“ of blasé attitude. We may conclude that in the forthcoming future, even the means of blasé communication will be more developed and sophisticated their substance will be very similar to the Simmel's idea expressed more then 100 years ago.

Estefanía Calo García, Placido Lizancos
Empty Coruña: a methodology to identify the impact of the financial crisis on the city body

After the recent Global Financial Crisis (GFC) a new social landscape related with inequality and uncertainty has raised. Both impact everyday practices among which affordable housing can be an outstanding output. This situation involves a challenge for cities in order to improve the quality of life of their citizens. To understand the impact and consequences of the GFC in housing a study case of a medium size Spanish city is going to be analyzed: A Coruña, in the north of the autonomous community of Galicia. In 2008 Spain had the highest estimated building permits in Europe (Eurostat Spain 292.730, France 99.930). This has involved one of the major current problems of the residential system in Spain: the existence of unoccupied dwellings. According to the Institute of Spanish Statistic in Galicia these have increased a 43% between 1991 and 2011 and in A Coruña in 2011 the percentage of empty housing was close to 20%, what is incompatible with the increasing problems of housing access. This involves a situation of social inequality and uncertainty. We have identified different categories of empty plots. Proper identification of these typologies is a major task as each type could require a certain solution when asked to provide housing access to people on lack of it. After field work a list of 13 types is presented as a starting point of a best rating of possible solutions to this urban challenge. As a result of the research within A Coruña as a laboratory, a methodology to identify different urban outputs of the crisis could be established. This research will also establish the set of variables needed to manage crisis spatial outputs in a participative way, according to Sustainable Development Goal number 11.1 to overcome actual situation to a new social, inclusive, safe and resilient city.

Rui Carvalho

Inter-ethnic capital: Social capital and inter-ethnic relations in twelve ethnically diverse European neighborhoods

European cities have recently been receiving growing flows of international migrants and facing important challenges related to increased ethnic diversity. This has generated an interest in examining the effects of these processes for urban livelihoods and inequality, and particularly for social interactions and identities at the urban (from the neighborhood to the metropolis) level. In line with this scholarship, in this paper I use data from a common cross-national questionnaire to explore how social capital (both cognitive and behavioral) and inter-ethnic relations are established by the migrant and native residents of twelve multi-ethnic neighborhoods, located across four European cities (Bilbao, Spain; Lisbon, Portugal; Thessaloniki, Greece; and Vienna, Austria). Using several regression models (constructed at the individual level, yet controlling for neighborhood characteristics) to predict various indicators of neighborhood-related perceptions (cognitive social capital) and social contacts (behavioral social capital), as well as inter-ethnic contacts of various types and degrees of intimacy, I find that the respondent's migration background is the single most influential individual-level predictor of differences in all those measures. Moreover, individual indicators of personal attitudes (religiosity; attitudes towards immigration; and perceptions on safety, the neighborhood and neighboring relations) are more strongly associated with the establishment of lower intimacy inter-ethnic contacts than with higher intimacy ones. These findings, whose implications I discuss in light of existing theoretical frameworks and empirical research on social capital and inter-group relations, highlight the importance of comparatively controlling for individual-level (especially migration background) and contextual characteristics, types and levels of intimacy of contact, and different dimensions of social capital – aspects which have seldom been pursued together in those literatures – when looking at the association between ethnic diversity and social interactions at the neighborhood-level.

Helena Cermeno

Tracing cognitive maps of everyday urbanism: City-scapes as imaginaries and enacted everyday practices

This paper presents a novel conceptual and methodological approach to investigate everyday urbanism and resulting social inequalities and uncertainties. Inspired by Appadurai's concept of scapes, the concept of 'city-scapes' highlights the importance of the imagination in the production of urban social life. Appadurai's scapes refer to imagined worlds of collective being: "scapes indicate that these are not objectively given relations that look the same from every angle, rather they are deeply perspectival constructs, inflected by the historical, linguistic, and political situatedness of different sorts of actors" (Appadurai 1990: 33). Drawing on Appadurai's concept of scapes, the term city-scapes implies that the residents' lived and imagined life-worlds express, but at the same time, produce themselves through everyday social practices. Hence it is through the exploration of these routinized social practices that the everyday urbanism and its resulting social inequalities and uncertainties can be explored. A qualitative research innovative approach combining cognitive mapping and in-depth interviews enables to grasp these physical and perceived urban worlds that residents 'access' within the city space and that conversely influence how they structure their lives as they go on with their everyday routines. Drawing on the literature on the phenomenality of practices and sociological writings on everyday practices (e.g. Henri Lefebvre's 'Critique of Everyday Life', 2014; Reckwitz 2002), and on extensive fieldwork conducted between 2014 and 2016 in the cities of Amritsar (India) and Lahore (Pakistan), the paper highlights the role of cognitive activities as routinized ways of making sense of the world, knowing ways of doing things or desiring them. Routinized practices discovered through residents' interviews and resulting 'images of the

city' reveal spaces of agreement and disagreement, conflict and contestation. Hence, individual city-scapes expose to which extent their beholders access resources and situate themselves in the urban social and spatial grid.

George Chatzinakos

In the Shadows of the City: The Role of Culture in the Production & Consumption of Suburbia

Debates around the role of culture in the regeneration and reinvention of the city have overwhelmingly neglected suburban communities. This paper focuses on an emerging global challenge that many cities face, as regards the significant and yet marginalised nature of suburban culture. Recognising that a critical engagement with culture-led regeneration has never been fully crystalised and that the urban bias of much work on culture and place remains largely unchallenged, this paper aims to reassess the role of suburban communities in shaping the cultural life of the city. In this sense, the paper adds to calls for a theoretical alternative to a debate that has long been assumptive regarding the cultural attributes of places and which thus neglects many locational complexities. My research overcomes a conventional theoretical position that engages with the urban arena through the prism of the central city by questioning the extent to which the cultural consumption of the city comes to shape suburban residents' phenomenological relationship with that city. In particular, given the lack of research that focuses directly on suburbia, this paper investigates the role of cultural consumption in constructing the complexity of everyday suburban everyday life, with a particular empirical focus on the production and consumption of festivals. The main intention is to assert suburbs' position as dynamic socio-cultural places. This paper builds upon the notion of 'suburban cultural practices', by highlighting their diverse role in place-making and suggests cultural mapping as an effective and dynamic methodology to achieve a better understanding of the impact of cultural production and consumption on place and space. This allows for an articulation of a wider question about the role and value of culture in counter-balancing the effects of urban inequality. The paper therefore offers recommendations concerned with common urban futures that lie in the shadows of the city.

Philip Corran

Achieving the everyday: Older disabled Londoner's everyday mobility

Cities like London provide challenging environments for both older and disabled residents to be mobile within, with elements of service provision and built environments actively disabling residents. This injustice is twofold. Maintaining everyday mobility outside of the house is an important means of safeguarding health in later life, and provides a crucial means of enhancing wellbeing and independence. Thus, not only are older and disabled people marginalised, they are placed under conditions adverse to health. This paper explores the challenges older disabled Londoners face in navigating urban spaces. Using ethnographic data from go-alongs (accompanied trips) and interviews, I detail how being mobile is experienced in a city still bearing the legacy of a disregard for accessibility and inclusiveness. I then examine the strategies and techniques participants develop to manage barriers to their mobility, allowing them to achieve the mundanity and routine of everyday life. This elucidates the trade-offs and accommodations undergone in support of these techniques. To understand inequalities in mobility between older disabled Londoners, I ground my analysis in Bourdieu's theory of practice. This allows me to analyse the capitals which produce mobility practices and are drawn upon to generate techniques and strategies employed to surmount barriers to mobility. Through this lens we can understand why different individuals are more subordinated or dominant in the field of mobility in London. Moreover, it highlights the constant reworking individuals

undertake of their mobility practices and provides a sociological understanding of the notion of 'confidence' in navigating the city. I conclude by engaging my analysis with recent policy pushes to make London more disability and age friendly. This brings into question the notion of spontaneous travel, a stated goal of these policies, and calls for greater attention to the resources available to older adults in maintaining their mobility.

Montserrat Crespi-Vallbona, Marta Domínguez Pérez
City as cultural product. The cases of Madrid and Barcelona urban centers

Last decades, the impact of the crisis in the big cities has been exacerbated, increasing the inequalities within them, at least in the case of Europe. The cases of Madrid and Barcelona are clear examples of this. Furthermore, once the crisis ends and the economy reactivation starts, cities deploy their strategies of urban change, particularly in their centers as key condensers of their image and relevant niches of opportunity for capital. In this way and through touristification as the most significant trend, and through also studentification and gentrification, the centers of these two cities experience an important acceleration of changes opening to the conflict around these issues and posing new challenges to their municipal governments. Consequently, the processes of expulsion of certain sectors of population and also types of commerce intensify, as well as attracting new settlers, stable gentry and new businesses, as well as temporary inhabitants such as tourists and students, who transform the escenary of the center by injecting new vitality. The center of the city strengthens its cultural and leisure attractions by converting the center into theme parks and allowing its appropriation by the capital.

Richard Crisp
'Constrained' spatial horizons: understanding propensity to commute in low income neighbourhoods in the UK

Policymakers often privilege socio-cultural understandings of the (im)mobility of low income households as a central explanation for unequal employment outcomes. 'Narrow' spatial horizons and spatially circumscribed lives are seen to constrain the propensity or ability to commute of individuals on low incomes, reducing their scope to successfully secure and sustain paid work. This paper critically engages with such assumptions by looking at past patterns of commuting and future employment aspirations of 80 workless individuals living in low income urban neighbourhoods across England and Scotland. Through in-depth qualitative research, it shows how perceptions of risk and uncertainty can limit propensity to commute, but challenges reductive notions that ascribe this to a cultural reluctance to travel. Instead, it seeks to demonstrate that perceived risks and uncertainties are shaped by a constellation of changing economic, political and social factors including: the casualization of the labour market; growing conditionality in the welfare benefits system; deregulation of, and underinvestment in transport services; the spatial decentralisation of low wage employment; and the peripheralisation of social housing. These processes interact with household and individual level circumstances such as poor physical and mental health, caring and parenting commitments and low incomes to circumscribe capacity to commute. The paper proposes a notion of 'constrained' spatial horizons that is more cognisant of the structural determinants that shape propensity to commute. It contends that the Bourdieusian notion of 'field' provides a valuable framework for understanding how these inequalities are produced relationally, as residents living in less affluent neighbourhoods are disadvantaged by their unequal access to scarce resources and amenities - housing, transport and employment - that limit their scope for mobility. The

paper concludes with some thoughts on how urban policies might begin to address unequal propensities to commute.

Sonia De Gregorio Hurtado

The introduction of the gender dimension in the Urban Agenda for the EU: An analysis and evidence-based recommendations

Cities have been under the policy focus of the EU from the 80s. The relevance of the urban issue has evolved through a complex process that has led to the definition of the urban dimension of the EU policy. In 1999 entered into force the Treaty of Amsterdam, which brought a new insight regarding gender issues, as it introduced for the first time the concept of gender mainstreaming. Previous research by the author allowed identifying that, contradicting the Treaty of Amsterdam and subsequent legislation, the urban dimension of EU policy developed after 1999 was gender-blind (De Gregorio, 2017). Interestingly, this started to change in the context of the definition of the Pact of Amsterdam (the programmatic document of the Urban Agenda for the EU) agreed in May 2016 (De Gregorio, 2016). This resulted in an important change in the traditional gender biased approach with a relevant potential to mainstream the principle of equality between women and men in the urban action supported by the EU. This work continues previous research by the author focusing on the process of development of the Urban Agenda for the EU, with the aim of understanding how and to what extent the gender dimension is being integrated in such a process. The work is undertaken through a mixed knowledge approach, aimed to achieve the mentioned objective and provide evidence of advancement (or inertia), and potential policy recommendations.

Rosa de la Fuente Fdez

Innovating in times of crisis: a new urban governance?

Since 2015, in Madrid urban policies have been reimagined copying not only with the context of economic crisis but also with the lack of civic support and citizen trust. Therefore innovation has been spreaded not only in traditional arenas as technological start-ups and entrepreneurialism, but also innovative ways of designing policies (participatory and cultural policies) were developed. The question is how to analyse those new practises in relation with the possibilities of create a new civic culture, but at the same time visualize the limits of these new practises transforming structural constraints (political, cultural and economic ones).

Sara De la Pinta

Redefining Citizenship: Collective Action's Meanings in Transnational Social Spaces

The way transnational human mobility has been addressed by the nation-state model of political community has revealed a conflict around access to rights, the process of globalization, the conceptualization of citizenship, and migration processes in Europe. Considering this debate, the objective of this article is the study of collective action done by associations of migrant and refugee people in "Comunidad de Madrid" as political and social subjects. In this way, we want to provide information about how this conflict is showed into the public space by the agents. To accomplish it, we apply the study of framing processes in associations through a qualitative inductive analysis. Our objective is to understand, firstly, the role adopted by the internationalization process in the collective action, secondly, how internalization makes influences in the expectations of participation, thirdly, what are the associative skills

that are considered useful by the agents in transnational participation, and finally, how transnational spaces influence the criteria of collective identification. The results represent a challenge to the conception of the nation-state model as the nucleus of analysis of sociopolitical life, and emphasize the importance of the transnational dimension as an axis in explaining the positions of the different studied organizations.

Fronika de Wit, Ana Rita Matias
Climate justice and Amazonian Cities

Due to its complexity and high level of uncertainty, climate change is an example of a so-called “wicked” problem: there is no one-size-fits all solution. Research on climate governance mainly looks at climate change as a biophysical phenomenon and thereby overlooks its social implications. There is a lack of a more people-centered development and research on climate justice, to empower the poorest people and countries in their efforts to fight climate change. Climate Justice links human rights and development to achieve a human-centered approach, safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly. The Planetary Boundary (PB) Framework estimates nine global boundaries in order to provide a safe operating space on earth. With the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 at the UN Summit, researchers updated the PB Framework and placed it into the social context of the SDGs. However, they did not provide pathways for sustainable development inside the boundaries. Related to the boundaries are the so-called tipping points: planetary thresholds that, when crossed, may drastically change ecosystems or even lead to collapse. One of the global tipping elements is the Amazonian rainforest, where complex interactions between local land-use change and global emissions determine potential future scenarios. This study analyses the social implications of climate policies in two Amazonian cities: Rio Branco (Brazil) and Pucallpa (Peru), with a focus on the impacts for the cities’ indigenous peoples. We will conduct a qualitative content analysis of their climate policies with the software program MAXQDA, using local and indigenous knowledge and multidimensional inequalities as our indicators. This way, this study moves beyond the environment-centered view and shows how the concept of climate change is constantly engaging with and refracting the idea of justice.

Elena del Barrio, Ainara Miren Iturburu, Nerea Almazán, Sara Marsillas,
Sacramento Pinazo, Mayte Sancho
Promoting active citizenship in the Age-Friendly Basque Country project

The Age-Friendly Cities project was launched in 2005 by the World Health Organization. This program is based on two characteristic trends of the contemporary world population: demographic aging and the urbanization process. Euskadi Lagunkoia -Age-Friendly Basque Country- was launched in 2012 by the Basque Country Government following the WHO methodology and the Active Ageing Theory. This initiative enables older people to live in “age-friendly” villages and cities, by removing physical obstacles and barriers as well as by tapping their potential as protagonists and leaders of the project. So far, 50 municipalities in this region joined Euskadi Lagunkoia to improve the quality of life of their citizens. The methodology is the participatory action research, based on eight areas of intervention: open spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, participation and social fabric, participation, citizenship and employment, respect and social inclusion, communication and information and social and health services. In the Euskadi Lagunkoia experience each municipality develops an independent, autonomous and flexible process, following some common keys for good development: to follow the bottom up approach; to create a Promoter Group; to facilitate self-management; to combine the popular knowledge and the scientist; to

follow a dialectical process; to look for the common good of citizenship. Phases: Pilot: First (2012-2014), a Practical guide was developed in order to implement it in municipalities. This guide includes tools and best practices to build a friendly environment. Baseline assessment was made in 13 towns, including secondary data sources, an Age-Friendly Survey (1,447 people 16+), Citizen Forums (+345 participants) and involving other 77 stakeholders. It provides guidance on how to develop an age-friendly project.

Scaling-up: During the second phase (2015-2017), 34 new municipalities and three main cities joined the project (50 in total). Older people's associations have created self-managed groups for qualitative assessment following the participatory action research methodology.

Alexandra Delgado-Jiménez

Urban planning policies of the city of Madrid since the beginning of the economic crisis, 2007-2017: Change of the urban model?

Urban models allow the integration of various fundamental components, such as governance modalities, changes in social formation (economic regime and social morphology) -like those included in Weberian ideal-types in the Weber's essay "Die Stadt" (1925)-, but also the production of space and its regulatory mechanisms, which appeared in other positivist visions and in relation to the Growth machine - Urban Regime - Molotch (1976, 1987), Logan (1987), Stone (1989, 1993, 2006). A reading of these components of the urban model makes it possible to detach the role of urban planning as one of the main mechanisms of regulation and its direct relationship with the production of space at the local level.

The urban model of the city of Madrid has been a case study of numerous researches for its drastic transformation in the last decades of the last century until the beginning of the economic crisis, in 2007. Madrid, in the years of growth and expansion of neoliberal policies, it has become an urban laboratory and its transformation has had an important impact on a national and international scale. Urban planning, as an instrument of regulation, has been at the service of the deregulatory economic policies that favored the real estate sector and that have left the city, and especially the outskirts of Madrid, as a landscape after the battle. Since economic crisis, urban planning has focused on reviewing Masterplan, having only approved a partial review; in the development of different versions of the project for a new North zone, and different public tenders have been launched to remodel public spaces, including participatory systems for the selection of proposals. In this research, it is analyzed if these urban policies suppose a change in the urban model of Madrid after the beginning of the economic crisis.

Marilynne Diggs-Thompson

Class, Power and Privilege in the New Philadelphia: Redefining the Limits of Brotherly Love

Wedged awkwardly between two important urban destinations—Washington DC and NYC—Philadelphia may have finally elbowed its way into contention as a serious player in the competitive marketplace of major global cities. To do so, the city has all but turned its back on its minority, working class, blue-collar and homeless residents who increasingly cease to matter in Philadelphia's rise to prominence. By operationalizing their own development agendas, the new power players—largely leaders of the now reigning "knowledge economy"—have sparked an exodus of people who no longer conform to the likeness and image of citizen that the city is trying to attract and retain. As public space continues to shrink, and homeless and panhandlers are more overtly harassed, the rights to this city belong to an increasingly rarified few. Recent prominent events such as the Papal Visit, the Democratic National Convention, the NFL Draft, and the Philadelphia Eagle's 2018 Super Bowl victory have all helped to diminish

the city's gritty Rocky-fied "kill-a-delphia" reputation. Now considered historically, gastronomically and culturally important, Philadelphia's Tourist Board and Chamber of Commerce portray the city as vibrant and its leaders and residents as visionary, opportunistic, entrepreneurial and hip. Aggressively nurturing its burgeoning start-up culture, the New Philadelphia "rocks" and older representations of the city are being erased as the city's leaders continue to, what David Harvey would call, "feed the downtown monster." This paper examines the rapid polarization of the citizenry of Philadelphia as it attempts to shed itself of the blue-collar, rough-around-the edges reputation that has haunted it for years. As the city continues acquire new and improved labels-Alpha City, Sustainable/Green City, World Heritage City, Walk-able City, Bike-Friendly City and Super-Bowl worthy city, I also analyze the city's plan and potential for also achieving its next goal—"Smart City" status.

Marta Domínguez Pérez, Gemma Vilà

Rise and Fall of Urban Centres In Changing Economic Contexts: Urban Policies, Housing Market and Inequality. The Case of Barcelona And Madrid

Numerous projects and investments have recently been allocated to city centres with the intention to make them strategic areas. Therefore, residents' profiles have been greatly transformed. This change is a result of a complex dynamic: while city centres have partly been abandoned by certain types of residents, equally heterogeneous profiles have been attracted to them. The economic crisis left many of the above mentioned projects unfinished. Yet, due to recent real estate recovery, city centres have benefited from house rehabilitation and modernisation investments, new equipment development and construction of public spaces. As a result, at present, city centres are a socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural melting pot. All these processes generated a strongly socially polarized population and consolidated a social map with a high social inequality. This paper aims to compare the demographic, social and urban dynamics of Barcelona and Madrid city centres, the two largest cities in Spain. Our main aim is to point to their current dynamics and to the challenges they face. Profiles of people that have left city centres and new residents' characteristics will be analysed to create a social map of the city centre and, analyse consolidating polarization and social inequality. Likewise, a study of the extent to which phenomena such as mass tourism, gentrification or real estate mobbing, affecting city centres, are contributing to consolidate social inequality will also be undertaken. In recent decades, both city centres underwent profound transformations in their role within the city as a whole which pose great challenges and that could presently be considered similar to those being faced by other major European cities. The analysis of common and divergent processes in both cities allows to assess the specificity of city centre dynamics as a substantial part of the set of transformations that both cities have undergone. To do it, the analysis exploits urban plans as well as diverse demographic sources providing information on population and its characteristics as well as housing (censuses, registers, studies about the centre, etc.). Three other more extensive research projects financed by the CICYT, the Comunidad de Madrid and the European social fund form the framework within which this study is developed.

Kristel Edelman

(In)visibility of gender relations in intercultural homes

Multiculturalism and increased mobility in European cities is challenging context for individuals as the question of uncertainty of belonging becomes relevant. Home as the primary site for identity formation and externalisation of the modern self is offering ontological security to deal with these uncertain conditions. Therefore home, as the most private space in a city is a crucial site for research shaped by the

globalised societal space where the number of intercultural families is increasing. The current paper is particularly concerned how in a context of European cities the gender roles are negotiated and established, especially in the invisible privacy of urban homes. The biographical study draws on narratives of intercultural partners of Estonian and Northern or Southern Europe origin residing in cities in Estonia or North or South of Europe. The aim of the paper is to understand how partners negotiate gender roles to establish new forms of intimacy as Giddens (2008) suggests or struggle continuously with traditional gender roles leaving little space for negotiations as the critiques claim. While egalitarian gender ideology is considered as dominantly shared by intimate couples in Europe the everyday practices of home creation are not necessarily reflecting it. The analysis of biographical experiences suggests a wider palette of ways gender roles are constructed in intercultural homes. First, there is always an interplay of individual gender expectations and gender ideologies characteristic of the urban community and society at large. Second, the cultural and structural context tends to support the formation of egalitarian gender roles even in case the previous gender expectations have been traditional. Third, the urban community might also support the continuation of traditional gender roles. Moreover, the traditional gender roles as they appear in the practice of creating urban homes might appear as latent, not consciously acknowledged by neither the partners.

Abbas Faghih Khorasani, Mohammad Reza Javadi Yeganeh, Mohammad Hossein Jahanbazi, Hossein Mirzaei
Re-identification of Tehran Citizens through the Community Houses

The number of highways in Tehran, the capital city of Iran, has dramatically increased in the recent 20 years. In spite of this striking city progress, there is a neglected point of which can be called the separation of neighborhoods. The early assumed solution for reconstruction of localities identity which was going to be vanished was the idea of establishing some places in each district of the city named “community house”. Today, there are 374 community houses in Tehran. Considering all respects and aspects of the matter, this paper aims to discuss functions of these places in re-identification of residences for paving the path of community development. The results concluded by analyzing the contents of 87 interviews with the officials and members of the aforementioned houses gathered through applying the method of systematic sampling indicated that the more prosperous districts, less consideration to these community houses. It sounds that the inhabitants of affluent zones tend to identify themselves by means of their individual capitals besides they have far less complicated problems with their wards. Furthermore, based on the working hours of these places they are converting to the feminine environment whose members have more to do with sharing their daily experiences and fill their leisure times than debating fundamental issues of the community. It goes without saying that the governmental nature of houses reduces the possibility of independent cooperation of residents for solving their local difficulties; although the community houses have functioned successful in a measure to rebuild an identity stem from the community that can be led to a kind of community development in a new way of collaboration between municipality and citizens.

Roberto Falanga
Citizen participation in urban regeneration policies A comparative analysis of Lisbon and Rome

Citizen participation in urban regeneration is being adopted by a great number of local authorities worldwide. The promotion of institutional channels for the involvement of citizens, together with NGOs, private agents and experts, generally aims to enhance both quality and effects of urban policies. Due to a

long tradition of citizen mobilization and recent initiatives for participation in local governance, focus on urban regeneration is especially key to understand how Southern European cities are managing social inequalities after the financial crisis started in 2009. Towards this end, the paper comparatively approaches the cases of Lisbon and Rome. Both cities currently promote participation for regeneration through municipal programmes. The former implements a yearly-based competition with a share of the municipal budget in 67 identified critical areas. The latter promotes consultative processes on urban interventions (not exclusively for urban regeneration) according to the municipal plan. By considering the different historical background of the two cities, the article discusses the current role of citizen participation in urban regeneration. The discussion is based on: (i) critical analysis of the political and legal frameworks issued by the two municipalities; (ii) description of evidence and state of the art of participatory processes for urban regeneration; (iii) contrast of outputs with the impacts of the recent financial crisis in Southern Europe.

Iraide Fernández, Cristina Lavia

The Use of Factor Analysis In Urban Research: the Case of the Metropolitan Area of Bilbao

The study of ‘urban context’ was specifically born of a concern surrounding the inequalities that, in an urban setting, become visible and obvious. The sociological tradition of this type of study goes back a long way. It began in the Chicago School in the 1930s with Park and his disciples. These studies received a significant methodological boost in 1955 with the Index of Dissimilarity (Duncan and Duncan, 1955), as a basic indicator for measuring any type of urban residential segregation. The development of both one-dimensional and multi-dimensional measures led to a set of strategies that had the ultimate goal of creating socio-residential maps that would allow the urban reality to be quantified, qualified and explained. Therefore, after the segregation indexes, Social Area Analysis and Factorial Ecology made use of newly developed powerful statistical tools for handling large amounts of data, opening a more multi-dimensional line. In the analysis of urban structure, this analysis –Factorial- is used to isolate the principal dimensions that define the differences in the urban area. Currently, the application of the factorial analysis in urban investigation is common and helps us to understand the way in which the city is divided according to variables such as economic status, age, housing conditions or immigration. This paper aims to present the results of this type of analysis, combined with another such as Cluster or K-Means, for the metropolitan area of Bilbao, considering its benefits and limitations.

Manuel Fernandez

Policy Networks and Impacts of Urban Regeneration Programmes

Urban regeneration policies are an emblematic example of a public intervention aimed at improving living conditions in urban area. These interventions require the participation of different actors, institutional or not, present in the area. Previous studies have shown how the different contexts of interaction in which this type of policy is developed (characterized by the territorial context and the design of the intervention) can generate different coalitions of governance during the implementation of the projects. The aim of this communication is to examine if different coalitions of implementation generate different impacts in the intervened areas. To this end, different projects belonging to the same program developed by the regional government in different cities of Andalusia will be analysed. These cases present different contexts both in the situation of the areas involved (urban centers vs. peripheries), the design of the project or the dynamics of collaboration between the different actors present in the field. This work presents advances from the “Urban-Impacts” project, financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and

Competitiveness, and uses data from the project "Urban Regeneration and Social Cohesion in Andalusia (Rucosa)" financed by the regional government of Andalusia.

Iraide Fernández, Patricia Campelo
Urban Inequality Relating to Foreign Population. The Case of Bilbao

The current global, urbanised panorama presents new challenges and turns cities into places that sometimes expel people and sometimes take them in. The urban mosaic, as defined by Timms (1976), hides major inequalities that are characteristic of the city. These inequalities became more pronounced during the last century and the beginning of this one, partly due to the globalisation of migration and capitalism (Castles and Miller, 1998). Foreign population, usually in a situation of administrative, labour and social vulnerability, are habitual receivers of urban expulsion processes and, consequently, a visible part of the mentioned inequalities. Bilbao (Spain) is not unfamiliar with this process of social change; however, urban analyses are relatively new and scarce, comparatively with other territories in America and Europe. The investigation of the inequalities that are reflected in space, have been important topics of study to date. These studies received an important methodological impulse in 1955 with the Index of Dissimilarity (Duncan and Duncan, 1955), as a basic indicator to measure any type of urban residential segregation. To this index, other complementary measures were added when the multiple dimensions of the phenomenon of residential segregation were detected (Massey and Denton, 1988). Considering this background, this paper aims to characterize the inequality that occurs in the urban context of Bilbao in relation to foreign population. For this, we will use basic census-type urban indicators and the Index of Dissimilarity, one of the most widely used internationally that measures the unequal distribution between foreigners and nationals.

Susanne Frank
The Digital Natives and the Future City: Contradictions and Ambivalences

In my paper, I will interlink two strands of discussion on the smart city of tomorrow that so far have rarely been related to each other: There are, firstly, the works of trend and future researchers attempting to predict how we will live and work in the nearer future. At the center of their attention are the so-called Generations Y and Z, also known as the Millennials: Adolescents and young adults who were born between 1980 and 2000 - right into the Internet age. The Digital Natives are particularly relevant for future research as they will be the most powerful and influential social group in tomorrow's society. It is therefore very interesting to compare the future researchers' scenarios of smart urban life in 2030 to empirical research on the attitudes and values of this very demographic group. I thus, secondly, go through social scientific youth, generation and target group surveys in order to get a picture of the wishes, needs and desires of adolescents and young adults regarding their prospective urban living and housing. The result is astonishing: The living and housing trends as identified by the future researchers do not correspond at all to the perspectives of those who should be the former's main driving forces and supporters. Both strands of research thus stand in sharp contrast to each other. The paper aims at describing and explaining the most striking contradictions between the urban futures the trend researchers anticipate for the Digital Natives and the urban futures the latter see for themselves. Issues of status and other uncertainties play an important role here. Last but not least, I will argue that some of these contradictions already write themselves into current urban development.

Néstor García Montes, Julio A. del Pino-Artacho

Socio-spatial distribution of risk and responsibility for environmental pollution by traffic. The case of Madrid

The current urban process involves obvious environmental problems. One of the main ones is caused by car traffic. However, automobile pollution is difficult to combat insofar as the system of automobility is one of the main structures that socially and spatially configure the city. As in the case of other environmental problems, the generation of environmental risks by automobile traffic is socially mediated. Not all social groups contribute equally to the generation and control of risk. However, all social groups, especially the most vulnerable, are exposed to suffer the consequences. This paper aims to study the socio-spatial distribution of environmental risks associated with vehicle traffic and its relationship with the socio-spatial distribution of owners of private vehicles, as risk generating agents. Statistical data from secondary sources are used to analyze the neighborhood distribution of various pollution indicators, private vehicle ownership and socioeconomic status. The results point to a significant relationship between socioeconomic status and the use of private vehicles, while the relationship with the distribution of pollution levels is less clear.

Emma Garnett

Visualising 'mobile citizenship': Exploring digital encounters with the city

Drawing on three exploratory studies, we will discuss and visualise the changing relations of bodies and environments in London, with a focus on implications for what we call 'mobile citizenship'. We are interested in how 'bodies' move through urban space: which bodies are prioritised, which marginalised; what kinds of relationships are foregrounded; and what inclusions and exclusions are drawn? Disrupting normative accounts of mobility, our research uses different digital apps and the data they generate to examine the different social and material textures of living in the digital city. These will be explored spatially, temporally and personally through three technologies: mapping apps, in-car telematics and personal pollution sensors. All three digital devices enable explicit movements: way-finding, less-risky driving, healthier routes. They also have implicit social and political effects, such as reducing car-sharing, in the case of car-telematics, or defining some bodies as 'normal' and others vulnerable, when it comes to air pollution sensors. Temporally, including technologies that have different levels of social embeddedness (e.g. air pollution sensors are novel, mapping apps quotidian) is an opportunity to explore the social life of these technologies, the uncertainties they may raise, and their role in configuring mobility practices and urban citizenship over time. The people who generate data are often missing from digital accounts of the city. Further, little is known about who is using these technologies, and who and what they might be excluding. Exploring these data stories and what different technologies mean, do and envision, is an opportunity to connect mobility and citizenship in novel ways.

Alessandro Gerosa

Neighborhoods with multiple identities: the birth of creative communities and new orders of inequality in NoLo, Milan

«Creativity» constitutes a powerful buzzword at the core of contemporary discourses in global as urban economy. Today, a tendency is observable in which creativity from high tech and innovative sectors has colonized the economic imaginary of more traditionally labor-intensive and low-skilled jobs, as popular food and beverage economy (Ocejo, 2017). Young creative workers live a hiatus between their high cultural

capital and their modest economic capital, and are suffering too from expulsion processes to cheaper neighborhoods themselves (McWilliams, 2015). This contribution, developed starting from my ongoing PhD project, is an ethnography of «NoLo», the way in which some creative workers re-framed the name of a neighborhood in Milan, historically characterized by a high share of immigrants and criminality issues (Novak & Andriola, 2008), that has recently undergone a great amount of internal immigration of young creative workers. We seek to analyze how creative workers, forming a creative milieu through a diffuse aforementioned «humble creative economy», favor the building of a sense of community through everyday tactics and «microbic practices» (de Certeau, 1988), starting from simple pulses to sociality and to «live together» and individual needs of economic sustenance. From these simple pulses and needs, the formation of a community becomes a strategy to live together and cope to face the obscure side of creative economy, composed by individualization, precariousness, fatigue from overwork and tensions to the uncertainties of entrepreneurial work. This process also triggers urban transformations: interpreting the city as a stratification of visibilities (Brighenti, 2010) re-articulated by modalisations of human gazes, we argue that NoLo, as a veil co-existent and superimposed on the one of «Via Padova» characterized by immigration and insecurity, does include new and old inhabitants excluding others, generating new hierarchical orders of visual and social urban inequality based on the membership to it.

Javier Gil

Wealth redistribution or capital accumulation? The impact of Airbnb in the neoliberal city

Airbnb, a sharing economy company focused on short-term rentals between peers (p2p), has become the company with the largest accommodation offer in the world, surpassing the large hotel chains. The effectiveness of these economies lies in their possibilities to introduce into the market goods that are temporarily in disuse, generating benefits both for the person offering the service and for the person who consumes it. But contradictory effects are observed: on the one hand, they favor and strengthen the market, generating new inequalities and new forms of exclusion; on the other, they generate p2p processes that distribute the benefits among citizens. In this communication we ask ourselves in which degrees short-term rental platforms like Airbnb are generating new forms of economic redistribution, or if on the contrary they contribute to the concentration and accumulation of capital. The debate about the effects of Airbnb in the city is considered important, since the contradictory trend of Airbnb not only drives the touristification of the city, but also transforms the process of capital accumulation of the neoliberal city. To answer these research questions, quantitative results of Airbnb development will be shown in dozens of global cities, along with qualitative field work in the cities of New York, San Francisco, Madrid and Barcelona.

Andrea Glauser

Exploring social constellations by studying spatial orders – Georg Simmel’s contribution to urban sociology

Georg Simmel is widely recognized as a pioneer in the field of the sociology of space, as he ‘discovered’ spatiality as a sociologically relevant problem very early on. Nonetheless, his comprehensive and differentiated reflections on the interrelatedness of spatial and social orders, elaborated in his main work *Sociology: Inquiries into the construction of social forms* (1908), are seldom used as analytical concepts for studying urban phenomena. The aim of my presentation is to make clear that this is a sin of omission and that Simmel’s understanding of space is a fruitful approach. In order to show that Simmel’s conceptualization of space is an important contribution to urban sociology, first, I reveal that his work is

based on the conviction that the study of spatial orders is a particularly promising form of exploring social constellations. In doing so, I discuss the main theoretical instruments for this endeavour. With this background, the contribution of Simmel's concept of space to urban sociology is further substantiated by discussing examples from this perspective, such as the relevance of proximity and face-to-face contacts in a globalized world and its implications for understanding urban conditions. Finally, I explore how Simmel's theoretical framework can be expanded to conceptualize phenomena that Simmel himself did not reflect upon, such as vertical urbanism.

M. Victoria Gómez
Cosmopolitanism & belonging

Born in the scenario of globalization, cosmopolitanism postulates an identity that transcends borders, but does not perceive the importance of belonging (Calhoun 2003). Cosmopolitanism supporters argue that while local identities are weakening, the thinking favorable to global citizenship progresses. The paper, based on empirical data from two neighborhoods located respectively in Glasgow and Madrid, defends, on the one hand, that the trends observed at present do not lead to consider that the relationship between cosmopolitan identity and local identity is a sum zero relationship and, on the other, that a universalist solidarity culture can hardly flourish without knowing the feelings that develop through the ties that accompany local roots.

María Gómez Garrido, M. Antònia Carbonero Gamundí, Anahí Viladrich
The rebirth of neighbourhood movements in Madrid after the 15M: Collective strategies against individual uncertainties

This paper analyses the rebirth of the neighbourhood movement in Madrid—following the massive social protests of May 15, 2011, known as the 15M movement—particularly given their crucial role in challenging the Spanish government's austerity policies, during the long-lasting economic crisis in Spain. Based on an ethnographic study on the neighbourhoods of Tetuán and Carabanchel, this piece first addresses the construction of political solidarity along with rising forms of mutual aid at the micro level. These neighbourhood movements are aimed at meeting people's basic needs, such as seeking decent food and housing, towards promoting and assuring the social inclusion of vulnerabilised populations. Although these movements' spark-ignition engine was the local assemblies, born with the 15M phenomenon, they have turned into unique social and political initiatives that embrace the needs of diverse vulnerabilised groups in Spain. Secondly, the paper explores the political processes launched by the 'local governments of change', that is town councils that emerged from the victory of citizen platform candidatures in the local elections of the 24th May 2015. These local governments have opened a dialogue with those grassroots movements, as in the creation of the Mesa contra la Exclusión in Teutuán and the meetings promoted by the platform Carta contra el hambre in both neighbourhoods. These encounters aim at promoting social policies that guarantee people's basic social rights such as decent food. The last part of the paper examines the results drawn from in-depth interviews held with key participants as well as the outcomes drawn from these groups' periodic meetings and their most outstanding publications.

Irene Gómez Ramírez

The policy frame of Urban Regeneration in Spain (1994-2013): The evolution of the urban agenda from URBAN I to the URBANA initiative

Policy Frame can be defined as the general orientations of a public policy through which its objectives, main areas, instruments and intervention strategies are established. In the case of urban regeneration programmes, the policy frame presents the particular view that the programme incorporates about the problems faced by urban areas, as well as its approach to how these problems can be solved. In general terms, the literature points out that the Urban Regeneration Policy Frame has evolved from policies aimed towards urban renewal to the current strategies of sustainable and integrated urban development. How can we analyse the framing of this kind of urban policies from a comparative perspective? This paper presents an applied research about urban regeneration programs developed in Spain within the framework of the European Union, both the Urban I (1994-1999) and Urban II (2000-2006) initiatives, as well as the Urbana Initiative. (2007-2013) More specifically, the actions implemented by the 82 projects developed under these three programmes will be analysed. To these ends, we will analyse the agenda of these programs and their comprehensiveness. Finally, its variability will be discussed according to the program to which these projects belong and the urban context in which they operate. This paper presents advances of the Urban Impacts Project (CSO2015-70048-R), funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and FEDER and developed by the Center for Urban Political Sociology and Policies of the Universidad Pablo de Olavide.

Anna Grau Casajust

Towards the Decommodification of Housing?: an analysis of the interpretative frameworks of the struggles for housing in Spain since emancipation

One of the most visible consequences of the crisis in Spain has been the increase in foreclosures and the difficulty of an increasing and heterogeneous number of people, now classified as "new poor" (Castel, 1999), to access to housing. In Spain, the main way of access to housing is through the market and, despite the social alarm for foreclosures and the difficulty of access to housing that causes social exclusion, have been few political efforts for introducing mechanisms of decommodification of housing. In this context, the discourse of individual accountability of the subjects for the impossibility of dealing with debt repayment (Graeber, 2011), as well as the discourses on adaptability to the conditions given, make it difficult to articulate collective strategies or social mobilizations. However, different social initiatives for housing have emerged in Spain, which may contribute to rethink the policies of protection and social welfare in the present context. Some initiatives, with their differences, can be characterized as initiatives of social innovation, which present an alternative to the lack of public responses to collective problems (Martínez, Rubén, and Subirats, 2015) as they generate ideas and create new perspectives (Brugué, 2015). We select five social innovation initiatives in Spain, to contrast their speeches since "framing analysis" and analyze their contribution to the double movement in the context of neoliberal and financial capitalism. These selected initiatives are: (1) The platform of Affected by Mortgage in Spain, (2) the first housing cooperative in use in Spain, the Borda, (3) co-housing initiatives for older people who lack caregivers and want to socialize the reproduction tasks, and (4) "local initiatives originated from what has been denominated 'town councils of the change' in Spain" We look not only at the challenges of rethinking the governance model posed by its modes of organization or redistribution proposals, but also in the micro processes of interaction that can generate recognition. The results aim to rethink the governance model and social policies considering the role that social networks play in the provision of welfare and in the social inclusion of the participants.

Neil Gray

From the Right to the City to Take Over the City: Between Lefebvre and Italian Autonomy

Henri Lefebvre's celebrated thesis in the Right to the City (1996) has long held promise as 'both working slogan and political ideal' for a new urban politics (Harvey, 2008), establishing the urban problematic in political consciousness, just as he intended. But the 'cry and demand' for the right to the city risks becoming a well-cited cliché, merely signifying urban rebellion rather than proving its practical content on the ground. On the other hand, the 'Take over the City' movements in Italy during the early 1970s, which were concrete expressions of mass urban revolt, have been given sparse attention despite the remarkable innovation, scale and intensity of Italian autonomy during the 1960s and 1970s (Wright, 2002; Gray, 2017). Links between Lefebvre and Italian autonomy have rarely been made (though see Stanek, 2011), and it would seem that Lefebvre did not examine the praxis of 'Laboratory Italy' in any serious depth. However, by exploring the Take over the City (TotC) movements of 1970s Italy through an urban 'spatial composition' lens (see Gray, 2017), while drawing on Lefebvre's engagement with the Italian architect and urban theorist, Manfredo Tafuri (1976), and their shared concerns around the urbanisation of capital as an immanent anti-capitalist theme, I intend to examine the strengths and weaknesses of Lefebvre's urban analysis through this connection, investigating its potential and utility for the contemporary era. Exploring Lefebvre by way of Italian autonomy, arguably comprising the most radical mass movements in the latter half of the 20th century (Wright, 2002), provides the potential for rethinking urban space along more autonomous lines, while simultaneously providing an opportunity to rethink autonomy spatially.

Simeon Hassemer, Michael Jonas

(Political) Publics and Their Actors – Forms of Urban Participation

For several years in Vienna as in other large European cities, there has been an increase of various consultative and deliberative forms and modes of participation as well as individual initiatives in which the inhabitants concerned contribute their interests and wishes to concrete (and in most cases thematically focused) issues, e.g. the implementation of policies in urban spaces. Assuming a perspective of practice theory (Schatzki), we see the sphere of the political public as produced through specific/ integrative practices, in which a wide set of actors is involved. According to Honneth, this sphere is characterized in particular by its specific normative contours which have a considerable influence on which forms of the public can be articulated and made visible, as well as which forms remain inarticulate and invisible. In our framework, the urban political sphere is considered to consist in organized publics. Precisely for this reason, we assume that this urban political sphere is constituted by a multitude of different actors: those involved in urban politics and administration ('Magistratsabteilungen' etc.), in applied science and political consulting ('Planungsbüros' etc.), forms of participation subsidized by the city ('Grätzloasen', AGs etc.) as well as very different object-related social forms (citizen initiatives, etc.). Based on an extensive empirical collection of data (i.e. visual data, documents, expert interviews, observations, home page memos), our contribution explores the question of to what extent this urban political sphere can be considered to be homogeneous, how and by virtue of which actors 'constellations of publics' become visible in the Viennese context as well as which instances of inclusions and exclusions are associated with forms of participation.

After a long and exhausting transition to democratic rule and market economy, the ex-socialist Bulgarian society emerged as the poorest one among the EU member-states – with the sharpest social polarization, high emigration rates, and continuous negative demographic growth, turning the Bulgarian nation into the fastest diminishing in size in the EU. This inevitably reflected upon the Bulgarian transition cities with their contradictory images of new wealth and poverty that could be seen in different public spaces (Hristova 2007). However, after the global crisis 2007-2008 and the recent refugee waves in Europe that splashed in the Balkans and occasionally in Bulgaria as one of the major overland routes, new politics of invisibility were adopted. Although according to Eurostat, 20,165 people applied for asylum in Bulgaria in 2015, and much more passed through the country, they became almost “invisible” in the Bulgarian public sphere and even more so, in the public space of capital Sofia. With the methods of visual sociology and media analysis, different forms of “invisibility” are discerned, as a result of different strategies, applied by the “hosts” and the “newcomers”. Ultimately, this has changed the traditional perceptions of “Stranger” from ethnically different ‘minor’ (most often Bulgarian Roma) to a foreigner which should be kept “far away from the eyes, far away from the heart”, i.e. the mechanism of psychological saturation when difference brings about to indifference (R. Sennett). The concept of Stranger as indispensable figure of modernity (Simmel, Schuetz, Bauman) has also changed accordingly, acquiring new ontological status.

The metropolitan landscape is constantly changing, and at certain instances, urban shifts trigger social eruptions and violence. In the 1960s, many American cities burned as social unrest was ignited by urban renewal, police brutality, and an economy that expanded but failed to sufficiently reach certain vulnerable and disadvantaged populations. While urban America has experienced significant stability since the 1960s riots (Katz 2013), in 2014, 2015, and 2016 three major riots occurred in Ferguson, Missouri; Baltimore, Maryland; and Charlotte, North Carolina respectively. While much of the immediate media and scholarly attention centers on hostile police behaviors, multiple interconnected dynamics likely influence America’s instability. This research takes a historical approach comparing the circumstances in the country in the 1940s and 1950s to those in the 1990s and 2000s to explain how increased expectations among African Americans, widening income inequality, urban renewal policies, gentrification, and demographic and economic shifts, in addition to police actions, collectively explicate the modern riots in Baltimore, Ferguson, and Charlotte. This study fills at least three gaps in the existing urban literature. First, I rigorously examine the multiple drivers of the current riots across three cities. Secondly, I place these forces (and outcomes) in a historic context by comparing them to riot-determinant circumstances in the 1940s, 50s and 60s. Third, I connect the past riots, and their fallouts, to the current conditions that spurred more recent violent outbreaks. To fully understand and address contemporary urban racial discord and violence, we must not only investigate a more comprehensive set of riot determinants but place and link these contemporary circumstances within a grounded historical context. This presentation will outline a novel, historic framework for assessing and understanding contemporary riots and will explain how inequality, gentrification, and segregation contribute to civil unrest.

Amaia Izaola Argüeso
The Distribution of Others In Urban Space

Sociologists and anthropologists have theorized the idea of otherness through four archetypal figures – the outsider, the foreigner, the stranger, and the monster – each of which constitutes a particular approach to the phenomenon of difference. Each of these figures conveys a very different image of the person or group branded as ‘other’, with some figures suggesting a degree of closeness and similarity, whilst others imply great or even radical difference. Using these four theoretical constructs, the authors propose a conceptual map that defines spaces of social distance depending on the degree of difference a particular society attributes to a subject or subjects defined as ‘other’. From this base, we will analyze the possibility that this categorization operates when explaining the spatial distribution of immigrants in the Greater Bilbao Metropolitan Area

Michael Jonas
Do-It-Yourself Urbanism, sustainable practices and ways of life – a praxeological view

In Vienna – as in other cities in Europe – a rise in sharing projects, recycling measures, do-it-yourself (DIY) activities, maker spaces and repair initiatives – subsumed in research under the label DIY urbanism (revival) – can be observed. Even if such – and other – initiatives and practices are not established in these cities on a broad scale, DIY urbanism is nonetheless attributed enormous potential when it comes to developing sustainable practices and ways of life and to transforming non-sustainable urban areas into resilient areas. However, on the basis of empirical studies and publications as well of various data generated in an empirical project it seems better to be careful: On the one hand various DIY-practices and lifestyles seem to conflict with dominant non-sustainable and stable urban ways of life and seem to offer only small opportunities to change them. On the other hand other observable DIY-practices seem to attract and recruit primarily people from specific middle class milieus or/and in specific circumstances whose temporally limited engagement cannot be interpreted as a fundamental change of existing unsustainable urban ways of life. Consequently, not only a rise of sustainable lifestyle practices but also a radical change of currently dominating non-sustainable ways of life is needed if the mentioned Do-It-Yourself Urbanism will have a chance to offer a substantial contribution in the transformation of urban areas towards more sustainability.

Mažvydas Karalius
Nuclear Memory in Post-Socialist Space: the Case of Former Mono-Functional Town of Visaginas

Post-socialist cities are undergoing rapid social and cultural changes after the fall of USSR in the 1990s. These changes are closely linked to the politics of memory and forgetting, and particularly of dealing with the socialist memory in the cities that are nowadays characterised by pro-European discourse. The dominant liberal ideology is currently making this past invisible and the socialist period is symbolically seen as defeated, undergone and forgotten. However, if historically developed cities are easily decommunized by their historical places (castles, palaces or their ruins) stretching to the Middle Ages, some of the cities are hard to re-define in such way. The particular example is Visaginas – a monofunctional town that was built during soviet modernisation in the mid-70s in order to accommodate Ignalina nuclear power plant workers. After shutting-down the plant, Visaginas lost its main economic source and became doubly vulnerable: firstly, the city itself is seen as dangerous for its nuclear energy services; secondly, the majority

of the dwellers (technicians, engineers etc.) being Russian-speaking. Drawing on the works of social memory, studies of post-socialism and politics of nuclearism, I argue, that in order to grope the memory of Visaginas, one cannot get away from its nuclear authenticity. Though, nuclear politics are often linked to socialism, it is necessary not to merge these narratives into one – it is important what material places Visaginas' dwellers themselves consider meaningful. These sites cannot be detached from their mundane and everyday function (children playgrounds or the power plant itself), that transgress the constraints of official ideology and the monumental form it usually takes. Therefore, I attempt to grasp these memory places in the urban milieu that invoke memory, while placing Visaginas in the broader context of the state's transition from socialism to liberal democracy, focusing on the issues of social memory.

Marta Klekotko

Urban inequalities and egalitarian scenes: relationality in urban place-making and identity-building and the paradox of egalitarianism

The paper aims at analysis of egalitarian scenes and relational dimension of urban place-making and identity-building processes. By providing some case studies from European cities, the paper discusses strategies and processes of creation and reproduction of egalitarian scenes and the role of social and ethnic inequalities, which these processes implicitly assume. The paper points at paradox of egalitarian scene which although aims at open access to urban space and fights inequalities, implies their existence due to relational character of its cultural identity as well as of its actors. Moreover, the paper describes communal practices of defending egalitarian character of scene and fighting against invasion of privileged social groups. As such, the paper provides a reflection on relational nature of egalitarian scenes and its consequences.

Mare Knibbe

Hybridization of places as a social response to welfare reforms

In this paper we analyze four social initiatives in the city of Maastricht that were supported by the municipality to achieve a socially inclusive Participation Society, a Dutch version of Big Society. Austerity-measures in care and welfare have changed urban environments for people struggling with unemployment, disease and disability, especially in Maastricht a city with big social inequalities. Learning from Big Society experiences about the unequal distribution of civil engagement in response to austerity (Big society Audit 2012) the municipality combined welfare reforms with investments in social initiatives that had various backgrounds in arts, crafts, farming, and social entrepreneurship. These initiatives received extra funding to make place for various groups affected by reforms. To unravel these social responses to welfare-reforms, we conducted research into strategies of placemaking. Places are not only backdrop for social encounters, they are social actors themselves, shaping relationships, social boundaries and attachments and as such places can be used as instruments for social change (Lofland 2009). Using ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with leaders, participants, professionals and policymakers (n=79) over a period of two years we followed how existing places were remade with physical, social and institutional changes, and mapped the meanings of these places for participants. Our analysis shows that different strategies of hybridization were employed. Social initiatives worked with public-private-parochial hybrids, with institutional and informal social networks and with 'double-edged practices' combining coaching and entrepreneurship, care and art, or care and farming. The hybrid character was guarded by incorporating frictions and clashes between core-values as part of daily practice. Hybridization enabled the development of new social identities and relational fluidity: easy shifts from fleeting encounters to familiarity and

friendship. However in the strongly compartmentalized institutional regulating and funding systems these hybrid places remained fragile.

Natalya Kostko

Social activity of citizens as a resource in managing the development of the city

At the municipal level, despite existence of legislatively fixed forms of involvement of the population in local government, municipal bodies inactively use resources of inhabitants for the solution of strategic tasks of management and development of territories. The analysis public the practician shows that it leads to spontaneous amateur activity of inhabitants for the purpose of the solution of local problems and improvement of conditions of accommodation in the concrete territory. Social activity of the population is implemented in the decision economic and household, cultural, educational, social problems, questions of enterprise initiatives in municipalities. To such conclusion researches of contents, an orientation and forms of activity public the practician of residents of Tyumen have summed up the results. It is possible to say that citizens gradually realize a role of the participation in the decision both city problems in general, and the problems which aren't going out of their residential district, the street with confidence. If to range a circle of issues which are resolved by public practicians of citizens, then first place on the importance wins improvement of the territory and it isn't obligatory house adjoining, there is desire to decorate the city, to present joy of beauty to other people. Further on the importance there are a charity, care of animals, ecology, etc. Specifics of the current state and tendencies of development is recognition of activity of the population in the form of a resource of forward, sustainable development, need of its transfer from destructive to the creative tool. The system, organizational ordered relations of interaction between the population, its active part and power structures allow not only to synchronize and coordinate the development purposes, to define priorities and possible solutions, but to pass the main thing from the passive forms of government to constructivist.

Lea Kőszeghy, Adrienne Csizmady

Housing career prospects of young people in a super-homeownership environment: the case of Budapest, Hungary

Framework conditions for mobility of young people in the housing market changed significantly in recent years, due to housing market, but also more general socio-economic trends. Tenure choices are also shaped by actual housing policies and housing policy discourse. Results of such changes include prolonged stay in the parental home, the emergence of a 'generation rent', 'boomerang children', and generally, poorer chances for independent, secure and affordable housing. Changes in housing mobility also affect the transition between youth and adulthood, which housing is an important component of. The presentation examines young people's housing career prospects in the 'super-homeownership' context of Hungary where the tenure structure is dominated by homeownership, moreover, housing policy discourse and measures tend to favour homeownership while neglecting both public and private rental housing in terms of regulation and subsidies. It also comments on consequences of such prospects on the youth-adulthood transition. The analysis is based on a representative survey (N=800) and 30 semi-structured interviews with young people between the age of 18-30 residing in Budapest. Hypotheses tested on the empirical material include that in the Hungarian context intergenerational transfers play a determinant role on the chances of obtaining homeownership. Social inequalities resulting from this are further exacerbated by the present housing subsidy system. Young people with no intergenerational support and access to such subsidies are largely neglected by housing policy and their housing career prospects are mostly limited to the private

rental sector or housing settings involving courtesy. Several features of the Hungarian housing system and policy result in prolonged dependency from the family: the strong role of intergenerational transfers, the role of family relations in decreasing risks in the private rental sector and in the courtesy relations involved in certain housing settings.

Dawid Krysiński

In the Name of Social Inclusion that Perpetuates Exclusion. When and how Art and Social Activation Reproduce Inequalities in Urban Communities?

Social work with urban community is often treated as a process aimed at social activation of the community members and creation of the active citizenship and responsibility for local environment. Among different tools used to stimulate social activity, joint creation of art works under the direction of artists and the community workers can be found. However, surprisingly, these activities may lead to inequalities and social exclusion rather than expected inclusion in urban communities. What is the reason of these unexpected results? Are there any ideological assumptions commonly shared by community workers and artists but leading to stigmatization and reproduction of the inequalities? How do various differences in social and cultural capital of the social workers, artists and inhabitants contribute to these negative processes? What is the influence of incomprehensible language and controversial content of artistic activities on the effects achieved through the art and social work? To answer these questions, the most important results of „Wrocław – Backyard Door” project will be discussed. It was an innovative initiative combining social activation with cultural education in spaces of backyards located in European Capital of Culture 2016 (ECC). As the ECC organizers emphasize, their primarily goal was to engage „citizens who „co-create culture, and will benefit from its variety without limits”, including „public space friendly for social activities and shaping pro-social attitudes”. The paper shows, however, that many negatively perceived consequences of „Wrocław – Backyard Door” can be identified, including (self)exclusion of the inhabitants, unmet needs and expectations, mutual misunderstandings, conflicts with artists and lack of interest in co-creating art activities. The research study examined the hypothesis that these issues are due to the (1) cultural domination of the organizers and (2) combination of social activation with ‘excluding’ art education.

Sebastian Kurtenbach

Hostile social spaces. Exclusion of refugees as a local normality

Thru the immigration of refugees to Germany between 2014 and 2016, it became visible, that the culture of welcome was limited to some urban centers only. Especially in some Eastern German cities, new right movements against refugee became dominant. Anti-Muslimism demonstrations, like PEGIDA in Dresden, or the success of the right-wing populist party AfD by elections in Eastern Germany are signs of an established refusal of specific groups, like refugees, in parts of the society. The question rose up, how cities became threatened and excluding places for specific groups, like refugees. Based on a theoretical model of hostile social spaces, deducted by literature about racism, neighborhood effects and populism as well as migration, a mixed-method design of the city of Bautzen has been chosen to answer the research question: Therefore, first, a multivariate data analysis of a German-wide panel about attitudes towards non-Germans in combination with data of social structure and infrastructure was calculated to describe the framework of the city. Second, an analysis of the political and media debate about refugees in Bautzen was conducted. Therefore, minutes of political debates (N=384) as well as newspaper articles (N=1.572) were analyzed. Third, qualitative interviews with refugees (N=30), Germans (N=33), politicians (N=15), NGOs (N=34) and

left-wing activists (N=6) are analyzed. Fourth, an ethnographic study of the city is provided to show everyday patterns of exclusion of refugees. Altogether, the contribution shows, that in hostile social spaces, the exclusion of refugees, inclusive violence, becomes normal and social legitimized. However, not only refugees, also Germans how support them are excluded from the broader local society.

Daniel Lopatnikov

Uncertainties and Inequalities Linked to the Transition Towards a New Mobility Paradigm. The City of Pamplona as a Case Study

Mobility has a great impact on the configuration of cities. Being the capital of a developed region (Navarra, North of Spain), Pamplona is adapting its urban and peri-urban areas to a more sustainable mobility. This transition is leading to an intense social and political debate at a local scale. There is widespread consensus on the need to tackle the negative impacts of massive car use (air pollution, noise, space needs...) and all the decision-makers and local entities seem to agree on that. However, there is uncertainty about whether or not car use is being too radically restricted in the city centre and about who is benefiting from the new measures implemented. Even though they have started late in comparison with other cities, the municipality has put into place a plan for becoming greener in terms of mobility. But these good intentions are being transformed into actions which are raising popular unrest. Some believe that the city centre is being "bunkerized". Others consider that the initial intention to make mobility more equal (through buses and cycling lanes which would be better connected to the centre) has had no success as people are driving their cars to suburban leisure centres. There is also people who back the measures, so the society and even the local press remain strongly divided. A mainly qualitative research fieldwork has been carried out for analysing this social conflict. An important sample of the key stakeholders in play has been selected for contributing to the debate: the mayor, the leader of the local opposition party, several councilors, mobility experts and technicians, local associations, etc. The result is an overview of the social challenges and uncertainties which are being faced by the population and the local stakeholders and politicians.

Cristina López Villanueva, Montserrat Crespi, M^a Trinidad Bretones, Andrés Coco, Lúdia Daza, Màrius Domínguez, Arlinda Garcia Coll, Irene Maestro, Gemma Vilà
Life Conditions and (in)equality in urban peripheries. The case of urban sprawl at the Barcelona Metropolitan Region

The aim of this study is to analyse the impact of the economic crisis on life conditions in the urban sprawl areas in RMB (Barcelona Metropolitan Area). Sprawl is understood as the process of residential suburbanisation with predominance of low density and growth of single-family houses outside the urban centres. The RMB is one of the most relevant example of these residential types, intensively developed since 1970. The study bases on the three following hypothesis. First, the incidence of the economic crisis accentuates the fragility of the urban peripheries articulated in a morphology of urban sprawl. Second, the increase of economic difficulties gets worse the evaluation of families about their life conditions. Finally, budget cuts have an added effect on urbanizations by reducing investments. The research has been carried out through the analysis of an ad hoc survey (panel type) on 600 households, approximately 2000 people living in urban sprawl, in two moments 2005 and 2017, picking up the two economic contexts (before and after the economic crisis). The first general results indicate that life conditions of people who live in urban sprawl have not suffered a significant worsening. However, a detailed analysis, according to the social category, highlights processes of dualization and polarization of these urban spaces, especially in terms of

labour and / or residential conditions. The analysis also shows relevant deficiencies of some urbanisations which stresses the vulnerability of these residential spaces.

Emilio Luque

Architects and urban planners facing climate change: how professional practices respond to (and generate) new uncertainties

Architects and urban planners design and redesign our buildings and urban spaces, and to a large extent contribute to the configuration of urban life. They do so while embedded in professional cultures, as well as regulatory and economic environments. What are their "ways of doing" as professionals, their debates and claims to expertise and excellence, and how are they being reconfigured by climate change and its uncertainties? Climate change is being translated and made present through a range of devices in numerous domains, with diverse enactments of uncertainty: finance, through constant adjustments of risk; energy companies and markets; in car manufacturers, etcetera. Investment and strategy decisions increasingly take climate change into account (even as they also affect regulatory processes). We focus on built environment professionals and try to delineate the controversies within the field. In particular, we attempt to define a kind of "second-degree uncertainty": on top of the statistically codified uncertainty, as communicated by climate scientists, we find a complex layer of interdependent interpretations and actions (and non-actions), based on how they expect others to interpret and act. How do architects react to deep changes in their design processes as required by mitigation and adaptation strategies? What changes and resistances do we detect? How do those decisions hinge on their interactions with clients, business and institutions? How strong is inertia in their practices, and what role does creativity play, in shaping our buildings and cities? We attempt to provide a tentative answer to these questions by means of two research processes: the analysis of controversies around what architecture should be like, as gleaned from online debates, and an interview-based qualitative exploration of architects' professional culture, in terms of design values and practices, as they face the need to reorient them in response to climate change and its compounded uncertainties.

Gabriele Manella, Tomaso Rimondi

"Free to move"? The opportunity to access services in two Italian inner areas

This paper moves from the assumption that mobility is a basic individual resource to empower life opportunities and the social relations connected to them. A low "mobility capital", especially if combined with a high spatial marginality, can result in the impossibility of enjoying some primary services. As a consequence, a full enjoyment of citizenship rights is threatened as well as the accessibility to some resources disseminated in the territory where we live. In other words, our essential functioning is severely limited: for example, the opportunity of being healthy is negatively affected if we cannot easily access to hospitals or specialized clinics. These assumptions are particularly important in Italy, a country where more than half of the population lives in small towns with just a few services. Our paper is the result of a study carried out in two "inner areas": the Appennino Bolognese (Northern Italy) and the Appennino Reatino (Central Italy). Our aim is not comparative; these areas are characterized by many differences which have increased after the earthquake that affected Central Italy in 2016. What we propose is focusing on two cases of mobility opportunities as a possible inequality factor, that is a limitation to the expectations and life chances of residents. In particular, we will consider the "dependency" of these areas from the closest cities (Bologna and Rieti respectively) as regards many services, with a particular attention to the schools and the social and health services. Our paper will be based on a quantitative part (the analysis of some data

from private and public transport companies) and a qualitative one (based on data from tourist information websites, local administration websites, and interviews with some residents).

Noel Antonio Manzano Gómez, María Castrillo Romón

From “chabolas” to invisible squats: a reflection on the residential informality evolution in Madrid

After the subprime crisis of the first decade of the 21st century, and in a context of overabundance of empty housing and job insecurity, informal squatting has become a generalized housing solution among the popular classes of Madrid (Manzano, 2015). However, if we read this phenomenon in historical perspective, we could understand it as a contemporary expression of the structural incapacity of the market to provide housing for popular classes (Engels, 1887). Incapacity bypassed by the appearance of various residential responses that today we would qualify as "informal". In Madrid, in addition to the aforementioned housing occupations, we should include the traditional phenomenon of "chabolas", founded on the occupation of empty land and the self-construction of precarious housing. Residential informality is characterized by using empty spaces illegally, being arbitrarily repressed or tolerated by the State in close relation to the interests of the formal real estate market. Faced with this, the use of invisibility is exerted as a means of survival and subaltern resistance of the popular classes (Scott, 2011). Fleeing from the state's gaze, populations subject to conditions of residential informality would have forged solidarities and constructed collaborative networks, in order to share the necessary competencies to locate habitable spaces, use the existing legal gaps, and resist the risk of eviction. This communication aims to establish elements of comparison between the most frequent expression of residential informality nowadays, squatting, and its historical precedents. Understanding how the repressive role of the state has evolved and the forms of collaboration that have arisen to deal with it. Understanding the contemporary squatting phenomenon as the current stage in a historical hiding process of outcasting housing by poor populations.

Nina Margies, Rubén Díez García

Struggling with uncertainty. The role of emotions in new workspaces in cities

The rising low-paid and precarious job opportunities the market offers in urban spaces and young urbanites' desire to do work differently (e.g. self-organised, in co-operatives, horizontal, social, sustainable, etc.) lead an increasing number of young people in Spain to start their own projects and businesses. Their workplaces can be found in home office, public spaces or in shared workspaces, working in the informal economy sector and small businesses. This trend challenges the way we think about the cognitive and emotional framing in work settings. The following paper therefore explores how young urbanites create alternative “feeling” communities in such working environment, that allow the sharing of expertise and emotional support and, most importantly, become a major source of social recognition in a situation in which isolation, precariousness and lack of institutional support is lurking at the backdoor. Building upon academic literature on emotions, frame analysis and social movements (Hochschild, Snow & Benford, Melucci or Flam) as well as empirical evidence, our initial hypothesis suggests that there is a process by which isolated, atomized and precarious work is accompanied by ‘cementing’ emotions (Flam, 2007) that sustain the precarious status quo. By joining alternative “feeling” communities, individuals experience a re-shaping of their emotions that enables them not only to improve their skills, but also to become more motivated and self-confident. Although this process does not guarantee an overcoming of precariousness

in the short-term (in an objective and / or material sense), this status can be subverted in the medium to long term, due to individual and collective empowerment boosted by the community and peer support.

Fernando Martín-Consuegra, Agustín Hernández Aja, Carmen Alonso, Ignacio Oteiza
Energy inequality caused by the obsolescence of residential construction. Urban imbalances in the case of Madrid

Integrated Urban Regeneration is a European strategy to take advantage of the potential of the existing city in terms of environmental, social and economic integration. The aim is to tackle a series of complex problems such as, in general terms, uncontrolled growth, the functional crisis and the increased risk of poverty. In this sense, the energy inefficiency of building generates serious consequences in the three dimensions of sustainability, generating dependencies and inequalities that add uncertainty to the progress of our cities. The spatial distribution of the energy needs of the population varies for the different neighbourhoods of the city of Madrid and directly affects their habitability conditions, with consequences that can become serious for health. The solution is to take advantage of the substantial improvement potential that the building presents, but it requires a heavy initial investment. Speaking of amortization periods of several decades may make environmental sense but hardly social, especially in disadvantaged neighbourhoods of a European city with an aging population. In addition, the savings achieved in energy bills do not occur in those households that restrict the use of heating because they do not have enough income to pay for them. In these types of contexts, the danger of an energy gentrification arises. This communication addresses the problems caused by the high energy demand of the existing building and its relationship with socioeconomic aspects, to detect neighborhoods with high energy vulnerability. The undeniable environmental interest of rehabilitation is considered in an environment in which multiple variables come into play based on the analysis of indicators of urban vulnerability and energy poverty. Useful conclusions are drawn for the development of rehabilitation policies that consider energy inequality as a cause of social exclusion.

Antonietta Mazzette, Sara Spanu
Old and new rights to the city: is Lefebvre still current?

Le droit à la ville was first published in 1968, fifty years ago, in a very different cultural and political context. For example, cities had well-defined territorial and administrative boundaries; and also due to the close relationship between the city and the fordist organization of production and industrial work. Fifty years ago the issue of rights was of great importance to theoretical reflections and socio-political practice within countries, reflecting specific cultures and values and the historical importance of political and trade union organizations. In decades to come, the topic of rights has, so to speak, fallen into disgrace, in both theoretical and political terms. This has gone hand in hand with the structural changes of industrial production, the dispersion and fragmentation of production and its protagonists, who are thus deprived of political representation. Today cities increasingly belong to large financial concentrations with an increasing number of 'expelled people' (Sassen 2015). This means that "the right to the city" encompasses a range of more complex meanings in terms of democratic representation, power, protagonists, and spatial allocation of resources. This paper provides a reflection on the current theoretical debate which has developed from Lefebvre's work. The paper is divided into two sections: firstly, a reinterpretation of Lefebvre in light of the most recent changes and, secondly, a focus on the contemporary debate regarding a paradigmatic

population, such as homeless people, based on the works of Don Mitchell, Margareth Crawford and Peter Marcuse.

Shadi Mehrabi

On Being a Visible Minority Student in the Canadian Society: Uncertainties and Complexities

Today's fast-growing globalization movement has changed cities to places featured with complexities and inequalities. People's urban life is shaped by their experiences in the intersection of race, class, ethnicity, religion, and gender. Sense of fragmentation and uncertainty, hybrid identities and living in third spaces are the products of living in such a complex urban spaces. Internationalization of higher education and student mobility from one city to another and from one country to the other one have reinforced the complexities and uncertainties in students' lives and identities. Through conducting interpretive study on visible minority students in Canadian universities and drawing on theories of Place and everyday life and Postcolonial theory, this research explores the ongoing process of identity construction of Middle Eastern international students in the intersections of race, ethnicity, class, religion, and gender. The findings of the study reveal that, since the identity construction is a discursive process in urban spaces, the discourse of war and conflict in these students' homelands has been affective in shaping who they are now and how they experience life in Canadian cities. According to the findings these students see their "selves" as being the subject of constant fear and anxiety, disrupted sense of self, and lack of sense of stability and security due to their experiences of war, conflict, and displacement. Moreover, findings showed that these students' everyday life is featured with their constant struggles against the Orientalist discourse in the Canadian society which is characterized by racism, discrimination, and othering towards them. The students' narratives suggested that these students' socially and discursively politicized experiences have made them adopt a new hybrid identity as a third, in-between space in which they feel more safe and integrated. The study has important implications for educators and policy makers in cities and urban spaces.

Vandini Mehta, Rohit Raj Mehndiratta

The Uncertainty of Rehabilitating the Poor: The Kathputli Colony in Delhi.

"You'll find magic in the Kathputli slum," TIME magazine reported in 2008, "if you know where to look." Kathputli Colony, located in West Delhi's Shadipur region, is a 50-year-old slum cluster that started in the 1960s with puppeteers, magicians and artists from Rajasthan and other parts of the country. As home to a very important informal and vibrant sector that culturally represented India in various international festivals, Kathputli grew to a community of 2800 households. In November 2017 the colony was demolished for the city's first in-situ slum rehabilitation by Delhi Development Authority in partnership with a private developer. The Kathputli community has been promised relocation in some of the high-rise buildings dedicated to the economic weaker section in the new luxury development called Raheja Phoenix. The Raheja developers market this project as the first skyscraper of Delhi, 190 metres high with 54 floors of luxury flats, equipped with skysclub and helipad. This paper analyzes the method of displacement and concept of rehabilitation proposed at the Kathputli site. We argue that such development methods of public-private partnered rehabilitation, manipulate the voice of the urban poor, rendering their status as urban citizens precarious and vulnerable to the dictates of capital. Through various resettlement processes and policies, since Independence, the New State has consistently maintained uncertainty of land tenure and property rights fostering an inherent inequality and systematic marginalization of the informal sector.

This paper concludes that the Post-Colonial State in its socialist and later neo-liberal forms continues to adopt colonial strategies that ruled by creating difference. The urban poor, now a pre-modern subject, is evicted and displaced for the aspired sanitized global city.

Jordi Nofre, João C. Martins, Cristiana Pires

Lisbon Nightlife Commission: Promoting Co-Participative Governance in the 'Party City'

In many post-recession European cities, nightlife has acquired a central role in achieving improved competitive positioning in the international tourism market. This is the case of the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, where night-time leisure economy has had a central role in the urban regeneration and socioeconomic revitalization of formerly degraded quarters of the city centre. However, the recent rapid of night-time leisure economy in some historical quarters of the city centre has involved not only the emergence of negative social, spatial, environmental, health public and governance impacts but, much more importantly, the worsening of community liveability during night-time hours. Moreover, the transformation of these quarters as crowded nightlife spots has been accompanied (or even favoured) by the liminal governance of the night-time economy carried out by Lisbon city council over these past years, leading to that, in these quarters, the right to leisure prevails over the right to the city. Here appears an urgent need in rethinking the role of nightlife in Lisbon city centre by transiting from current liminal, neoliberal economic-centred conception of the urban night to a new community-centred conception. In this sense, this paper aims to present the Lisbon Nightlife Commission, a new institutional-scientific body of co-participative governance of the urban night in Lisbon, which aims to foster, develop and implement new effective, coherent and sustainable policy instruments, good practices and joint actions between different actors of the urban night towards safer, inclusive and sustainable nightlife in the Portuguese capital.

Marek Nowak, Sławomir Palicki

The "derail" of revitalization process. Socioeconomic interpretation based on case studies from Poznań and Szczecin (Poland)

One of the specific aspects of central European urban evolution is a very dynamic process of deregulation and ideologically motivated distrust towards urban planning and public intervention policy. The understanding of the logic of aforementioned process relates to the specificity of the system transformation (from so called 'real socialism' to capitalism) along with a weak legislative support, weak position of public ownership and strong position of private owners (business), all of the above related to general lack of investment resources (Nowak 2014). As a result, a tendency to widening the gap could be observed - the public investment strategy increases real property prices. In addition, it either does not improve in a significant way the quality of life of local community or does it in a selective way, for example by turning on filtration tendencies when private owners buy whole tenancy from the municipal stock. The revitalization process seems to be less effective then, and paradoxically evolves into some sort of gentrification, even if the revitalization is strongly supported by a local community. Finally, old tenants areas lose economic competition with 'in-between city areas' or suburbs areas. The reason could be described by the metaphor of "overhaul" public advantages of revitalization by private profit. Two case studies will explain mechanisms of "derailed" revitalization processes conditioned by real estate market mechanisms and evolution of public consciousness managed by local authorities. The presentation will ground on public data, qualitative investigation and chronological quantitative data from real estate market. The investigation will discuss two cases: Śródka area in Poznań and a part of the center of Szczecin,

giving the fact that these localities are two cities similar in size but different in strategic orientation to revitalisation.

Nadezhda Osipova, Inna Vershinina, Tatiana Martynenko
Spatial Inequality in modern Russia (the case of Moscow)

Many authors (Trushchina, Vendina, etc.) emphasize endemic Russian contradiction between its center and periphery. It is true not only for single central cities, for example, Moscow, but for central federal regions. There are 15 big cities in Russia, which counts more than one million citizens. They are accounted for significant share of GDP and international trade. Its wage levels are significantly higher than in other regions or small cities, which contributes to a constant inflow of migrants. It undermines economic and social development of nearby regions losing its human resources, and reduce a potential for the periphery possible development. USSR state housing politics contributed to the distribution of newly erected houses in order of housing queue reducing social strain. It was state and state-run enterprises which regulate and reduce inequality of social chances in big cities. Post-Soviet Moscow demonstrates the rapid transformation of its social structure. But Moscow is not distinguished by strict patterns of residential segregation; the poor is often lived live in the neighborhood with the rich. In Moscow, individual elite houses/apartments or elite quarters are builded more frequently than elite urban districts. Even in the most expensive district - the "Golden Mile" - there is not strict residential segregation. Moscow property (or apartments) is very expensive, but some of the residents received it from the state during the Soviet era or inherited it, so in our days relatively poor Moscow inhabitants can live in relatively expensive city districts. On one side, Moscow retains the Soviet origins of its property distribution, on the other – there is a growth of spatial and incomes inequalities here. This distinct Moscow pattern leads to certain difficulties with direct application of traditional methods of investigations on spatial inequality in cities, for example, social mapping. It makes Moscow a fascinating puzzle for sociological analysis.

Raimundo Otero, Alberto Rodríguez Barcón, Estefanía Calo García, María Cristina Fraga Canosa
The port transformation of the city of A Coruña: the articulation of a space of uncertainty in times of crisis

The reconversion of waterfronts of old industrial uses in cities around the world (London, Cape Town, Boston, Buenos Aires), has put to the test the global policies of governance and planning at the time of integrating abandoned or obsolete facilities into urban centers. In this work, in particular, we are going to analyse the intense process of restructuring of the port area of A Coruña, a medium-sized Galician city, which has generated an important citizen debate in recent years. This debate, especially recognizable in other Spanish port cities such as Barcelona or Las Palmas, revolves around three key points that will be pointed out in this paper: the integral rehabilitation of the waterfront of A Coruña, geared to the "touristification" and "spectacularization" of its historic center; the possible execution of ambitious real estate developments with a strong speculative character; the weakening of the "right to the city" caused by the "artificialization" of the new spaces incorporated into the city, and the acceleration of phenomena of gentrification.

In short, the main objective of this work is to make a critical reading about the social and environmental unsustainability, especially in times of a severe economic crisis in Spain, of a port reconversion associated with a model of neoliberal management and privatization of public space. Likewise, concrete measures are

proposed, through the use of participatory management tools and urban planning, to reverse the uncertainty generated around the future use and design of the disaffected port spaces.

Cenk Ozbay

Uncertainties in an Atypical Gentrification Case: Class, Ethnicity, Gender, and Sexuality in Hasanpasa Neighborhood, Istanbul

This paper will address the entanglement of urban renewal, transformation, and (slower) gentrification processes with class, ethnic, gender, and sexual identities, and forms of sociabilities, in Hasanpasa Neighborhood within Kadikoy District of Istanbul, Turkey. Both the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and the district government invest heavily to complete a number of public projects in the neighborhood, including the restoration of a gigantic power plant as a cultural-community center—which is seen as a “potential game changer” by most of the residents. Hasanpasa has been one of the poorest and most derelict neighborhoods of the otherwise wealthy and highly educated Kadikoy District. As a part of the citywide reconstruction of old apartment buildings with higher standards for safety against the risk of the long-overdue major earthquake, the small and run-down structures in Hasanpasa are demolished and larger, taller, and safer buildings are constructed. The former tenants get new apartments as replacement of their old properties, while richer and more cosmopolitan groups (a kind of gentrifiers) purchase the new units and move in. In the typical gentrification narratives, we come across that the poorer residents eventually move out because life gets more expensive and their social networks become dysfunctional. Here, though, the pace of everyday life, cultural atmosphere, and the quality of commercial places change quite slowly, and both classes continue living and mingling in the same buildings within the neighborhood. Hence, the socio-spatial transformation that Hasanpasa Neighborhood has been going through gives us a unique chance to observe what forms of social inequality emerge in this version of gentrification, what individual and collective difficulties are experienced, which forms of conflict and congruity are rendered (in)visible, and what is the role of individuals’ (and families’) class, ethnic, gender, and sexual identities in the process of interpreting and adjusting to the novel, uncertain urban forms.

Katrin Paadam, Liis Ojamä

A way out of uncertainty: liberating the space and people. Redesigning the central area in the city of Tallinn

In cities inequalities unfold on various modes of urban life and scales of space which, however, presume to be considered within compound urban complexities of the social and the material in all their reflections, their struggles of escaping and endeavours of overcoming them while moving towards the aspired oeuvre. Inspired by the works of Lefebvre and drawing on contemporary lefebvrian and other writings, this paper discusses the change of thought and re-interpretation of the meaning of shared urban public space on a research experience of an urban renewal initiative which aims at transforming the central area in the city of Tallinn into accessible public space. As observed upon this exemplary effort of redesigning the heart of the city into smooth movements, enhanced choices of being, doing or consuming for diverse actor groups, this project holds a promise of liberation of space for creative participation in its production. This is, though, not yet to assert a fundamental break-through in the overall city practice which in parallel to this innovative attempt continues to be less advanced at acknowledging inherent interconnectivities between urban policy, physical, socio-cultural and economic urban realities as well as understanding the dual benefit for all interested parties involved in practicing the urban space. The paper particularly focuses on ways the new knowledge was produced in the research phase and the following

urban forums by integrating multiple disciplinary and transdisciplinary capacities from academia and practice as an indication of shifting dispositions towards a city open to enjoyment.

Jaeun Park

The Neighborhood Choices as Regards Unequal Residential Careers for the Middle Classes in Seoul

In this paper, I will discuss how the residential mobility experiences plays differently in the middle classes' neighborhood choices. This study is based on my PhD fieldwork proceeded in three neighborhoods of Seoul, South Korea, in particularly, observed a recent concentration of the inhabitants identifiable as the middle classes. This Asian mega-city is experiencing a deep transformation since 2000s, for urban regeneration and the following population re-composition in neighborhoods. The housing price raises without limit on the waves of financialization of the housings. For middle or less income households, a forced residential movements is perceived on the one hand, and the sedentary identity for family is pursuit on the other hand. If urban researchers had found that during the primary urbanization era, the residential mobility to new urban area had been pursued as like symbols of social ascension and the middle classes had consumed urban spaces in the successive dis-placements, in today's Seoul residential movement looks like a result from a desire for a more or less cultural ascension of lifestyles, not only for the residential comfort, but also in the perspective in social reproduction. At first, the characteristics of Seoulite middle classes' neighborhood choice in these days will be questioned besides the economic constraints to shed light on the compromise residential choice logic. Secondly, the interviewees' residential careers will be retraced. This work will permit us to understand the different modalities of residential and social mobility, also the inequality of residential careers among the middle classes. Finally, the articulations between the current residential choices and the modality of past residential mobility could be examined. This link would permit us to understand that the inequality in residence choices is not only an economic one, but also a result from the habitus of social classes. In this paper, I will discuss how the residential mobility experiences plays differently in the middle classes' neighborhood choices. This study is based on my PhD fieldwork proceeded in three neighborhoods of Seoul, South Korea, in particularly, observed a recent concentration of the inhabitants identifiable as the middle classes. This Asian mega-city is experiencing a deep transformation since 2000s, for urban regeneration and the following population re-composition in neighborhoods. The housing price raises without limit on the waves of financialization of the housings. For middle or less income households, a forced residential movements is perceived on the one hand, and the sedentary identity for family is pursuit on the other hand. If urban researchers had found that during the primary urbanization era, the residential mobility to new urban area had been pursued as like symbols of social ascension and the middle classes had consumed urban spaces in the successive dis-placements, in today's Seoul residential movement looks like a result from a desire for a more or less cultural ascension of lifestyles, not only for the residential comfort, but also in the perspective in social reproduction. At first, the characteristics of Seoulite middle classes' neighborhood choice in these days will be questioned besides the economic constraints to shed light on the compromise residential choice logic. Secondly, the interviewees' residential careers will be retraced. This work will permit us to understand the different modalities of residential and social mobility, also the inequality of residential careers among the middle classes. Finally, the articulations between the current residential choices and the modality of past residential mobility could be examined. This link would permit us to understand that the inequality in residence choices is not only an economic one, but also a result from the habitus of social classes.

This paper intends to analyse the 'real' urban impacts of the creation and promotion of a 'city brand' from major events. To do so, London is taken as a case study, and more specifically the actions of the Mayor of London in order to promote the city – based on the coming of the 2012 Olympic Games – in contrast to the analysis of the urban spaces produced in the same period and the social and economic impact that have been generated ever since. Thus, it is sought to verify how the 'London brand' acquires 'urban materiality', that is, how the city was 'transformed' and in what way it has been occupied. Although the respect for cultural singularities and diversities permeates the discourses about London as a 'brand', it is observed that the city appears to exclude from its branding strategies a significant proportion of the population that does not experience the London internationally disclosed nor identifies itself with it, once the 'highly qualified professionals' capable of generating innovations and the solvent consumer audience seem to be the privileged targets of such interventions. Thereby, through the 'city brand', political projects gain market form, establishing social habits in the renewed spaces that reinforce an emphasis on the consumer culture, in which the new identities are constructed from an elite consumption, altering the reality of the city itself.

The research project "Here and there - Brasília, Belo Horizonte and Lisbon: the amplitude of urban gentrification processes" compares case studies in the cities of Belo Horizonte, Brasília and Lisbon, focusing on local urban transformations associated with gentrification processes. This research, still in its exploratory phase, uses ethnography to characterize the current commercial activities undertaken and how everyday life is experienced in the areas in study. The process of gentrification is part of the differentiation of geographical space on the urban scale, resulting from the uneven development of contemporary capitalism, centered on a highly volatile service economy. As a reflection of productive cycles, such processes share several similarities all over the world, but also differences in intensity and nature. In this presentation we concentrate in two urban areas: the residential and commercial blocks 412/413 and 213/214, of Asa Norte, in Brasilia, transforming due to the implantation of the Olhos d'Água Park in the 1990s, and the São Bento area in the historical center of Lisbon, where we witness deep changes in the commercial landscape, mainly led by tourism increase and real estate speculation. We intend to discuss how the dynamics of urban transformation express similarities and differences in relation to the demand for global lifestyles by the new merchants and in relation to the forms of adaptation and resistance by long-term local traders. The data show that these global lifestyles are shaped by a set of habits and orientations that compose a certain important unit, since such practices not only fulfill utilitarian needs, but give material form to a particular narrative of self-identity. It is revealing to see how the practices associated with these lifestyles are charged with ideological discourses that are often contradictory. Equally relevant is to analyze how these practices and discourses are in contradiction but also in connection with the practices and discourses of the long-term merchants, and how they territorially spread and reinforce new or usual forms of urban inequality.

Ailen Suyai Pereyra

Changes in land use and the value of land, as variables that accentuate urban inequalities, in the City of Córdoba (Argentina)

On a global scale, cities are favorable scenarios for the logic of private capital to be modified according to the Market. The role of the State is reduced to granting and generating legal tools that allow the intervention of private capital in the city. In this regard, Córdoba City following that logic, has been prepared for transformation. The Municipality in the last 10 years generated a normative body that changes the use and occupation of urban land (from residential to commercial) and, in turn, in 2009 and 2013 made updates on the value of land throughout the city. This last variable has a direct impact on taxpayers' taxes (the increase is estimated to be up to 400% in some cases). The following contribution shows the first conclusions of the PhD thesis*. Our goal is to account for the transformations mentioned above, produce and perpetuate urban inequalities to become part of the landscape. The selected methodological perspective is of the qualitative type, in turn, we cross-link with data of the statistical reality. In that sense, we analyze the price value of the land - sharing provided by the Municipal Register of the City of Córdoba-, the corpus of municipal ordinances that modify the use and occupation of urban land and the relationship between population, access to housing and, therefore, the city. Finally, we explain how urban inequalities are perpetuated over time and how the city is thought of as an exchange good for a population of upper class or upper-middle class.

Paweł Pistelok

Too polished to be public? Accessibility of city center spaces in the experience of its users

Our cities and their centers are in the process of constant change, often significant and profound, aiming for being representative and friendly places that would serve their basic social functions, such as spending time together, passive engagement or cultural consumption (Carr et al. 2009; Lofland 2007). The quality of the final product achieved is at times disputable, but in many cases at least approvable. However, any intervention conducted should always be sensitive for the key characteristic of the public space that is its accessibility. Nonetheless, as critical as it may be, it's also a matter of a great delicacy as there doesn't have to be any intent to exclude a person or a group or forbid an access to certain parts of the city to find, that the spaces some enjoy others feel somewhat unwanted in. Being a very complex problem, exclusion can also occur in symbolic sense, in the context of our rights and needs regarding the city's public space. In the presentation we will discuss how seemingly fine and well-planned city center can unintentionally (or subliminally) address to only a few, certain social groups, leaving others as merely its spectators. The ground that we will be referring to is new organization and qualities in the center of Katowice – a post-industrial city in southern Poland. For Katowice has been presented with completely new public spaces, especially the new market square. Being, as our research shows, warmly welcomed, they also make a great responsibility and a challenge that, however, their users are not always up to.

Greenery in the city is an essential element of urban ecosystem, have aesthetic value and is an important element of a urban landscape. However, conflicts over greenery which occurred over the past few years, such as protests in Gezi Park in Istanbul or protests over former Berlin Tempelhof Airport shown that greenery in city has also a social importance which would lead individuals to collective and political actions. A number of similar conflicts occurred in Polish cities in the years 2010 – 2016. They were accompanied by public debates regarding the issues such as: lack of participation in spatial planning in cities and growing environmental consciousness of Polish citizens as well as more general problems like environmental justice, privatization of public space and “new citizens” appearance. As a result, new grassroots environmental initiatives occurred in Polish cities and some changes in urban greenery management were introduced. The aim of the presentation is to analyse a 16 conflicts over greenery in Warsaw by using the urban social movements approach as a theoretical framework. Following the path of Claus Offe's analysis of contemporary social movements, the study focuses on the values (especially narrations about nature), issues, actors and institutional practices of such conflicts. The analysis is based on 20 semi-structured interviews with key individuals involved in conflicts over greenery in Warsaw triangulated with desk research on official documents and media reactions to these conflicts.

Youth violence remains an important topic in urban criminology, with particular attention now being paid to the relationship between space and social actors. One of the most important works speaking to this is the Code of the Street, by Anderson. Developed through an intensive ethnographical process in Philadelphia from the 1970s to the 90s, many studies cite, criticize or use the code as an analytical framework. However, it is not clear if the code – with its locational, specific set of norms and rules – should be understood as a code for the general reaction of male juveniles towards a threatening environment or is specific response from a defined cohort embedded in a particular set of cultural norms. To be clear, the concept is used far beyond that of the racially and socially segregated neighborhoods in US metropolitan areas, often without questioning whether it fits these contexts. It is treated as a general theory which explains youth violence all over the world, even if it was primarily developed and tested in the US. Astonishingly, there are clear hints by Anderson himself that the code is a reaction to and within a specific context, like an uprising and spatial concentrated drug market, deinstitutionalization and racial discrimination. As such a more transnational perspective may be helpful to identify the core of the concept as well as the culturally specific assumptions. The goal of the study is to test the applicability of the codes in their operation, using a cross cultural-comparison of violent and nonviolent male juveniles in Germany, South Africa and Pakistan. In this respect, we present the analysis of 30 interviews per country with male juveniles between 16 and 21 years of age in different high-risk neighborhoods using the same codes Anderson presented in the Code of the Street. We also conducted 10 in-depth interviews with locational experts (police, social worker etc.) in order to understand their perspectives of the street codes used by violent young people in the risky urban neighborhoods.

The results show both support for and limitations to the conceptual codes, which are themselves embedded in the contextual dynamics of the community – such drivers seem to include, for instance, the impact of the illegal drug market, as Anderson describes. Another highlight includes evidence that the role and purpose of the family may be culturally specific and not that general than the code claims. However, support for the campaign for respect as a core element of the code is evident, like Andersons claims,

although its functional role may be somewhat different – the range and role of material symbols seems to change differ quite widely for instance, as do understandings of success and decency. The presentation is divided into four sections. Firstly, the state of the art is presented briefly, before an overview of the research design and analytical framework is discussed. Thirdly, the preliminary results are presented, before finally consequences of the analysis for the Code of the Street is provided.

Clara Rivas Alonso

Perceptions of Belonging and Resistance in the Face of State-led Gentrification in a Militarized Neighbourhood of Istanbul

Okmeydanı, a historically working-class neighbourhood where many domestic migrants built their own informal houses (*gecekondu*), has faced for years now the threat of an urban renewal plan characteristic of the neoliberal urbanism promoted by the current AKP government. Already a place of stigma and exclusion, the area prepares for a possible urban renewal plan that would dispossess dwellers at different levels of precarity (legal and informal dwellers, owners with and without homeownership papers, refugees, informal workers) further. It grew vertically in the 80s more (widely regarded as marginal) groups came to the area: Kurds, different groups of precarious workers (such as African and Afghani migrants) and recently hundreds of Syrian families. At the same time, it is seen as a one of the hotbeds of leftist militant groups, Alevi and Kurdish identities. It was brought into the limelight after the death of local teenager Berkin Elvan in the hands of the police during the Gezi Park protests. Highly militarized, Okmeydanı is also seen as the key to understand the future of urban renewal projects and state-led gentrification in Turkey, as its future could mirror the militarized violence and state terror taking place in the South-eastern region of Turkey, or Kurdistan. It provides the setting for a paper that seeks to unpack how dwellers negotiate, produce and reproduce daily life in relation to visible moments of resistance in a highly contested space (and under constant state surveillance) in order to consolidate a sense of belonging threatened by the uncertain future of the neighbourhood. I approach these different forms of belonging through three different theoretical angles: temporalities, informality and invisibility. I mobilize the data obtained through ethnographic methods to find the nuance between the everyday life and more politicized resistance practices. Negotiating my own position as researcher embedded in “the field”, a highly heterogeneous group of informants who hold different (and sometimes unstable) alliances, and a state in full autocratic mode also informs the results of this paper.

Orit Rotem-Mindali

Retail centers as places of encounter: Intra-urban socio-spatial inequalities

Cities are identified as dense, diverse and dynamic environments that offer population services and activities. These provide the core essence of wellbeing and quality of life in a city. The intensification of activities and population growth are conjugated with rise in city size, sprawl and fragmentation of land-use and activities. Hence, the ability to reach activities and enjoy amenities relies mainly on motorized-modes. In the last two decades literature has focused much on the links between mobility and social exclusion, in order to critically analyze spatial equity, to identify areas of underprovision and to assess the impact of immobility on social exclusion. For those who Public-Transportation (PT) is the main mode of mobility, accessibility depends on proximity to a bus stop or rail-station as well as travel possibilities to desired destinations. Retail is an urban element that is considered to have a direct effect on inhabitants' quality of life in the city and the related shopping is a main economic activity and an important service the city offers. Due to changes in consumption and leisure preferences, retail centers have embraced characteristics of

public spaces, as places of encounter. Lower accessibility to these centers may reduce significantly opportunities for disadvantaged population. This study attempts to understand, to what extent does spatial fragmentation of retail centers and the related PT network generates intra-urban socio-spatial inequalities. For the purpose of this study, we use Least-Cost-Modeling (LCM), as an accessibility measure, to compare the ability of different socio-economic sectors to reach destinations by means of PT modes in the metropolitan area of Tel-Aviv.

Luísa Sales Metelo Seixas

"Memória das Avenidas". Collaborative Research and community history — a shared strategy

Avenidas Novas, now placed in central Lisbon, represents a new administrative area which gathers the former São Sebastião da Pedreira (1601) and Nossa Senhora de Fátima (1959) parishes into one large unit. The new toponomy relates to the late 19th century improvement works designed by architect Ressano Garcia, opening large arteries towards Lisbon's North and Northeast areas, bridging the metropolis and its rural grounds which provided most of its alimentary products. Since then, the area has been subject to several phases of urbanization and occupation, representing an interesting ground to analyse the social dynamics - its inequalities and uncertainties - since most its inhabitants and workers still recall the major mutations of its architectural and human landscapes. The project *Memória das Avenidas* (since 2015) has been recording and collecting oral testimonies and documents of its elder inhabitants, following a collaborative strategy with the involvement of local citizens, NGOs and institutions in order to understand the historical processes by which the city has been occupied, transformed and lived. The project aims at providing new historical sources for research while working together with its partners and civil society in the identification of societal challenges and solutions which inevitably come across unequal and uncertain grounds. Since the beginning of the project, the isolation of the elder inhabitants has been acknowledged as a central challenge of this urban area. Together with local institutions oral history and collaborative history have been playing an important role in providing new approaches towards contemporaneous paradigms in growing old, promoting social integration of the elders in a society of knowledge. By bringing together researchers, local institutions and organizations and volunteers, we have been working in an interdisciplinary approach in identifying and fighting inequalities from the past and in the present building a more certain future. We propose to reflect on the achievements and challenges found in the course of this project.

Henrik Schultze

Spatial normalcy and collective remembering in a changing neighbourhood

This paper addresses the question how normalcy is created in times of uncertainty. It draws on Barbara Misztal's idea of normalcy and her conceptional distinction between situational and normative normalcy. Related to the neighbourhood level the notion of what I will call "spatial normalcy" may serve to cope with uncertainties while at the same time defines what and who is normal in a given place. The definition of normalcy is partly created through collective memories related to place: this kind of remembering does not only invoke the good old times, it may also confirm the boundary between "us" and "them" and therefore an answer to the question who belongs and who does not which also involves practices of inclusion and exclusion. Empirically I draw on in-depth interviews with two groups of residents of a rapidly changing neighbourhood in former East Berlin. One group – the long-term residents - can be characterized as the remaining few of the former GDR's counterculture while the other group includes recently arrived, better off newcomers.

The former group is able to use their definition of spatial normalcy to refuse – at least symbolically – the newcomers wish to belong.

Tal Shamur

Melancholic Citizenship in the South Tel Aviv Protest against Global Migration

Combining anthropological analysis with the discipline of urban studies and the theory of melancholy, this paper offers the concept of “melancholic citizenship” to describe the emotion of sadness aroused among a discriminated group of citizens in light of a process that highlights their social marginality. The case study explored is the struggle of old-time Mizrahi (Jews who immigrated to Israel from Arab countries) residents of the Hatikva neighborhood – a lower income neighborhood of south Tel Aviv – against the inflow of African migration to the area. Based on anthropological field work I conducted in the neighborhood between the years 2010–2013, I argue that the struggle of the long-standing residents aroused melancholic feelings among them when they realized that the global migration is a current indication of their discrimination as lower-income Mizrahim who inhabit the city periphery and are located at the margins of Israeli society. If at first glance one can easily discern the angry tone of the residents when they claim their rights to the city and their right to exercise such rights as Israeli citizens, a closer examination shows their sorrow and despair in light of the fact that despite their protest, nothing has changed, as authorities have neglected to find a resolution for the current reality in south Tel Aviv. The theoretical contribution of the research lies in the development of the concept of “melancholic citizenship”. Second, it contributes to the historiography of Israeli society by providing an ethnographic account of how the African migration to south Tel Aviv is perceived from the perspective of the old-time residents, which is rarely presented in Israeli public discourse. Third, it shows that what could be interpreted as a conflictual struggle became more complicated, as the residents’ empathy for the migrants was revealed as well as the residents’ own marginality.

Ana Luísa Silva Figueiredo, Ruy Sardinha Lopes

Graffiti women writers in São Paulo, Brazil: generational implication in social, political and cultural approaches

The graffiti drawn by women is inherent to the origin of the phenomenon in Brazil, especially in the metropolitan region of São Paulo. This paper compares two exponent groups formed by women in the country: GraffiteirasBR and Efêmmerra. The former is a graffiti women's organization formed in the early 1990s and the latter a network formed in 2012 and organized under four pillars: graffiti, street art, culture and feminin empowerment. Through documental research and interviews, this work presents as results the evident generational implication related to the social, political and cultural conditions of each group. In addition, it is pointed out that there is a difference regarding how both organizations deal with membership by being less or more aligned with the work and market niches. Even so, we show that both organizations show an alignment with the feminist movement. However, GraffiteirasBR was discontinued by over-extending the number of participants - from the entire country - which led to a lost of cohesion. Thus, it is possible to conclude that these women from different classes, ages and sexualities have traced and continue to trace much of the history of graffiti in São Paulo, even, if not in the streets, but in spaces for debate, curatorship and education.

As the first decades of the 21st century have already gone, we witness great changes and political, economic, social and cultural division. Given that Architecture is the built reflection of the society and it is interwoven with social changes, we note that there are two seemingly oppositely charged poles in extreme study cases. Global population overgrowth, intense urbanization and uneven economic development are the main parameters of creating two-speed societies. On one hand, there is a small percentage of privileged but on the other hand there is a huge quantum of population, on average 98%, who are obliged to deal with degrading situations. Respectively, as far as Architecture is concerned, spectacular architecture keeps its ongoing upward process, embracing new elements and techniques, using the -so called- singular objects and their "star" creators as the most powerful assets whereas a more "down to earth" and sustainable architecture rises. Which are the borders keeping these two architectural expressions apart? Socially-engaged architecture is being criticised about its visual and aesthetic outcome and its indicators are accused of having ulterior motives. In reverse, spectacular architecture is supposed to be superficial and unneeded luxury in times of economic crisis. Are there any points of convergence between these two accelerated processes or does every Architect pick a side? Is this the first time in history that we come up with such a bipolar dilemma or are we -once again- on that point that the past generation wave is descending, drifting apart multiple changes?

Montserrat Simó Solsona, Gemma Vilà Bosqued
Inequality and social vulnerability in urban sprawl: challenges for low-income groups living in Barcelona Metropolitan Region

The main aim of this paper is to analyze how the fact of living in an urban sprawl residential area affects to those who have less resources. The main hypothesis is that living in a residential area is one of the main sources of inequality for those most vulnerable people, adding to other sources of social and economic inequality. Using the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (RMB) as a case of representative study, the paper will be organized in two sections: the first one offers a description of the development of the urban sprawl in RMB We want to analyze the differential features of three types of housing developments characterized by residents of different profiles in order to capture the differences between them and their residents. The second one focuses on the most vulnerable groups that live in this territory. These collectives live in housing estates that have strong structural deficits from the urban and housing point of view, as well as lack of connectivity, facilities and basic services. The main difficulties they face will be analyzed, but above all, we want to study the impact of dispersed urbanism (especially the characteristics of those low-class urbanizations) on those most vulnerable groups. This paper shows the results of two research projects funded by the Ministry of Economics and Competitiveness of Spain and are based on the analysis of the data from two surveys carried out on 600 households located in the dispersed urbanism in 2003 and 2007. The surveys follow the residents in two different moments, before and after the economic crisis. In that sense we will offer a comparative data from the two moments in order to detect the extent to which the vulnerability conditions have been maintained or have undergone significant changes.

Selin Sivis

Testing the Boundary-Making Approach: The Case of Syrian Refugees in Adana

'The boundary-making approach', becoming increasingly popular theoretical concept in social sciences, has most-often been studied over the last decade with the aim of understanding how boundaries are drawn, shifted and blurred by social actors across different contexts and types of groups. Yet, multiple dimensions of the boundary-making process especially with respect to perceptions of dominant groups is still under-explored in the literature. As the world's biggest refugee country, this study deals with the case of Syrian refugees in Turkey. Considering that almost half of Syrians currently makes up working age population, the majority of working age Syrians has been inevitably engaged in Turkish labour market, particularly informal market. Based on micro-level study in Adana as a secure and proximate economic hub to conflict region, this paper explores how engagement of Syrians both in formal and informal labour market undergirds the everyday functioning of workplaces along certain boundaries across various economic sectors; and, documents how cultural processes unconsciously feed into inequality towards the subordinate group. Drawing upon ethnographic observations and semi-structured in-depth interviews with Turkish employers and employees in Adana, the evidence presented in this study gains a deeper understanding of how group boundaries are operated differently across individuals, economic sectors and neighbourhoods within the same city.

Fenna Smits

Beyond Dualism: Assembling Active Citizenship

The quest for sustainable cities and communities is on the urban agenda of both neoliberal governments and grassroots organisations. A particularly celebrated logic in contemporary urban government is that of granting citizens self-responsibility and individual choice (Rose, 2013). From the do-it-yourself urbanist, to participatory urban renewal policies, and resident-led welfare associations; the figure of the active citizen is celebrated across a broad spectrum of urban domains. In public and academic debates, active citizenship tends to be divided by opposing categories such as "top-down" or "bottom-up" (Blakeley 2010; Dalakoglou 2016). These divisions rely on an assumed dualism between state/citizen. As such, citizens are expected to act either in submission or in opposition of the state. Consequently, analyses revolve around the binary question whether active citizenship should be seen as a matter of government control or citizen empowerment. Along with these divisions goes a tendency to differentiate "good" policy from "bad" policy, as well as "successful" citizen initiatives from "failed" co-opted ones. By following a relational approach, this paper attempts to move beyond normative dualisms and advocates an exploration of the production instead of judgement of active citizenship. It argues that dichotomies such as "bottom-up" and "top-down" in effect reduce the complex assemblage of practices and relations constituting active citizenship. To illustrate this argument the paper draws on a novel form of urban planning in the Netherlands, combining a centralized strategy with an "organic" development from "below". While the municipality defines a set of principles, residents are recognized as initiators and hold responsible for the organization of public facilities, such as roads and water management. Instead of taking dualistic categories for granted, this paper aims to demonstrate how entities such as state and citizen, individual and collective, bottom-up or top-down, are fluent and messy rather than fixed.

Daniel Sorando, Sonia Arbaci

The dark side of Spanish urban regeneration programmes

The role of the State as producer of urban inequalities through regeneration programmes has been focus of a burgeoning literature. Particularly, area-based initiatives have been a mainstream political approach towards fixing urban poverty and decay in some deprived neighbourhoods of the main European cities. However, the effects of these policies cannot be taken for granted. In the case of Madrid and Barcelona, the paper shows ethnically diverse areas (where worse-off immigrants settled) as primary targets of regeneration programmes. These were mostly run-down, but central and pericentral neighbourhoods with valuable historical/cultural heritage, and thus locking potentially high investment returns. Recent data show how these interventions have led to diverse types of displacement of residents with not only disadvantaged social positions but also particular ethnic backgrounds. Using geo-referenced and multiple linear-regression analyses, this study contrasts and relates the location of investment/disinvestment cycles led by local governments' urban renewal programmes, and the residential patterns of large social and immigrant groups. Narrowing on a set of neighbourhoods paradigmatic of this entanglement, it examines socio-spatial and housing changes (2001-2016) that show the regressive effects of these programmes. With this aim, this paper uses data from Spanish 2001 and 2011 Censuses, as well as the more recent Residential Variation Statistics. Finally, a reflection is made about the spatial turn in social policies and the regressive uses of these urban tools within contemporary urban regimes.

Annegret Staiger

New Geography of the Prostitution Industries in Germany

My presentation provides an overview of the new spatial restructuring of indoor prostitution venues in one metropolitan area in Germany. Indoor prostitution, regarded by many as more humane than street prostitution, remains understudied, although it is becoming the most prominent type of prostitution in many places. My study shows how such indoor prostitution venues have changed over the last decade, from small and mid-level businesses in the center to increasingly large and upscale businesses at the periphery of the cities and industrial urban fringes. Focusing on three prominent types of indoor prostitution: apartments, Laufhauses/ eros centers, and FKK sauna clubs, this study describes and analyzes this changing geography of indoor prostitution, the new business structures associated with them, as well as their implications for entrepreneurs, clients, and sex workers. While locations in the urban periphery offer advantages through reduced visibility, police surveillance, and neighborhood complaints compared to those in the traditional red light districts, some sex workers also experience a higher degree of spatial isolation and ghettoization.

Emanuele Stochino

Urban and Social Planning Policy in the Bronx and South Manhattan and Different Expressions of Art from the 60s to the 80s

This work focuses on the link between the development of artistic forms and urban and social planning policies effecting the Bronx and South Manhattan from the 60s to the 80s. The construction of the World Trade Center, an area where many artists had been residing, and the consequent increase in accommodation costs, meant that residents had to move to cheaper areas such as SoHo and TriBeCa. In these years, Bronxites experienced troubled times regarding security, health and schooling. This same period saw the rise of Writing, and owing to the press coverage this received, this form of aerosol art went

from being a public order phenomenon and turned into an expression of social awareness. It was later to become recognized as an art form thanks to the creation of City Council funded Artistic Spaces which were also places of social inclusion. While in the Bronx, there was a redevelopment program which bore poor results, TriBeCa and SoHo, home to several artistic movements, enjoyed progressive interest leading to their obtaining landmark status, a process made possible by two factors: the non-construction of Lower Manhattan Expressway due to the mobilization implemented by Jane Jacobs and which captured the interest of intellectuals, art dealers and opinion leaders. The Bronx, however, witnessed the construction of the Cross Bronx Expressway, which was in part carried out due to the area's degradation and anomie. Following Mose's model of clearance, the building of this highway led to the relocation of over 1.500 families into tenements. Most urban projects carried out in New York during this period had a connotation of utilitarianism which paid little attention to the needs of the majority. Nonetheless, districts of low market value developed; areas where artistic and cultural currents thrived and spread worldwide.

Julia Helena Tabbita

Housing informality in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region: A critical assessment for land and regularization policies implementation

Housing informality is a long-standing and growing phenomenon in Latin America. Argentina is not an exception to this trend. According to the 2010 national census, more than a fifth of households live in inadequate housing conditions in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Region (BAMR). During the last thirty years, regularization programmes have been the main policy response to the problems posed by the informal habitat. Although these programmes have improved slum dwellers' living conditions, empirical evaluations show that they have partially accomplished their aim of integrating informal neighbourhoods into the city and addressing social inequalities. Indeed, improvements have not been sustainable in the long term and soon after the upgrading interventions, settlements frequently enter a new cycle of deterioration. Although approaches to slum regularization vary in different country contexts, local governments in the BAMR have mainly adopted a set of pre-defined strategies recommended by international funding agencies for developing countries. This approach has led to implementing similar interventions in highly different local contexts with inefficient results. Basing on an extensive body of literature, the purpose of this article is to review the main paradigms that have shaped the design of regularization programmes promoted by international agencies in developing countries. The article further explores how these programmes have been implemented by local governments in the BAMR. The results of the article are aimed at improving the scope of regularization policies to redress informal settlements in the BAMR.

Piotr Trzepacz

Walls under fire. Understanding spatiality of football conflict with the use of graffiti

Football supporters of two major football teams in Krakow, Poland (Wisła Kraków and Cracovia) are in constant conflict - since the very beginning of their existence (1906). Each year there are cases of beatings, even deaths connected to it. One of the most visually common symptoms of the conflict is football graffiti. After over 100 years of competition under a strong influence of historical background, typical for Centraeuropen city, the language of the conlict is affected by those experiences. The fact that one of the teams was open for players of different ethnoreligious background in the 20. and 30. of XX century and that one of them was incorporated to the structures of militia during communism times can still be seen on the walls of Kraków, by being used in the communication between supporters. In 2006 and 2016 football

graffiti within the city limits of Krakow was mapped. Signs related to supporting any of the important football teams were documented. It gave the opportunity to publish football map of Krakow and to analyze have the city functions. With all the dynamics of an urban space, it appears that there are relatively limited changes in the football landscape of the city - zones of dominance of particular teams didn't change much, even though the second map was constructed on the basis of different signs. The goal of the paper is to identify the meaning of a graffiti as a communicator and the importance of a football map made on the basis of graffiti to describe spatial aspects of the conflict. Major method is an interview conducted among the citizens of Krakow.

Jan Üblacker

Tracing the Evolution of Gentrification Research using Big Data & Text Mining

Since its introduction to the field of urban studies in 1964 by Ruth Glass the term gentrification and the attributed social and structural changes on the neighbourhood-level have massively gained attention by scholars, policy makers and the general public. The early scientific explanations focussed on individual demand and structural supply of housing. Urban scholars have developed various definitions, theoretical concepts and methods to approach the phenomenon. Meanwhile growing social inequalities, structural change of the economy, socio-cultural diversity and global dynamics of capital have lead to new and even more diverse dynamics and patterns of urban change. With the geographical expansion of gentrification research from initially Anglo-American and western European cities to cities of the global south and the global east, a growing body of literature referring to gentrification in one or another way can be observed. This is accompanied by blurring conceptual borders and uncertainty on what actually is gentrification and what is not. The aim of this contribution is to extend and systemize our knowledge on the evolution of gentrification research by exploiting a new data set containing bibliographic information (including abstracts) on published scientific articles relating to gentrification since 1971. After several steps of filtering the data, methods of text mining and topic modelling are applied to a body of approx. 1500 abstracts. Although the project is still work in progress, the presentation will give insights to the temporal evolution of topic clusters, theoretical perspectives and methods used in gentrification research. Furthermore, it gives an idea on possibilities and limits of big data analysis for advancing cumulative research.

Niloufar Vadiati

The career Legacy of London Olympic Games 2012 for Local East Londoners

London Olympic Games 2012 has been presented as a once in a time opportunity for the local East Londoners to grab the jobs through hosting the Summer Olympic Games and boost their career. Hence, one of the main commitments of the London 2012 agenda was to mitigate the impact of the recession on East London employment through providing jobs and training. On the other hand, the project nature of Olympic projects is highly complex, risky and prestigious, under the worldwide scrutiny, which makes the host city and the Olympic deliverers to avoid any sorts of uncertainty, and give a considerable priority to transnational elites over the local workforce. This study broadly questions the re-configuration capacity of mega events to bridge between global professional market and the local labour market. And in the context of London, it particularly explores the way that the Summer Olympic Games 2012y acted as a platform to include the educated and high skilled Local East Londoners in to the transnational professional labour market of London. Therefore, the research question is: how the London Olympic Games 2012 impacted the career of Local East Londoners? This paper examines this question through case study and ethnography research strategies, by applying experts interview, local resident interview, participatory observation, LinkedIn inquiry, document (official Olympic reports) analysis methods. The findings reveal that although

the target numbers of Olympic Employment programmes of London 2012 have been mostly met, the employment for locals was just in the lower skilled job sector and also it hardly met the core part of local East Londoners. In the professional labour market of London 2012, the recruitment proceeded very exclusively, while being very reluctant to put any risk in the delivery of the event by taking people outside of their 'trust circle'.

Martin Valdés-Stauber

Networking supportive ties in an unfamiliar environment: Asylum-Seekers and Refugees as City-Makers

Asylum-seekers in Europe might find refuge from war, ecological crises, or misery. However, by escaping these hazards they lose most of their social and supportive ties and they end up in an unfamiliar environment. In order to cope with their precarious, liminal situation (e.g. emotionally, materially) asylum-seekers and refugees have to establish and network new social ties. These coping strategies have been investigated based on 32 interviews with asylum-seekers and refugees conducted in a small German town. There, many asylum-seekers have been allocated to deprived neighborhoods. One housing block has been fully surveyed. The structured interviews gathered data on different categories of support, traced the mobility of the interviewees, and mapped otherwise invisible behavioral spaces. Name generator questions are used in order to reveal supportive ties. These ties were analyzed with social network analysis. Evidence suggests that asylum-seekers and refugees cope with their precarious situation by switching between sets of ties of varying spatial extension, depending on the problem domain. Disproportionally frequent, local women seem to be pivotal for newly arrived asylum-seekers and refugees. The everyday life practices of the interviewees transcend the conceived and represented spatial containers assumed by local urban planners. Rather, their mobility and the varying spatial characteristics of their supportive ties show that asylum-seekers and refugees are not contained territorially. Evidence indicates that those embedded more in supportive relationships also move more across the city. Both, regarding their actions and their perception, interviewees participate in the unfolding and social production of space. Therefore, cities are not seen as merely planned space, but also as an emergent phenomenon of networking actors. Asylum-seekers and refugees are city-makers in that they establish meaningful and supportive ties across space, thereby reconfiguring urban fields of action.

Blanca Valdivia

Do women and men have the same quality of life in cities? Towards a paradigm shift: the caring city

Urban planning has been implemented from an androcentric perspective, setting hierarchies and priorities, and without considering the diversity of subjects and their needs and experiences. This work is part of the Thesis "The Gender of space: Urban quality of life from a feminist perspective". The main goal is to assess whether quality of life in urban environments is different for women and men attending to their gender roles. The working is that the quality of life in urban environments is different for women and men because:

- gender roles structure people's lives, affecting different aspects of the everyday life (activities and tasks, time distribution, perceptions...)
- The existence of androcentric planning and urban design penalize reproductive and care tasks as well as female sexualized body.

The city as the physical support and the scenario of the everyday life should provide the essential conditions (material and non-material) to satisfy all people's needs. However, gender roles are perpetuated through the configuration of spaces, which influences women's use, and determines the role of spaces as elements that contribute to satisfy people's everyday life needs. The investigation has allowed us to conclude that the city model that we currently have does not respond to care activities and the sustainability of life. These deficiencies materialize in different aspects: the location of the spaces, the schedules, the urban furniture, the lack of spaces that give support to the care activities, among others. That is why it is essential to rethink the city model and to move towards the caring city that considers diversity and places people at the center of decision-making.

Riccardo Valente

Perceived disorder and territorial stigmatization in urban contexts

The present contribution gives an account of a research activity conducted in eight neighbourhoods across five European cities (Barcelona, Budapest, London, Milan and Paris) to explore the relationship between one's lifestyle and the perception of insecurity. The analysis was twofold: on the one hand, the objective was to understand how engaging in risky behaviours may expose people to unsafe situations while, on the other, we were interested in exploring to what extent experiences of victimization and/or episodes that make people feel unsafe may push them to avoid some types of behaviours in the future. The analysis is based on data drawn upon an extensive data collection process involving both qualitative (e.g. in-depth interviews, participant observation, focus groups, hand-made maps) and quantitative data (e.g. victimization surveys). The added value of this approach lies in the belief that only by combining quantitative and qualitative assessments of security issues we would have been able to create analytical representations of people's experiences, movements and emotions linked to fear of crime and perceived insecurity. Our results show that violent and destructive forms of identity are emerging among citizens in an attempt to make sense of growing feelings of unsafety. In fact, crime and victimization were quite uncommon events in the life of the residents in the eight neighbourhoods analysed. In contrast, concerns about the supposed illegitimate use of public spaces and/or the decay of the neighbourhoods' landscape are diffuse, which leads to the emergence of what has been defined as territorial stigmatization. In turn, territorial stigmatization goes together with the stigmatization of social groups (migrants, young people, tourists, etc.) and the disqualification of places within the neighbourhood considered as no-go zones, thus preventing any genuine form of urban coexistence.

Lorenzo Vicario

"New" Urban Policies and the "Bilbao Effect": Urban Regeneration, Spatial Inequality and Gentrification in the New Bilbao

For nearly two decades now, Bilbao, with the shining new Guggenheim Museum as its flagship, has been presented in the official discourse as a case study in the success of urban regeneration. The "Bilbao effect" has earned international acclaim, study, accolade, imitation and envy. Indeed, Bilbao's success has become a common ground, taken for granted as a self-evident truth that requires no demonstration. This paper, however, argues that the reality is quite different. On the one hand, the "Bilbao model" is not an original one; rather it is a continuation –adapted to the local context– of the discourses, practices and strategies of a neo-liberal style of urban planning that has been common currency in the international urban panorama since the 1970s. And on the other, the supposed success of this urban regeneration does not entirely match the reality. As numerous studies have already highlighted, neo-liberal regeneration

strategies tend to spawn a city model that is characterised, amongst other features, by an increase in socio-spatial inequalities, gentrification of the more "interesting" areas and districts and an absence of debate and public participation. In the case of Bilbao, however, the indubitable success of the Guggenheim Museum has been seized upon by local authorities to construct a hermetic discourse that takes for granted the success of the regeneration process (a process which seems to have become never-ending), silences all negative aspects and social costs, admits no critical appraisal and excludes any form of public debate. The aim of this paper is to offer a critical assessment of Bilbao's urban regeneration with particular emphasis on the way in which gentrification –the classist appropriation of the city centre and new areas of opportunity– has become a fundamental ingredient in regeneration strategies and has contributed to the creation of an increasingly unequal city.

Inês Vieira, João Pedro Nunes

Refugees and Borders: Simmel's "The Stranger" and "Boundaries" as contributions to understand the social and territorial condition of contemporary refugees

Most of the questions raised by contemporary migrants, ethnic and religious minorities, nomads and other populations who, beyond a certain boundary or limit, risk the non-existence or loss of identity are currently part of a broad transnational territorial and social problematique. In this paper we explore Simmel's conceptual constructions, on both the "stranger" ("Exkurs über den Fremden", 1908) and the boundary ("Exkurs über die soziale Begrenzung", 1908), to spotlight refugees' spatial condition and their embeddedness in complex social relations. We argue that on "The Stranger" (1908), Simmel portrays a form of sociation whose dimensions can be pondered regarding the recent flows of refugees and different discourses produced about it, helping to gain a better understanding of some of the current "places of the refugee", at both the territorial level (following Simmel, in a complex interplay of mobility and territorial fixing, movement/de-location, expansion, untying to the new territory and possibly reterritorialization) and at the level of social relations and integration (within situations of perceived proximity and distance, through places of difference, newness and potential equality, but also of tension and risk of exclusion). Positing that boundaries are social facts that produce spatial ordering, Simmel's contribution reveals the tension between order and conflictual relations both within and across borders. Simmel's ideas and concepts are used as theoretical and analytical lenses on evidence collected on a PhD research carried out by one of the authors, addressing refugees lives and itineraries, time and spaces, experiences and meanings, between their countries of origin (Ethiopia and Eritrea) and their arrival country (Italy). Consequently, contemporary refugees' position on various social configurations and relations is understood as a set of complex articulations of forms of sociation and spatialized social relations that cast light on the refugees' making of their multifarious territoriality and sociality along their paths.

Juanjo Villalón

Inequalities of employment in Urban Regions. What can we discover with Census Data?

Normally, we study the inequalities in a city among neighborhoods or districts. We need to accept the idea that every district or neighborhood is more homogenous than the city. From a methodological point of view, we works so because data of income inequalities inside a neighborhood are very difficult to find and use. Also, the ecological theory explain the reasons of this theoretical homogeneity. And, a lot of pieces of research have certificated this assumption However today, we can use another data to study this statement: employment. In the new globalized urban economy, employment is a basic factor of inequality. By this, we want to discover if this way is good to draw maps of inequalities as alternative for maps that use

the income mean by district that permit to accept the ecological postulation. This paper is an analysis of maps of inequalities inside Urban Regions by districts. Uses the data of Census 2011. Works data about the employment by occupational class, gender, nationality and age.

Tommaso Vitale, Bruno Cousin, Matteo Del Fabbro, Niccolò Morelli, Matteo Piolatto
The dynamic of residential segregation in Italian metropolises: Milan, Rome and Naples, 1991-2011

We investigate how socio-residential segregation has changed between 1991 and 2011 within the three biggest Italian metropolitan areas: Milan, Rome and Naples, using the OECD methodology to define the perimeters of the latter. We data of the three last waves of the Italian population census (1991-2001-2011) at the finest scale (census sections). To build a reliable (and internationally comparable) socio-professional typology, we have worked directly on the census microdata at the individual level to create a new variable of socio-professional positions. This variable has been created on the basis of individual answers to three questions, one related to the ISCO, one related to the type of job contract, and one related to the sector of activity. The combination of the three produces a more informative socio-professional scale, well adapted to compare the social segregation dynamics of Italian metropolises with those of other European metropolises (particularly London and Paris). To analyze residential segregation, we then build a typology of spaces based on the weight of the various socio-professional categories within the active resident population of each space. This is done following the methodology created by Prêteceille to study residential segregation in France and Brazil, and further developed by Cousin&Prêteceille to compare Milan and Paris at the beginning of 90s. This method of neighborhoods classification is based on a combination of ascending hierarchical classification techniques and correspondence factor analysis. The paper presents data, methodology, and a description of the main dynamics of urban change in the three metropolises between 1991 and 2011. It asks one main research question related to the residential behavior of middle classes, and then tests and nuances two hypothesis related to: (1) the reduction of social mix in the core neighborhoods of each metropolitan area, and to (2) upper-middle classes secession.

Maria-Christina Vogkli
The Homeless City in crisis: Spaces of provision and care in Athens on the verge of collapse

The aim of this paper is to shed light to the invisible processes and struggles that take place in the spaces of provision for the homeless in Athens. Such spaces include day centres, soup kitchens, municipal centres of provision, social work services, spaces of non-governmental organisations as well as more informal spaces. The effects of the current financial crisis in Athens have not only dramatically increased the number of rough sleepers, but they have also illuminated in a much more urgent fashion the problems and obstacles encountered by the homeless and professionals working in these spaces. It is important to note that these spaces are to a great extent the only spaces that rough sleepers have the possibility to feel less exposed to danger by accessing practical, psychological and legal support and to cover some of their basic needs. Through exploring these spaces, the challenges and invisible inequalities in contemporary Athens become obvious. Drawing on ethnographic work and semi-structured interviews with homeless and professionals, I will firstly discuss the mostly unknown institutional and structural obstacles that the professionals of these spaces face while trying to provide support to the homeless. Secondly, I will analyse how this crisis leads to a personal 'burn out' for the professionals which is combined with ever more precarious, uncertain and difficult working conditions. Finally, I will highlight how these issues affect the

lives of homeless, the quality of the services they receive and urban space as such. These problems increase the level of vulnerability and uncertainty experienced by an already vulnerable population. In doing so, I will depict how the urban space of Athens is changing in a pressing time of an unprecedented crisis and how the responses to the crisis are also at risk because of the limited number of resources and the increasing number of structural deficiencies.

Ognjen Caldarovic, Jana Vukic

Simmel's concept of blasé attitude reconsidered

In this presentation we will discuss the sustainability of everyday life in a historical core of heritage city which is under pressure of mass tourism. This will be discussed using the example of the “pearl of Adriatic“, well-known historic city of Dubrovnik which is on the UNESCO's World Heritage List. We will show the relevant results of recent research conducted in 2017 for the purpose of creating Management Plan for historic core of city of Dubrovnik and finding the better solutions for its present (un)sustainability. The plan should bring the much-needed balance between the tourism (on which the population depends) and quality of everyday life “within the city walls“. Historical city's population is undergoing a high-speed process of deterioration of quality of life as well as significant depopulation. It is shown that the historical core or heritage in general is “overused” which brings up the more and more urgent problems of (un)sustainability of heritage as well as everyday life under the pressure of “overtouristification“ (crowdedness, loss of public space, noise and pollution as well as the loss of shops, medical and other services). We will conclude our presentation with our findings concerning the recommendations that should bring qualitative change for the local population as well for tourists and heritage as a public value, by creating a sustainable model of cohabitation for all stakeholders as well as future generations.

Paul Watt

'This Pain of Moving, Moving, Moving': Evictions, Displacement and Logics of Expulsion in London

This paper provides an empirically-grounded, sociological reworking of Saskia Sassen's (2014) 'logics of expulsion' framework, with reference to London's growing homeless population who are subject to routine displacement via evictions and multiple forced mobilities including beyond the city limits. The paper draws on in-depth research on evictions and displacement undertaken with residents of temporary accommodation at three locations in and around London. The first is a north London public housing estate undergoing regeneration involving demolition. The second is post-2012 Olympic Games' east London, while the third location is Welwyn Garden City outside London and specifically a block of flats which is temporarily housing Londoners who have been displaced from the city. The research employs a longitudinal housing history methodology which tracks interviewees' residential moves. The paper offers several contributions to the sociological understanding of urban mobility inequalities – evictions and displacement – under conditions of 'austerity urbanism' (Peck, 2012) coupled with urban regeneration schemes such as estate renewal and the 2012 Olympic Games. First, it deepens and empirically-grounds Sassen's work by tracing six housing-related logics of expulsion. Second, it shows how displacement is not a one-off singular event, but instead involves 'recurrent displacement', i.e. multiple forced moves. Third, the paper adds the notion of 'displacement anxiety' to the displacement conceptual repertoire. Finally, the paper demonstrates how London's post-industrial workers are subject to processes of housing precarity which operate in tandem to the already familiar employment precarity that Wacquant (2008) and others have identified. This enhanced housing precarity falls heaviest on the most socially marginalised: black and

minority ethnic groups, youth, female lone parents, the sick and disabled. It's not only that London's burgeoning urban precariat experiences insecure wage labour – it's also that its members live nomadic lives propelled by worsening housing insecurity.

Kisnaphol Wattanawanyoo

The Right to the City and Lost in Translation/Application? The Bangkok Case of Urban Public Park Redevelopment and Community Resistance

This paper investigates on Lefebvre's concept of The Right to the City in relation to Bangkok's urban redevelopment projects. One of the main aims is to look at how The Right to the City has been translated and applied in the Thai urban planning. The paper draws on two case studies of urban park redevelopment projects which got the public attention over last few years. The first case is a small park redevelopment in the historic core of old Bangkok of Rattanakosin area, with over twenty five years of resistance by the existing community known as Pom Mahakan community. At present, with some small number of remaining community members who still occupying this public land, insisted to remain and stay there and resist any evacuation. The other case is a rather macro scale of redevelopment of State Railway of Thailand's land known as Makkasan area, which formerly housed the warehouses and workshops. It is also Bangkok's largest green space and located right and the center and very close by to the well-known global commercial and shopping districts of Pratunaam and Ratchaprosong. There is still an on-going debate on what kind of redevelopment that this plot of land should be, with the contention between the shopping/commercial oriented and the public park and cultural oriented activities. The discussion will be on how the idea of The Right to the City were translated, adopted, applied and what enable or restricted such realization? Also, it is interesting to discuss on what kind of community or post-community in contemporary urban society is like? What kind of participation, involvement and active citizen would be? And in the near future, how could it be ensure that in any development/redevelopment the benefit should be for all the city inhabitants/dwellers, especially the marginalized and vulnerable ones.

Daria Wójcik

Social Conflict over Urban Space at the Neighbourhood Level. A Socio-legal Case Study

The aim of the paper is to present a relatively new phenomenon in the residential areas in contemporary Poland – a social conflict over urban space as a result of specific territorial behaviour (space occupation), which is caused by unequal access to a common (public) space. Taking a house estate in Cracow (Poland) as an example, I would like to present the causes of the conflict over living space between two different social structures (neighbourhoods), its dynamic and consequences. To analysed mentioned phenomenon I would like to use the data, which came from two research methods characteristic for qualitative social studies: non-participant observation and content analysis of an unusual empirical material in urban sociology – court records.

Christopher Young

Implications of sustainability policy on urban inequality: some examples from Switzerland

How do sustainability policies and social inequality interact? What are the specifically urban dimensions of this question? EU policy promotes ecological modernisation, emphasising the ecological and economic benefits of developing a „green“ economy, technological eco-innovation and creating „smart cities“. In the

Swiss context, which this contribution will focus on, the discourse and policy measures are very similar. Environmental policies including the creation of sustainable cities are presented as win-win strategies which create wealth and jobs while solving environmental problems, usually through a technological fix. However, these growth- and technology-oriented approaches to sustainability largely ignore the social consequences they have. So what impacts do environmental policies and their implementation have on (sub-)urban inequality? How are the benefits and the costs of policies distributed among social classes? Are new exclusions or displacements set in motion through these policies, as is suggested by the debate on eco-gentrification? In this presentation I will discuss two environmental policy areas in the light of questions of social inequality. One is the changing provision of allotment and community gardens in Swiss cities, which is increasingly embedded in and legitimized by sustainability discourses, but is also tied into displacement of people with lower socio-economic status. The other area is the promotion of energy efficiency in buildings, either in new construction or by retrofitting, which is subsidised by state funds with the aim of meeting commitments in CO2 reductions made in the context of the Paris protocol. Do building efficiency programmes lead to evictions and displacement? Are disadvantaged social classes more affected? Regarding both examples, certain questions arise. What are people affected deprived of? What part do the rhetorics of sustainable lifestyles play, constructing some urban classes as sustainable, stigmatizing others? How could we show causal connections between the environmental policies and dispossession processes?

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Innovative cultural scenes promoting contemporary healthy lifestyles: a descriptive study in Spanish sub-municipal areas

Cultural scenes framework analyzes opportunities for cultural consumption and its relationship with place where people develop their daily life. This approach tries to catch the 'cultural environment', the cultural 'buzz' of social contexts, and not only the number of amenities or the properties linked with the built environment. This approach is currently gaining ground in Urban Sociology to explain the emergence and distribution of contemporary social changes, as well as to study its potential influence on shaping lifestyles. Contemporary Healthy lifestyles have been conceptualized by relevant sociologist focusing on its collective dimension, the role of contexts and its cultural dimension to explain its social patterning. In this paper, we will explore whether the 'cultural scenes' approach can contribute to understand the social structuration of healthy lifestyles. More specifically, whether innovative cultural scenes promote the adoption of healthier practices beyond individual socioeconomic characteristics and urban vulnerability. We use data from the Spanish National Health Survey to perform a cross-sectional multilevel study. Our dependent variables are indicators of healthy practices and the main independent variable is a composite indicator of cultural scenes at sub-municipal areas in Spain. We explore the association between the cultural scene and individual healthy practices considering the area composition (individual characteristics) and controlling both size and socioeconomic vulnerability. We observe positive associations between 'unconventional' cultural scenes and healthy practices. People living on urban areas characterized by 'Innovative cultural scenes' are more likely to engage in healthy practices independently of their Socioeconomic Status and Urban Vulnerability. Therefore, we must consider the 'nature' and specialization of cultural consumption as a different way to characterize the nature of the urban places and its role on structuring contemporary healthy lifestyles.

This paper has as object of study the analysis of urban property rights and welfare in light of Brazilian Law/88. It is analyzed how the state proposes the regulation of property rights in order to promote social welfare. The methodology is characterized by an exploratory study from a literature review related to Brazilian urbanization process, the approach of property rights: from the point of view of Douglass North, Ha- Joon Chang and how the Brazilian law/88 it addresses the issue. It was analyzed the relationship between property rights and well-being with the criticism of utilitarianism in the view of Amartya Sen, according to the theory of training to assess welfare. The ideas of North, Chang and Sen proved to be appropriate in the discussion of the topic, revealing limitations on the applicability of property rights and the utilitarian view of well-being, present in the regulation of these.