

**The transformation of mass housing districts in the Soviet and
post-Soviet period.
Social and Sustainable urban planning**

_ Suggestions and questions from a socio-spatial perspective

Moscow, March 2017

Content

The authors background _ experiences _ projects

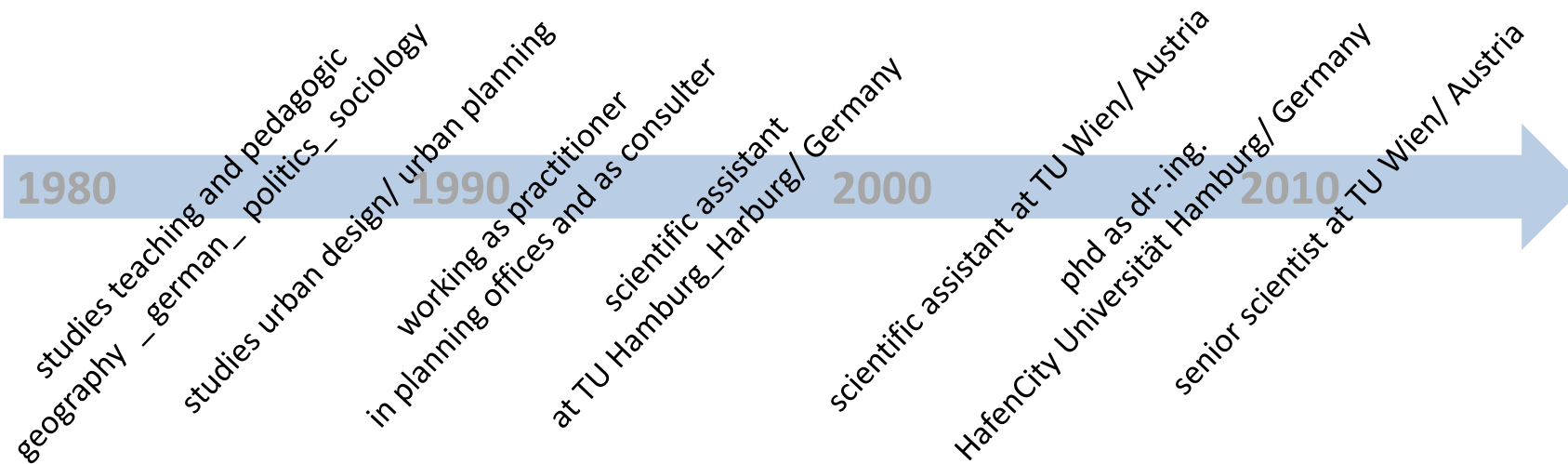
Theoretical foundation

The most important social challenges

Migration and space _ migration and integration as challenges for spatial planning

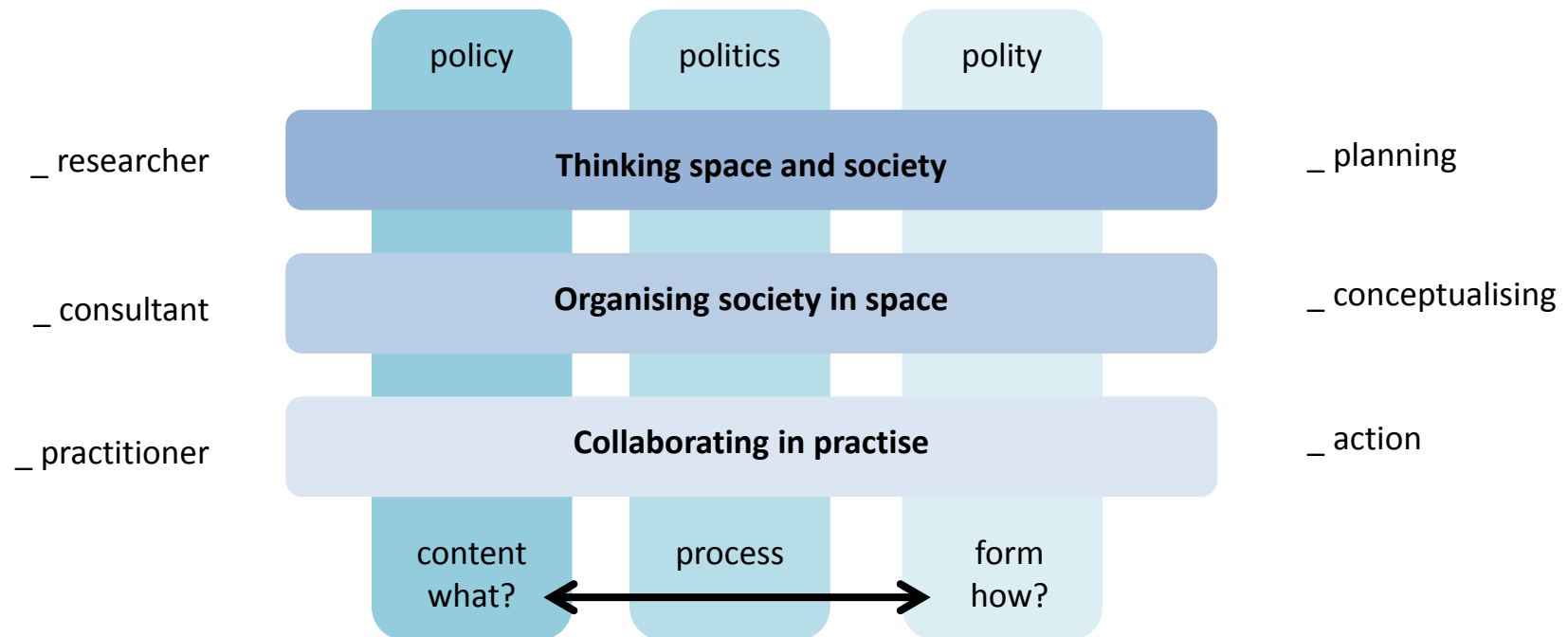
How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

The authors background _ experiences_ projects



Urban renewal and inner development planning
Social aspects in spatial planning and architecture
Theory of planning – management issues
Gender and social (in)equality
Participation und communication

The authors background _ experiences_ projects



The authors background _ experiences_ projects

Important projects

_ more practise

Urban renewal in Hamburg, northern Germany
Urban development planning in northern Germany

_ more consulting municipalities and institutions

Housing _ security planning in public space
Gender planning _ diversity sensitive planning
Social orientated process management
Sustainable development of mass housing urban quarters

_ more research

Methods and practise of participation and social space analysis
Studies to inner development planning and social compatibility of big projects
Studies on integration in public space in smaller and bigger cities
Studies on quality and social worth of green spaces in in inner-city and dense districts
Learning Labs as a method of smart city development
Feasibility analysis on collaborative strategies of spatial sharing in private and mass housing

Theoretical foundation _ urban sociology

_ Rest on evidence of **over hundred years of sociological approaches** to the city

Classics: Karl Marx, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Emile Durkheim, Louis Wirth
Modern approaches: Marie Jahoda, Georg Herbert Mead, Talcott Parsons, Niklas Luhmann,
Norbert Elias, Jürgen Habermas, Pierre Bourdieu, Anthony Giddens, Ulrich Beck, Erving
Goffman, ...

_ **Different discipline specific approaches** _ actual around 120 “dash”-sociologies

Urban-, estate-, settlement-, spatial-, architectural- ,
political-, economic-, migration-, family-,
technic-, traffic-, media-, ...

_ Actually transdisciplinary **socio-spatial approaches**

Martina Löw, Dieter Läßle, Doreen Massey, Gabriele Sturm, Henri Lefebvre, ...

Theoretical foundation _ urban sociology

_ **Is a collective term** for all sociological approaches as well as empirical insights, which help

To understand cities,
To explain the ways of living in the settlements and
To design, organise and manage the living conditions

_ **Works on**

Spatialisation of social developments
Interaction and interdependencies of physically built structures and the action of people
Observation, study and analysis of processes of communitarisation and socialisation in
spatial contexts (micro-, meso-, macro-level of settlements)

Theoretical foundation _ urban sociology

_ **Focus of research** are sociological questions

On social action and interpersonal behaviour (micro-level)

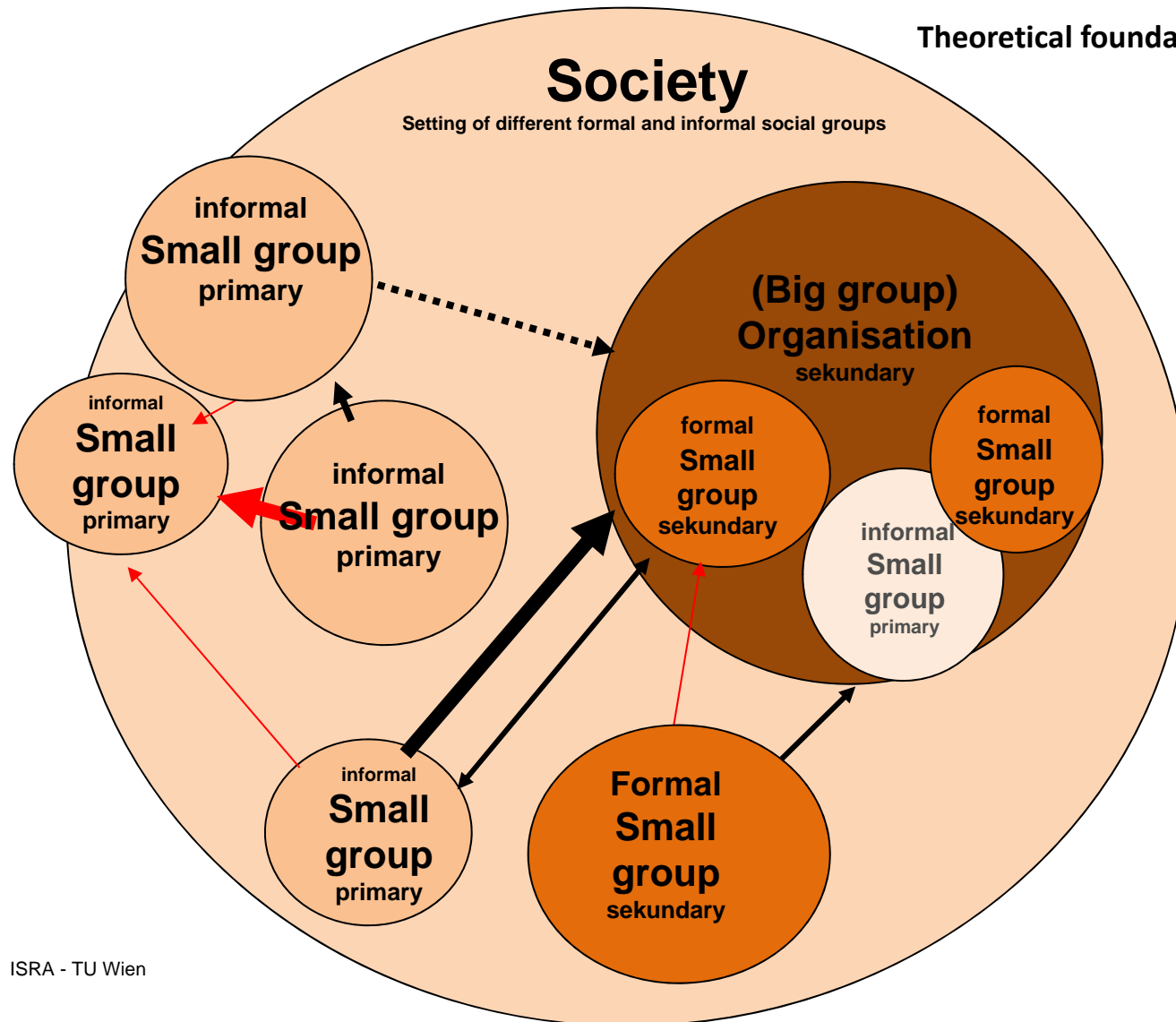
On social institutions and organisations (meso-level)

On the societies as a whole, their structures and social (in)equality (macro-level)

On the structuring and dynamics (social change)

On the ideas and concepts about the society and the knowledge (critique of science and ideologies; meta-level)

Theoretical foundation _ society



Theoretical foundation _ social inequality

_ Structure-habit-concept (Bourdieu)

Helps to describe the individual action of positioning in social spaces

_ Measurability of social inequality through four types of social capital

Economic capital _ money, resources

Cultural capital _ knowledge, connections, communication

Social capital _ origin, social networks

Symbolic capital _ habit, values

_ Social capital

Can be accumulated

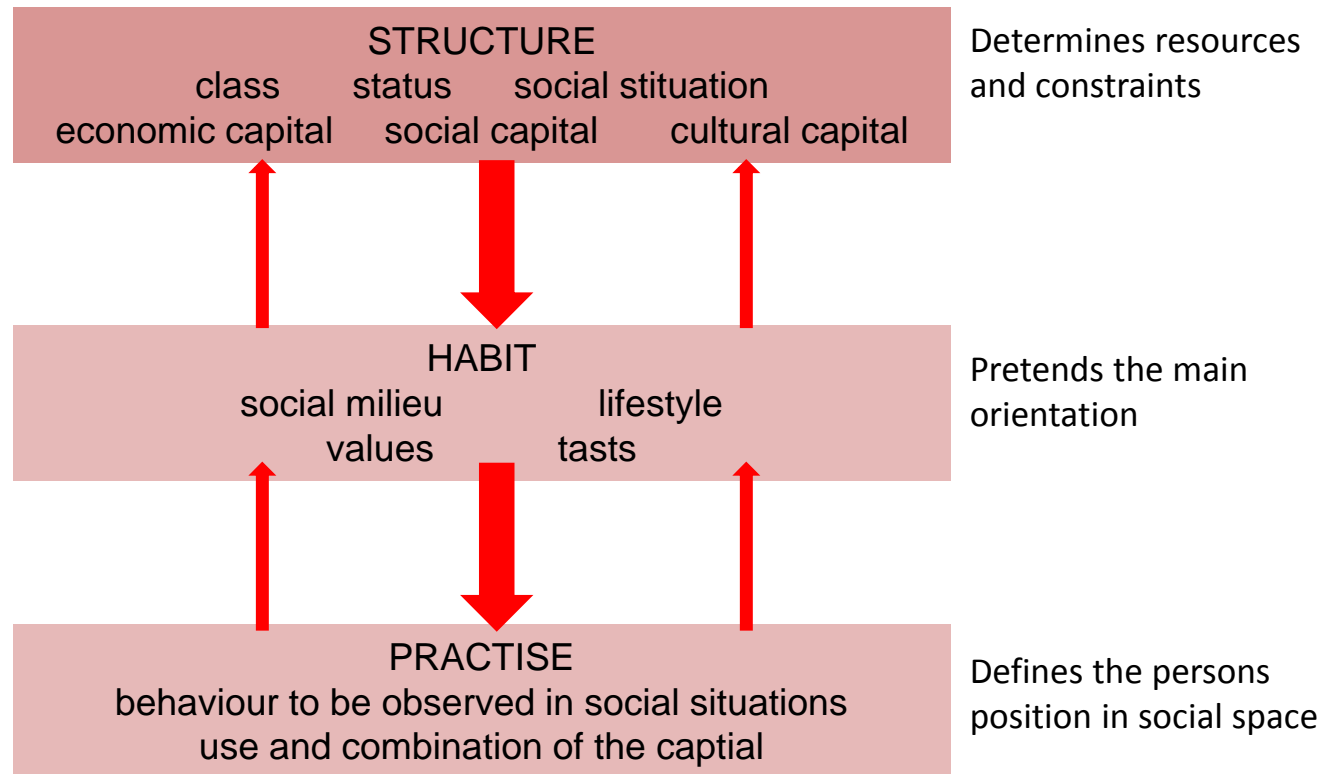
Can be changes inbetween the personal capital

Can expire through inflation

Is invested to position oneself in social fields

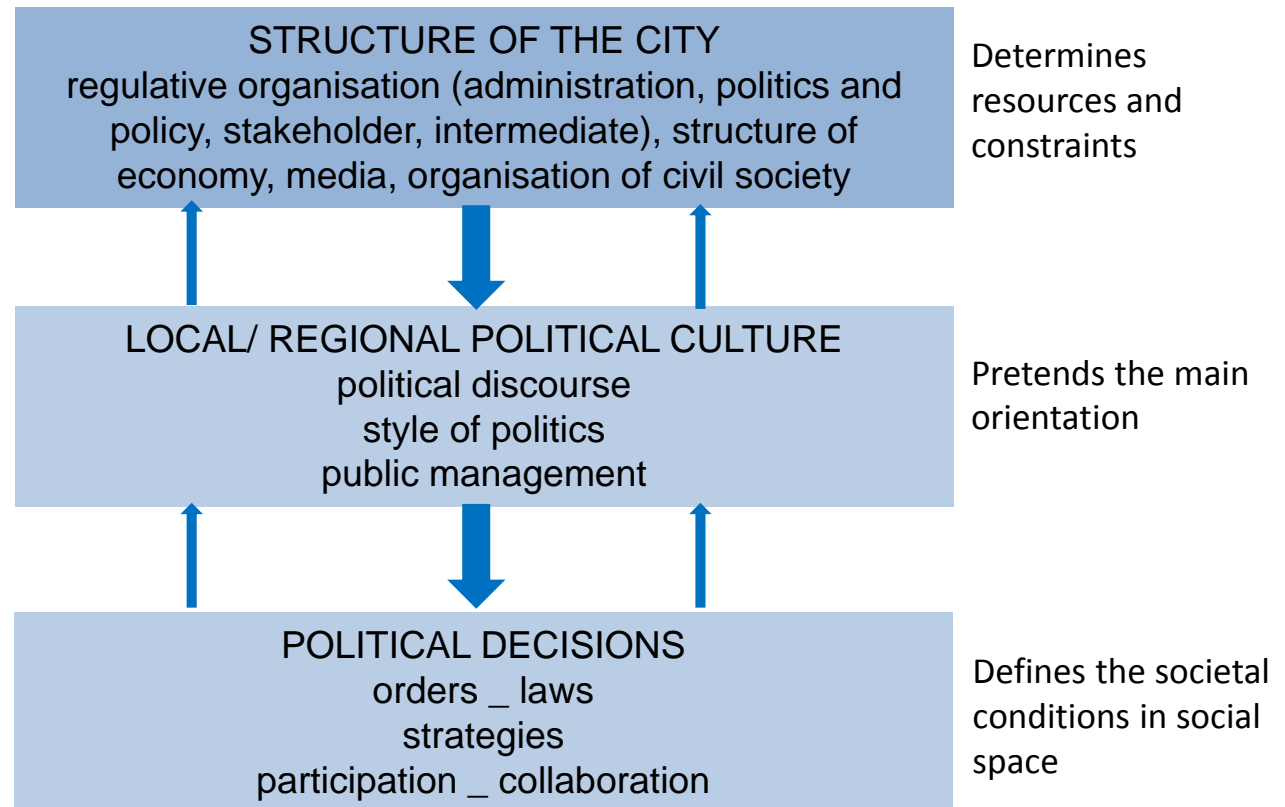
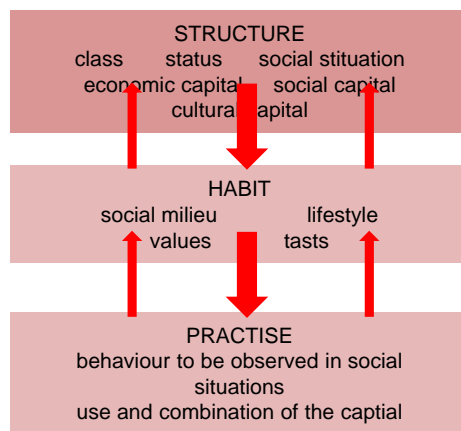
Theoretical foundation _ social inequality

_ **Structure-habit-concept** describes the individual action of positioning in social spaces



Theoretical foundation _ social inequality

_ Structure-habit-reproduction-formula _ transferred to the city(-region)



Theoretical foundation _ objectivity vs. subjectivity

_ The view on the society and it's material and immaterial artefacts

Always is subjective _ connected to the person and her belonging to social groups

Depends on the persons experiences and her social setting

Depends at the same time at hegemonic definitions of society and societal value-systems

_ The relationship of scientific knowledge and everyday knowledge

People act everyday in accordance with their personal perception
and values _ subjective constructions

Professionals (should) use objective constructions _ professional resp.
scientific categories, criteria, professional terms and constructions

_ Challenges for the profession of architecture, planning and construction

People and professionals always live and act in tension between
everyday demands and professional objectification

Theoretical foundation _ the particularity of “the social”

_ “The social”

Is (always and intense) procedural and dynamic
Values and interpretations are always temporary and changeable
Is always innovative and able to learn
Reality is always polyvalent

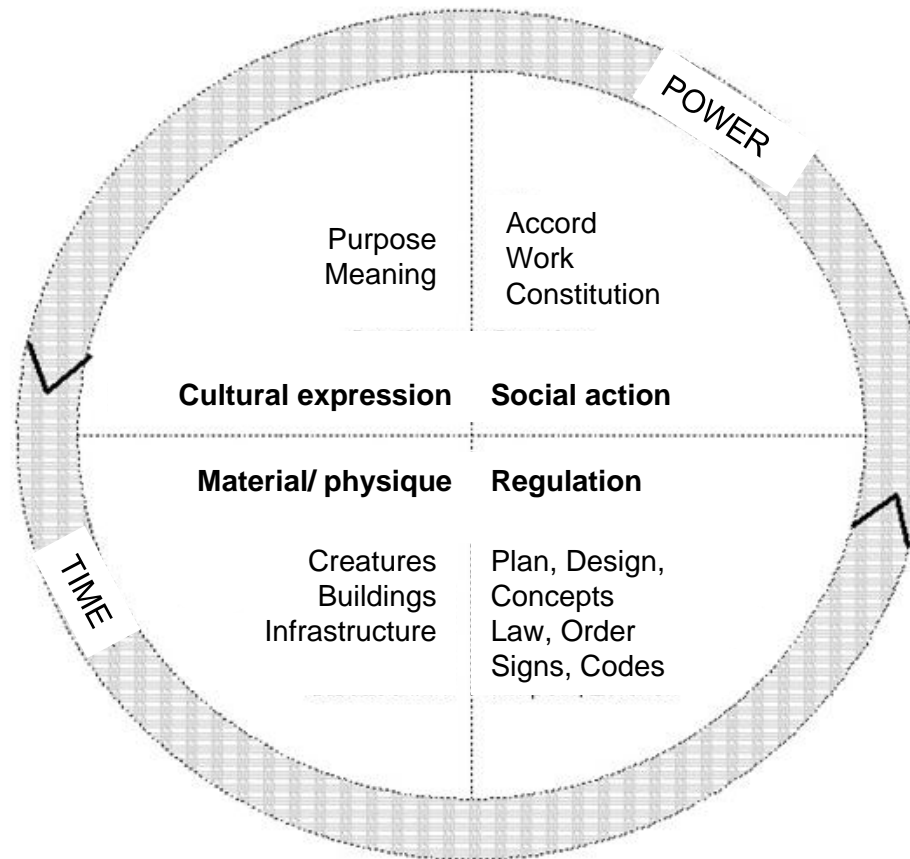
_ Methodological consequences

Structural analysis basing on quantitative data is (not more or less)
a description of a singular timeslot
Qualitative dimensions of “the social” “withstand” objectivation and
should be discovered by hermeneutical-interactional approaches

_ “Space” in whole as social space should be analysed by multimethod-analysis via
triangulation

Theoretical foundation _ the relational space

_ Spacing and synthesis



Theoretical foundation _ urban space

_ Space as “place” is a product of social, economic, cultural as well as political production

_ Influenced on the macro-level by

Effects of the globalization of economic action

Changes in regulation of political culture, government, concepts of urban development

Changes von social structures _ demography as well as lifestyles

_ The meso-level by

Changes in political-administrative governance

Local cultures of behaviour and action

Strategies of urban development and renewal

_ The micro-level “space as place as living environment”

Spatial behaviour concerning structures of social groups and individuals

Processes of integration, exclusion and segregation

Theoretical foundation _ urban space and planning

_ Urban planning is a multiple social process

Urban planning action influences the daily life and space of people
and the other way around

Urban planning is never “outside” of the society, but always a societal and political task resp.
function

Professionals as well as affected non-professionals all are people within the tension of
subjectivity and objectivity
and always represent (specific) interests

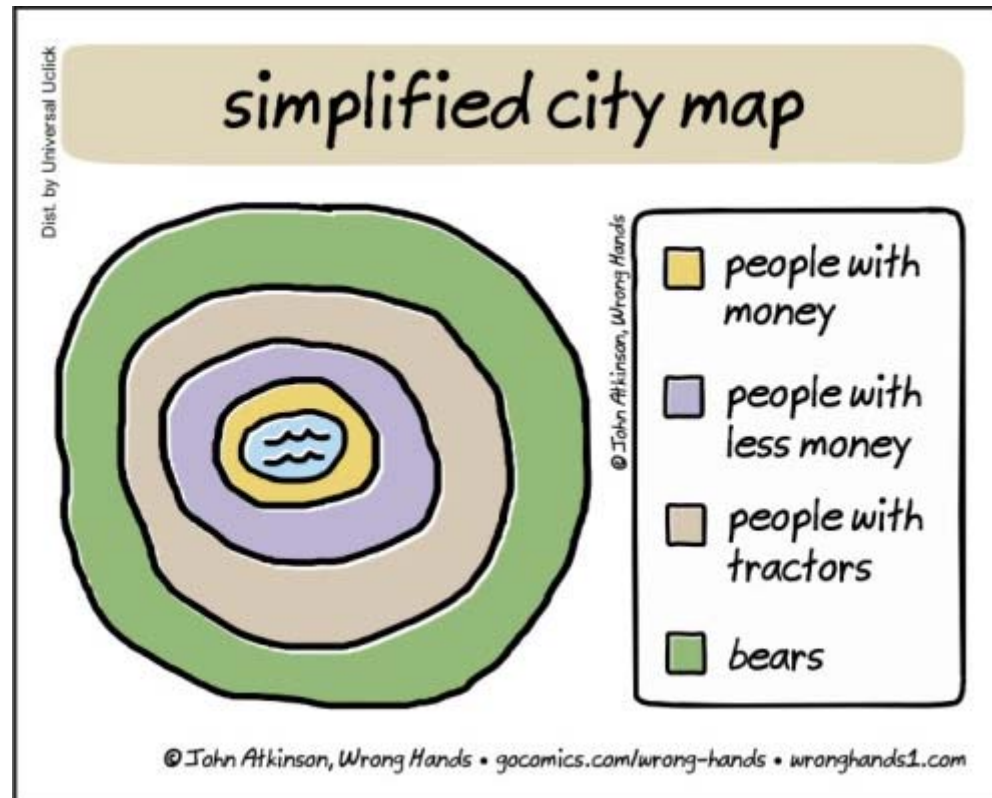
Whom do we plan for ?

Who profits from the intervention ?

Whom does the city/ quarter/ resources belong to ?

Theoretical foundation _ urban space and planning

_ It can not be seen as easy ...



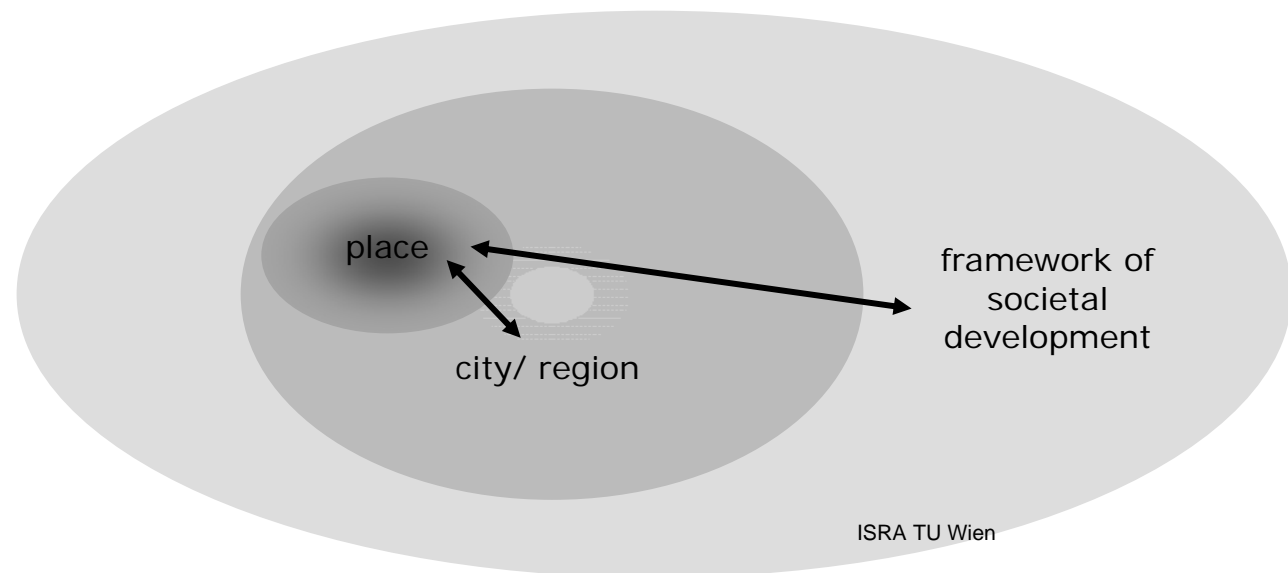
Theoretical and methodological suggestions

_ But ...

The physique of space is **more than a “container”** to society/ people and their action

The theoretical foundation suggests a conceptive as well as methodological **relational approach** where the material and the physique should be conceptualized as interdependent

Urban spaces and their physique can **not be thought without the dimensions** of social action – cultural expression _ and the forms and effects of regulation with are influenced by power and time as procedural dimension of space _ and the other way around



The most important social challenges _ in general

_ **Rural-urban-tension**

Differences in density, use, infrastructure, economical structure, demographic structure, social structure, system of values, structure of communication

_ **Urbanisation**

Surface increase and development of urbanised regions

_ **Technological change and technical innovations**

New forms of production, mobility, infrastructure, design and construction

_ **Social change and social innovations**

New lifestyles and forms of daily living, social plurality, socio-cultural diversification

_ **The city and public places as hotspots of social problems**

Social inequality, poverty, segregation, insecurity

The most important social challenges

_ Especially in the Post-Soviet Society serious trend-setting resp. in Westeuropean Societies

ongoing **changes in policy, politics and polity**

(Increase of) capitalist forms of action in almost all life-necessary policy-fields

Privatisation as governance strategy

Implementation resp. questioning of social market economy

_ **Sub-urbanisation and regionalisation**

Urbanisation von rural regions, green- and free spaces over the recent borders of administrative regulation

_ **Ubiquity of the city**

Interchangeability of design and use forced by international capitalistic strategies in planning policies, planning action, building and constructing

Medial adjustment of values and perceptions

_ **Simultaneity of contradictions**

Unmanageable variation of contradictive developments at one place, f.e. shrinking and increase

_ **Unclearness of trends**

In-accuracies of forecast

The most important social challenges

_ Changes in labour market and employment policy

More knowledge-based provision of services

International division of labour

Migration of secondary production

_ New urban lifestyles

Massive changes in the traditional time-use-patterns

Individualisation

Loss/ changes in values

_ Increase of socio-economic polarisation

Richness vs the new urban underclass

Poverty is female, old, not well educated and from abroad

_ New effects on spatial segregation and concentration

Changes in (traditional) spatial patterns

Inequality of space and place _ “ghettos and citadels”

Migration and space _ migration and integration as challenges for spatial planning

_ Data on migration

Worldwide there are around 250 million international migrants

For about 60 million of the migrants are refugees

For about 750 million people migrate internal from rural to urban areas (Worldbank; UNHCR)

_ Impacts and effects of migration _ questions

The most migrants worldwide are labour migrants

The most labour migrants primarily want to work and therefore could be integrated

The most migrants wish to go back

Most migrants are educated and strong in social capital_ brain drain in the regions on origin

The loss of important social groups in the regions of origin?

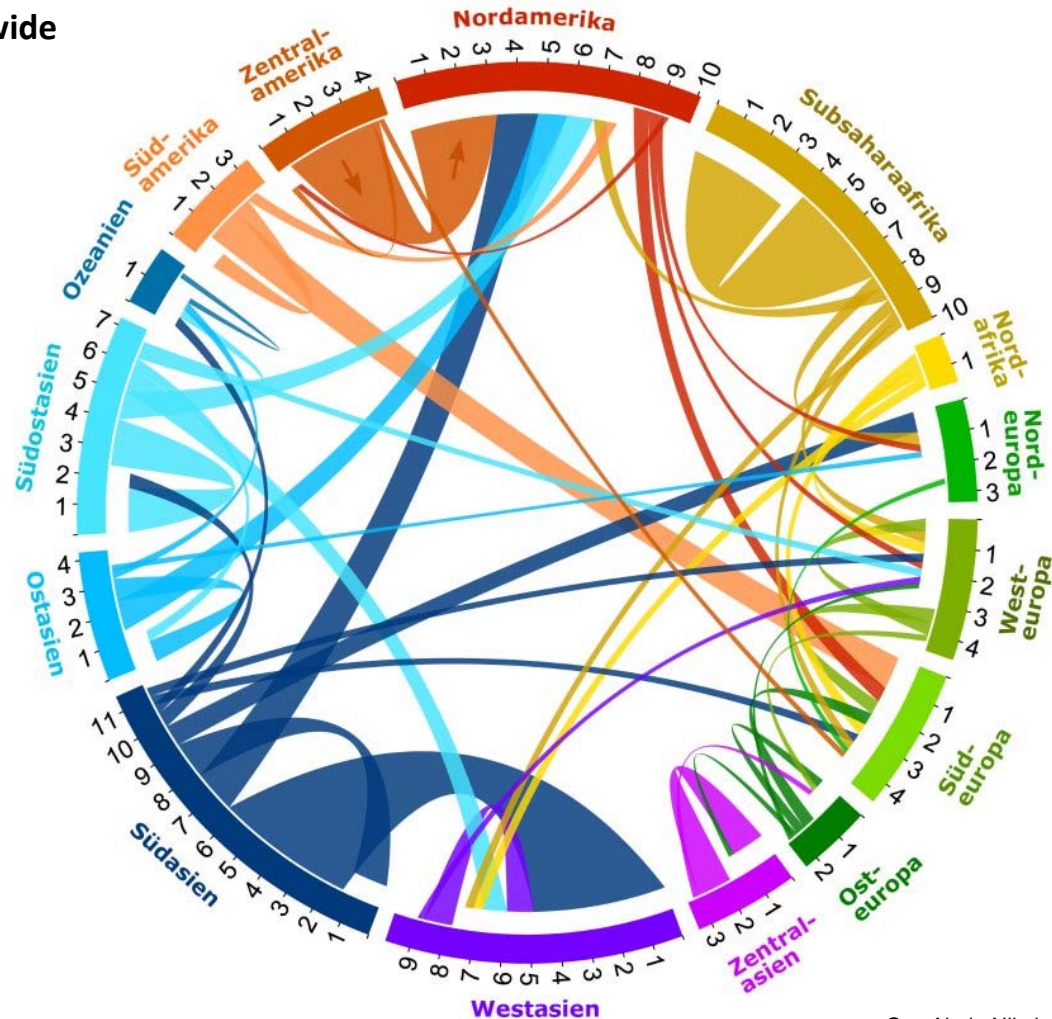
The role of remittances for the regions of origin?

**Legality of migration and
integration?**

Migration and space _ migration and integration as challenges for spatial planning

_ Refugee migration flow worldwide

- Actually about 60 million people (UNHCR)
- For about one third migrate outside of their region
- For about two thirds migrate within the region
- For about 2 million people wait for asylum
- Different spatial patterns
- _ 9 from 10 refugees live in/ migrate to so called less developed countries



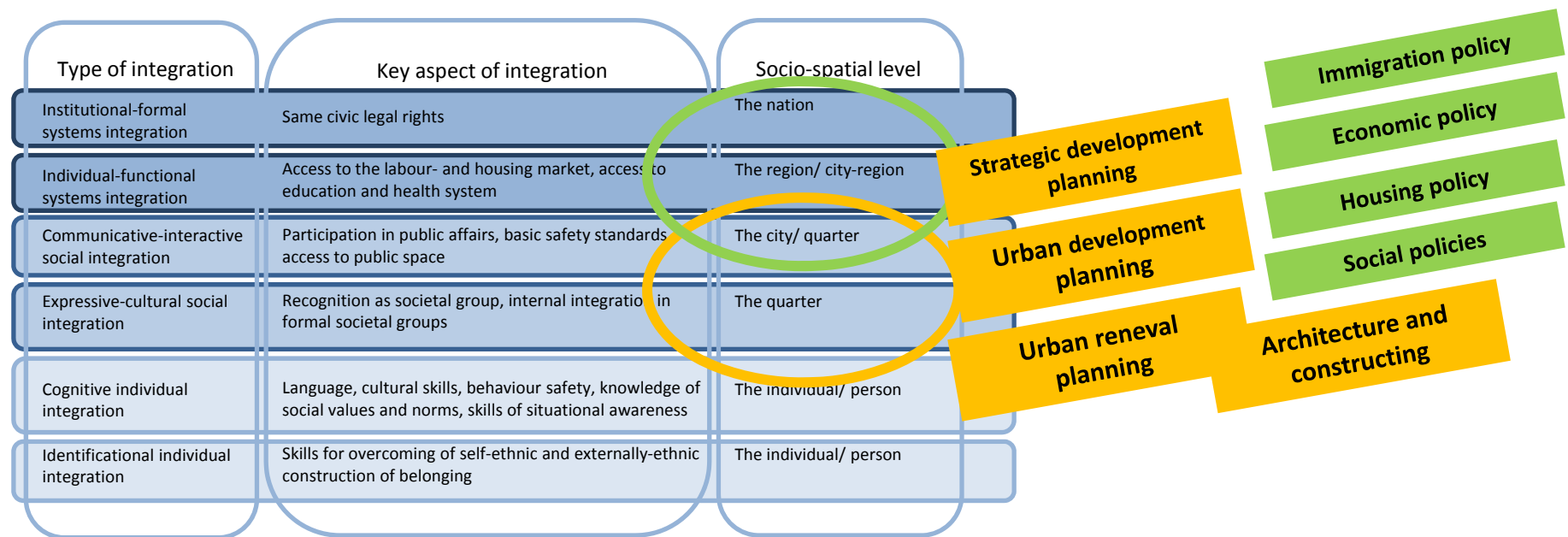
Migration and space _ migration and integration as challenges for spatial planning

_ **Integration in general** is the inclusion of all social groups in the society in whole _ micro-, meso- and macro-level

Type of integration	Key aspect of integration	Socio-spatial level
Institutional-formal systems integration	Same civic legal rights	The nation
Individual-functional systems integration	Access to the labour- and housing market, access to education and health system	The region/ city-region
Communicative-interactive social integration	Participation in public affairs, basic safety standards, access to public space	The city/ quarter
Expressive-cultural social integration	Recognition as societal group, internal integration in formal societal groups	The quarter
Cognitive individual integration	Language, cultural skills, behaviour safety, knowledge of social values and norms, skills of situational awareness	The individual/ person
Identificational individual integration	Skills for overcoming of self-ethnic and externally-ethnic construction of belonging	The individual/ person

Migration and space _ migration and integration as challenges for spatial planning

_ Levels of action for **urban planning** and related **policy-issues**



How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

_ **When does planning and a place facilitates integration?**

Successful social integration includes all potential individual as well as structural dimensions of social inequality _ origin, ethnicity/ race, , gender, sex, age, calls, income, etc.

Effects of insufficient integration become obvious in public space

Effects of insufficient integration causes additional communally/ societal costs

_ Therefore:

Support for integration on the level of social integration is the most important contribution urban civil societies can offer

_ Concerning urban development planning and housing

The vital necessity of housing _ the right to housing

The vital necessity to the city and it's sociality and infrastructures

_ Concerning public space

If the place largely can satisfy the peoples needs for use

If the different social groups have the opportunity to determine and regulate proximity and distance

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

_ Urban development planning and housing

Are spaces and places of social integration (macro-, meso- and micro-level)

Influence social integration on all levels

Are a fundamental element of integration, beneath the labour market and the access to social welfare and infrastructure

_ Social integration can be defined as “provision” for differentiated needs

That people can effort all daily needs in a proper way

That people have the opportunity to choose various facilities

That people have the right and the opportunity to participate

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

_ Public spaces

Public places are spaces of social integration (meso- and micro-level)

_ Social integration can be defined as “culture of coexistence” at a place

How people as group members are accepted by other groups

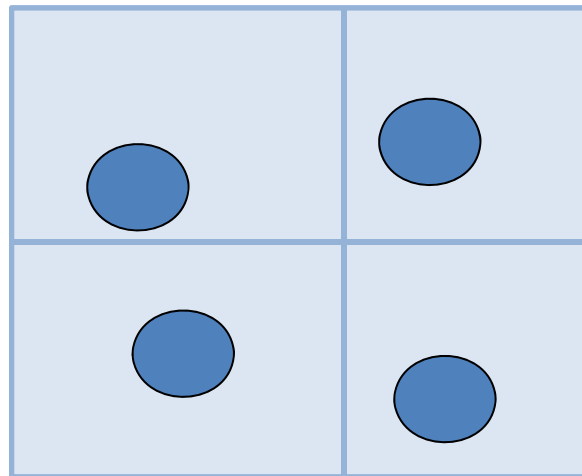
How persons on everyday-level are integrated in participation and collaboration around the place

_ Although public places (in comparison to the previous named systems of social security) only have a potentially impact on integration and relatively less influence on the societal integration in whole, they are the places in which the quality of integration is to be seen

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

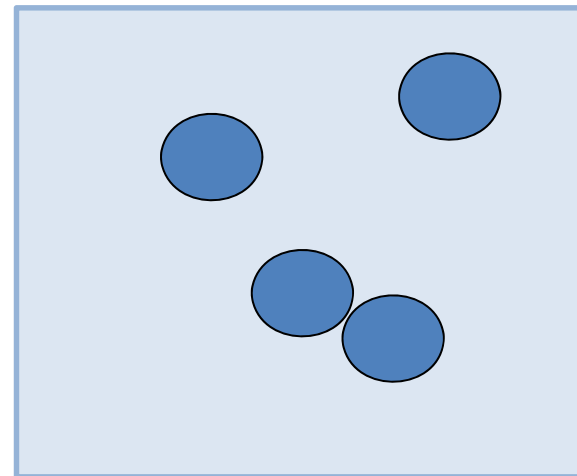
_ 2 main models of socio-spatial integration

“The salad bowl” _ living in divided spaces
_ The less integrative strategy



- _ Referential to groups
- _ Avoiding conflicts
- _ Support of weak groups
- _ Less displacement

“The melting pot” _ living in shared spaces
_ The more integrative strategy



- _ “Forced” social contact
- _ Potentially conflicts, but tolerance-training
- _ Support of stronger groups
- _ More displacement

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

_ **The importance of the architecture of the planning process**

for the integration-supportive planning in Urban renewal the exploration of the structural as well as local challenges of integration is essential

_ One proven method is the **social-spaces-analysis** to explore the specific societal structure of the place

A multi-method space analysis based on the dimensions of the theoretical foundation

_ Together with a transparent and focussed **political-administrative decision**

A “clear will” to aim at integration through planning action

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

_ And a specific setting of **activating respectful participation offering and opportunities** to explore the relevant users and their specific needs

Differentiated communication tools

No symbolic participation offers – participation on feasible topics

Transparent communication of constraints _ concerning aims of development, budget, technical aspects

_ A transparent and **good timed design and construction process**

Precise and differentiated communication

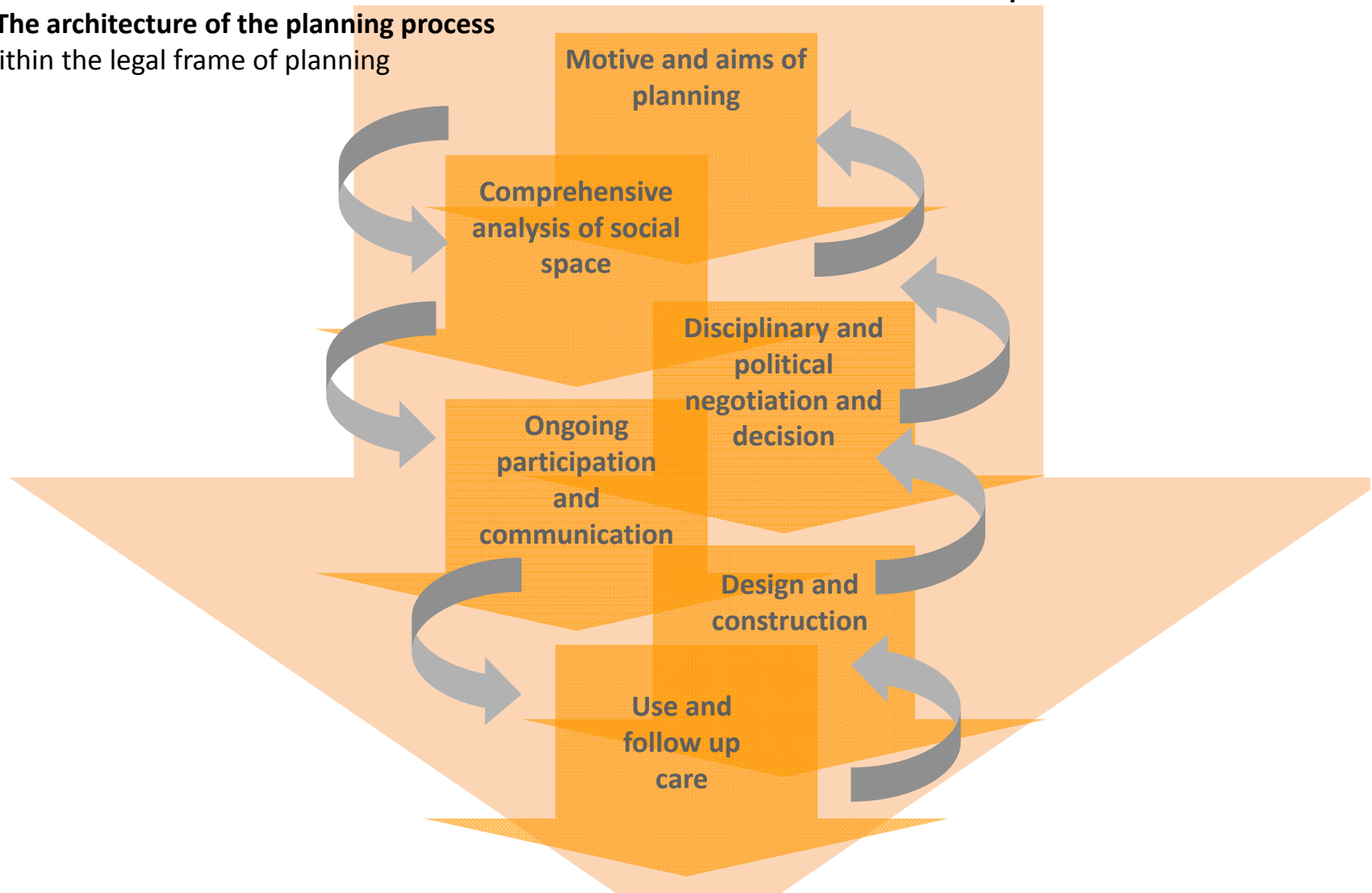
Assistance for needy people

_ Assurance of follow-up care

budgetary, maintenance

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

_ The architecture of the planning process
Within the legal frame of planning



How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

The Social Space Analysis as strategic and analysis tool for social orientated planning

- _ Is a multi-method space analysis based on the dimensions of the theoretical foundation of relational space
- _ Combines quantitative socio-structural information and data _ descriptive with qualitative information and data _ hermeneutical-interactionist
- _ Triangulation

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

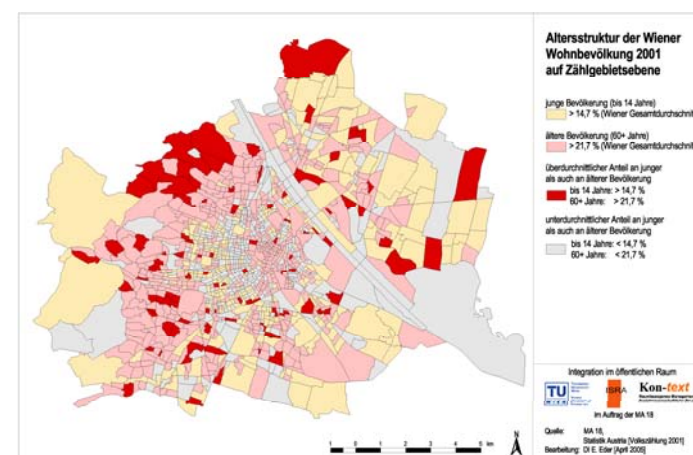
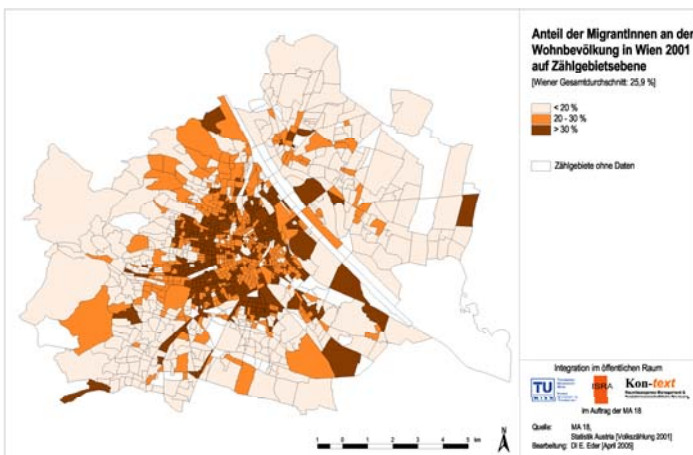
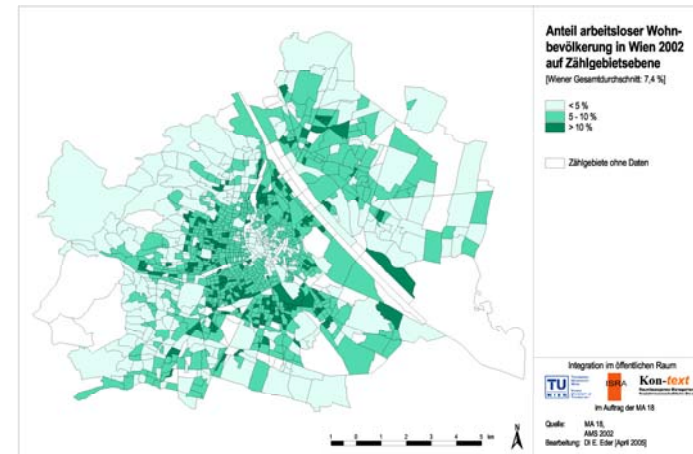
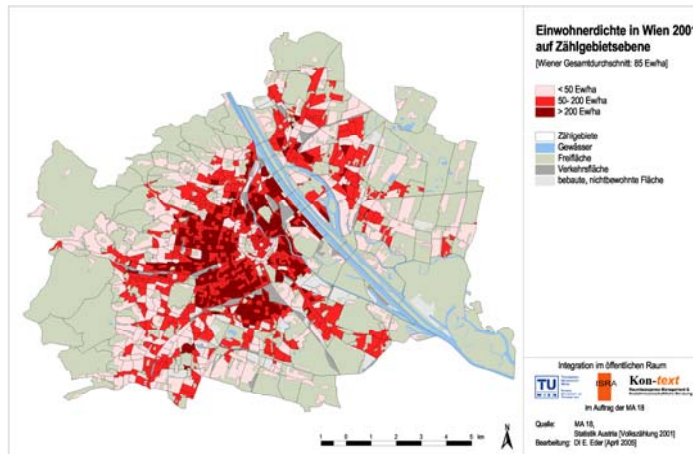
Focus of SSA

Develops

- _ The social groups on site, their action and behaviour
 - _ The actors who form the place immediate as well as indirect
 - _ The forms and patterns of use of space
 - _ The forms and patterns of daily use as well as professional handling
 - _ The effects of immediate and indirect action as well as routines
 - _ The concepts and processes of constitution
 - _ The patterns and quality of communication and collaboration
 - _ Requirements and expectations of all actors involved
 - _ Functional interconnections and dependencies
 - _ The physique and fabric
 - _ The formal as well as informal planning process and construction
 - _ Feasibility and alternatives for realisation
- _ Some examples of different steps of SSA ...

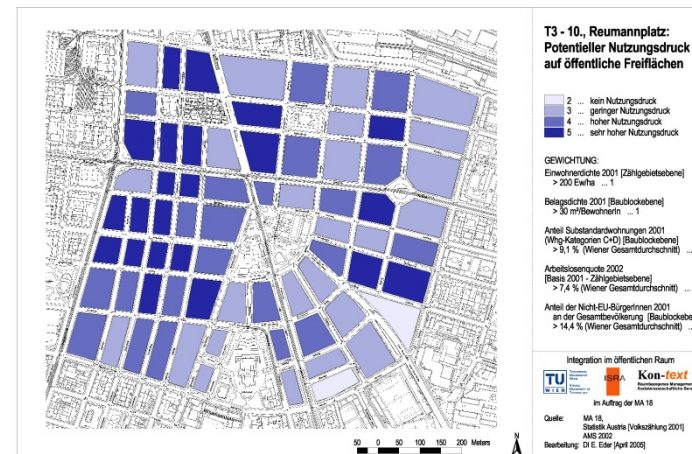
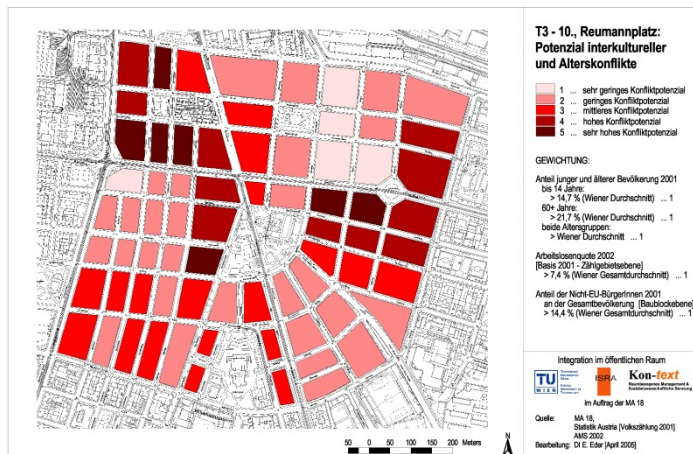
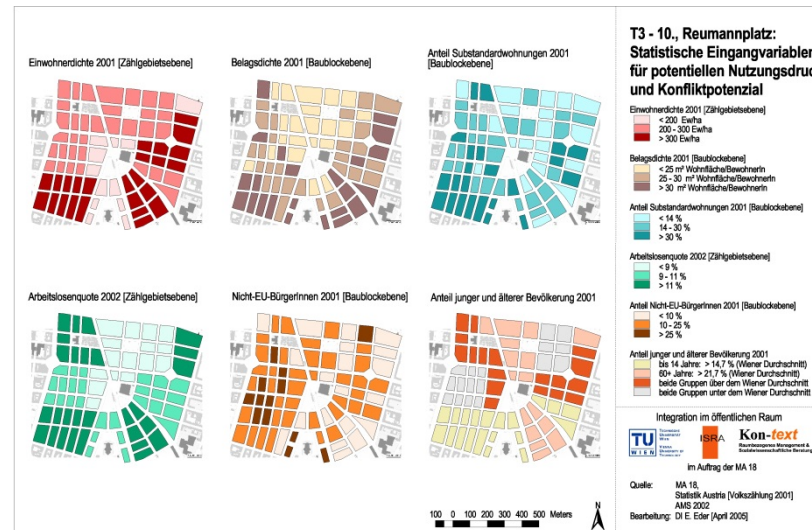
How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Structural analysis _ macro level



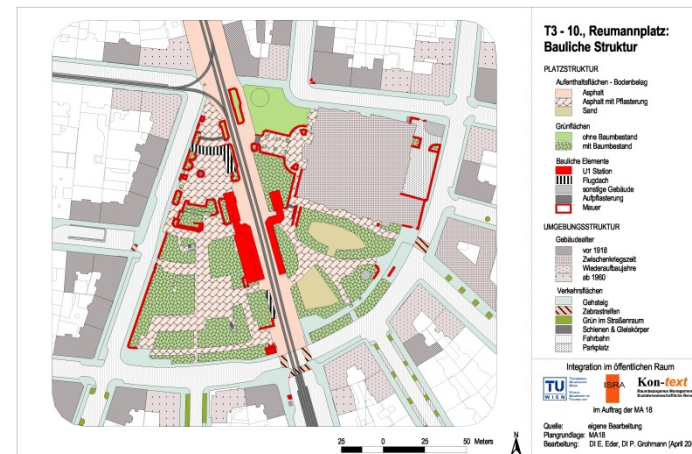
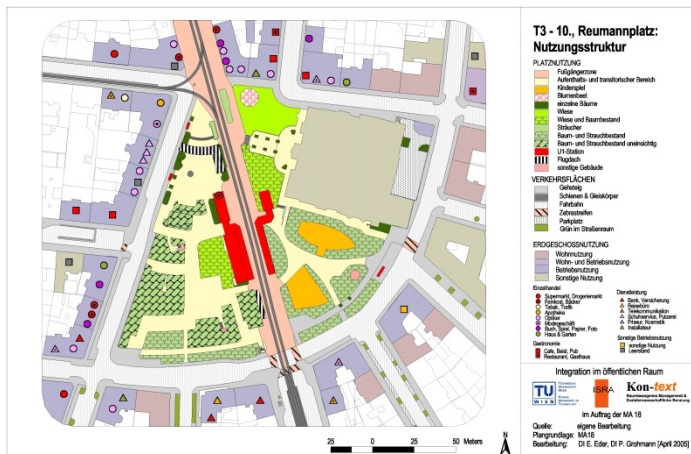
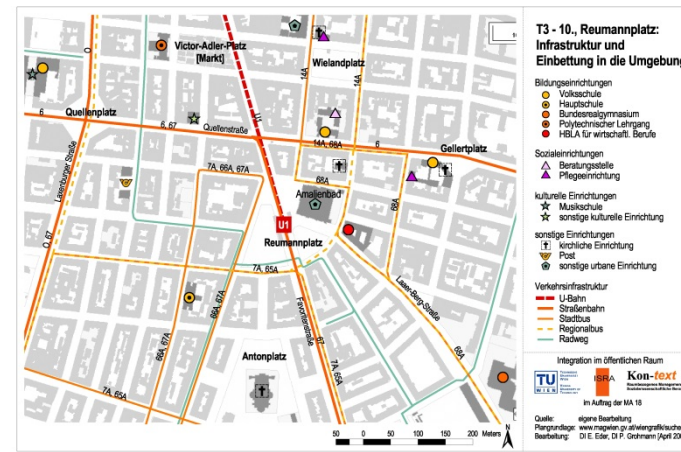
How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Structural analysis _ meso level



How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Spatial and functional structure



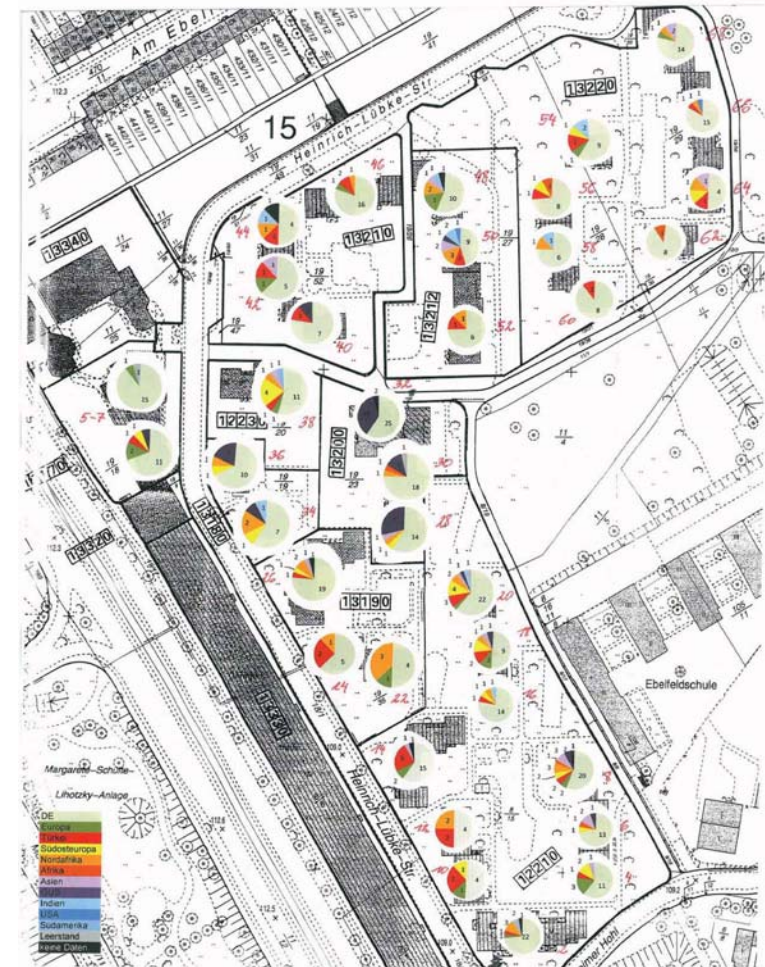
How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Analysis of social groups and their action and behaviour



How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

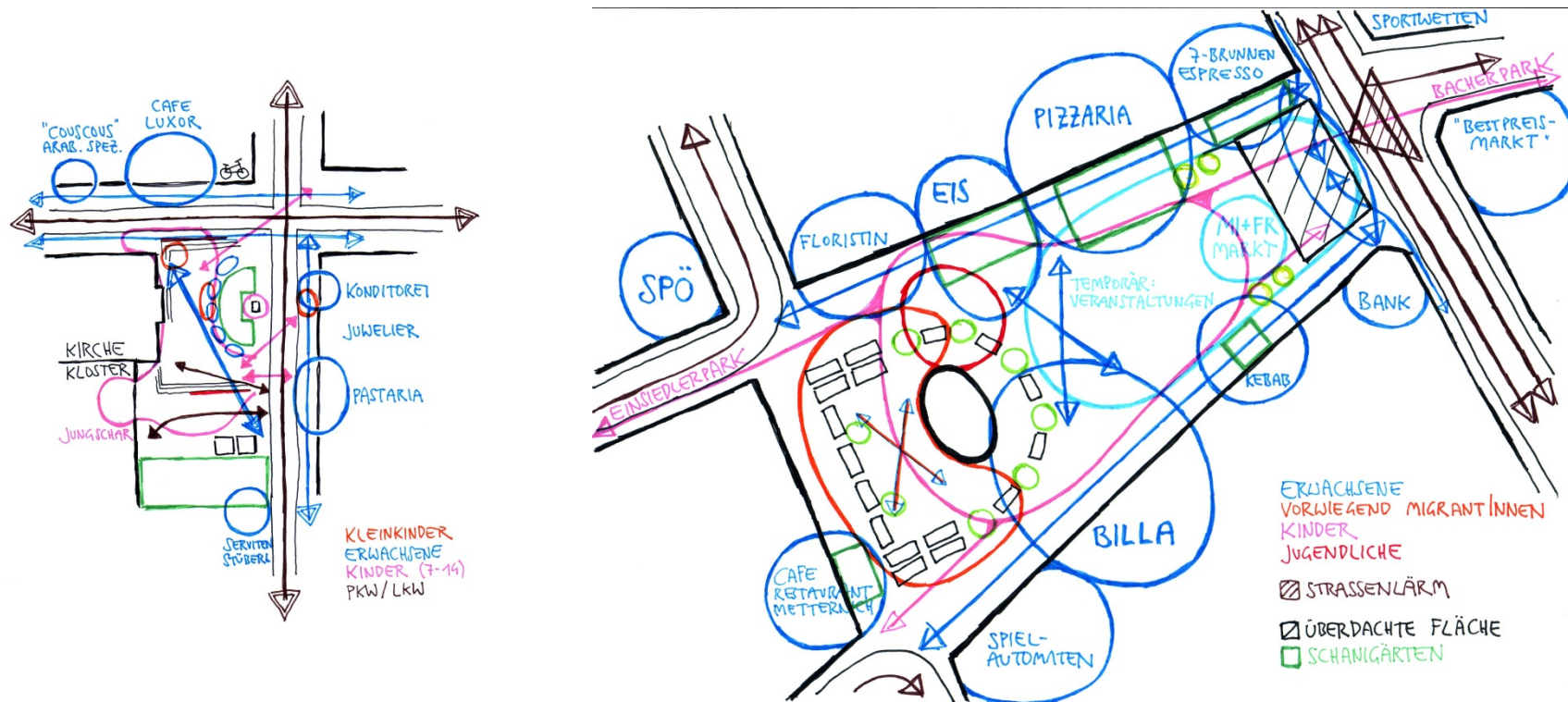
Analysis of social groups and their action and behaviour



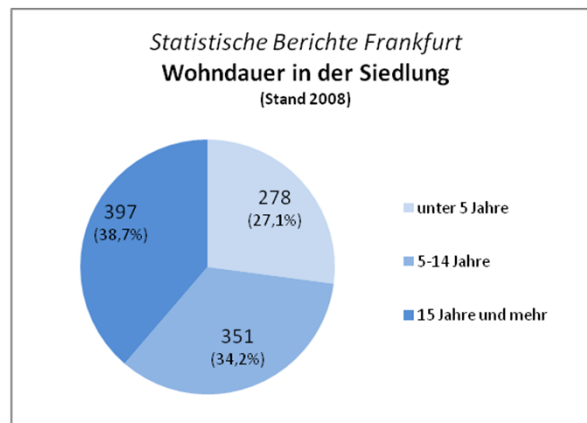
HauptmieterInnen _StaatsbürgerInnenschaft (MieterInnendaten ABG, eig. Ber.)

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Analysis of social groups and their spatial action and behaviour

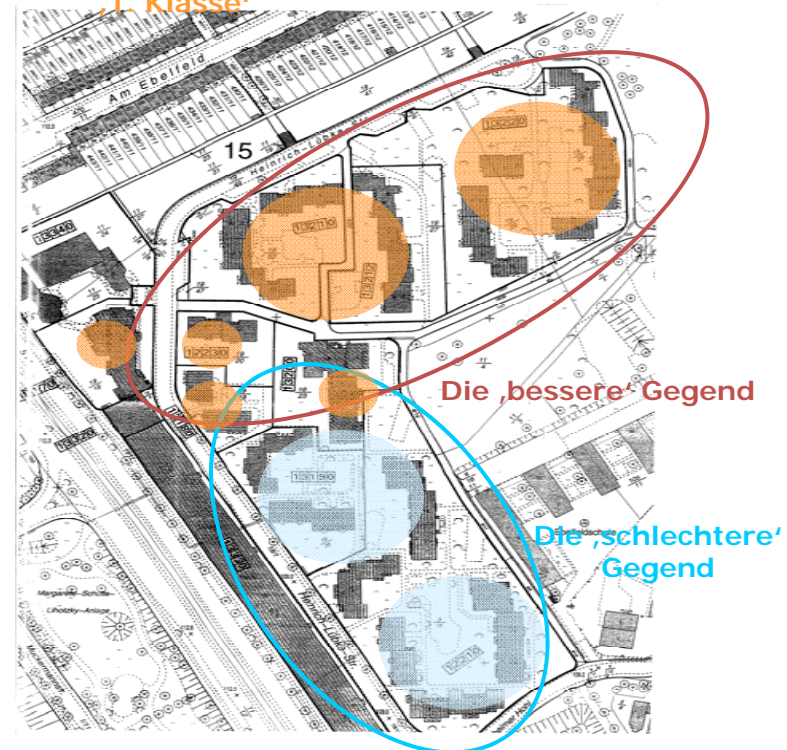


How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?



(FSB 2/3'2009: Tab. A 2.12, 160-161)

Ernst-May-Siedlung und Westhausen als '1. Klasse'

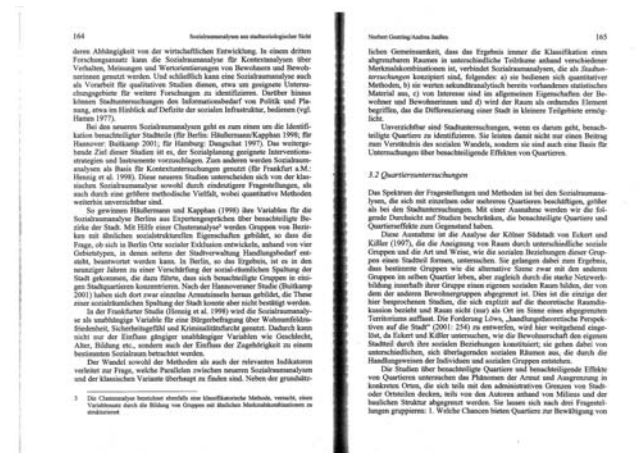
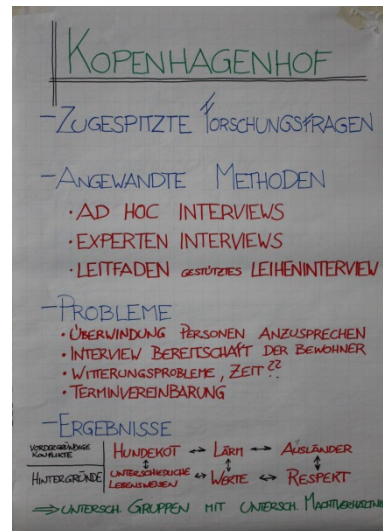
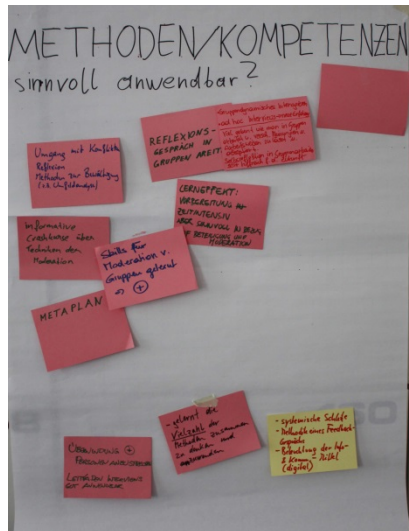


● Stabilere
Nachbarschaften

● Weniger stabile
Nachbarschaften

How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Die Kinder können unbeaufsichtigt spielen
 Grün
 Zuhause
 Super Lage in der Stadt
 Roter Platz
 Keine Autos
 KiTa und Schule
 Mein Kleingarten nebenan
 Gute Nachbarschaft
 Nidda
 Atmosphäre
 Gute Anbindung an die Stadt
 Die Familie ist hier

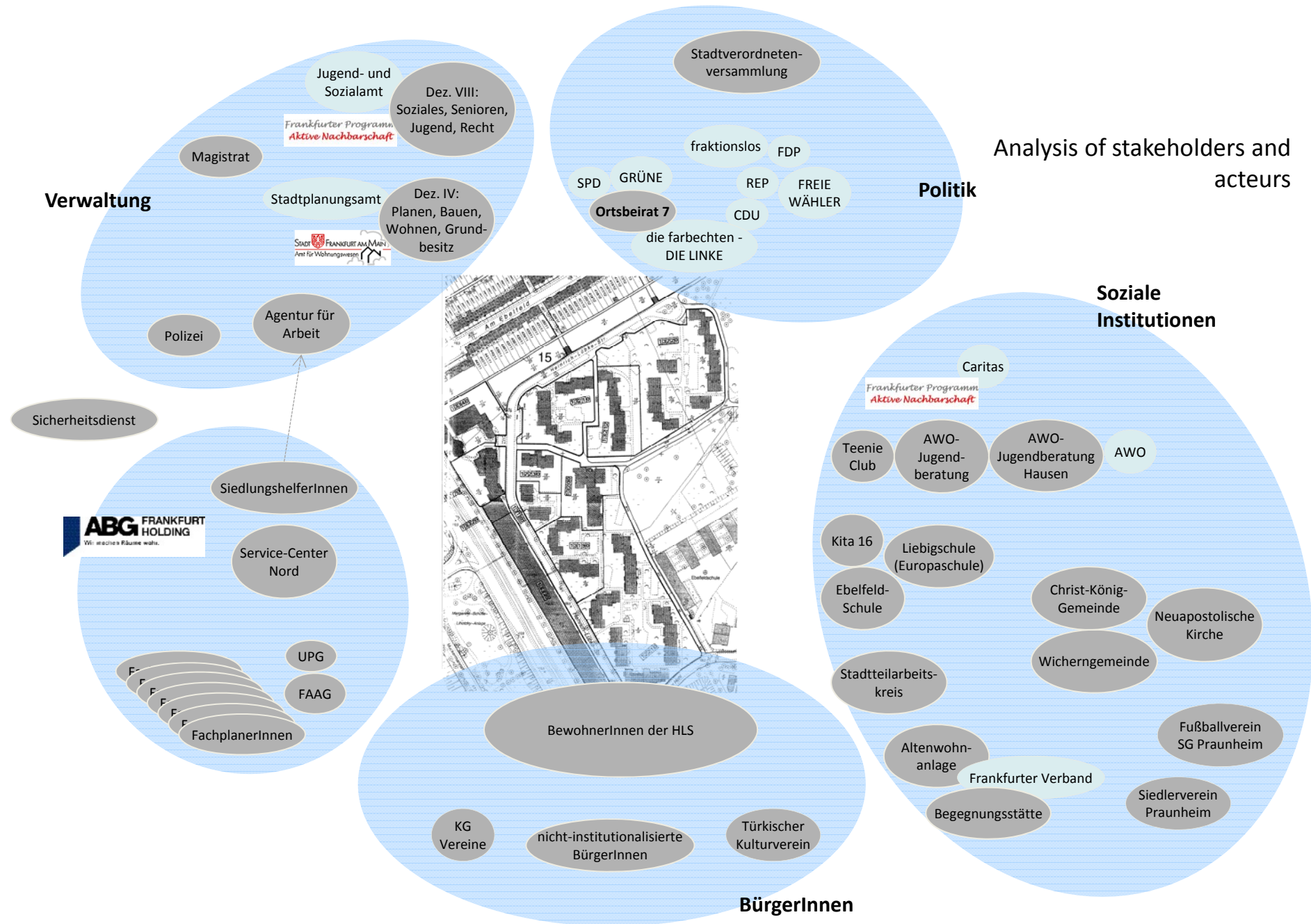


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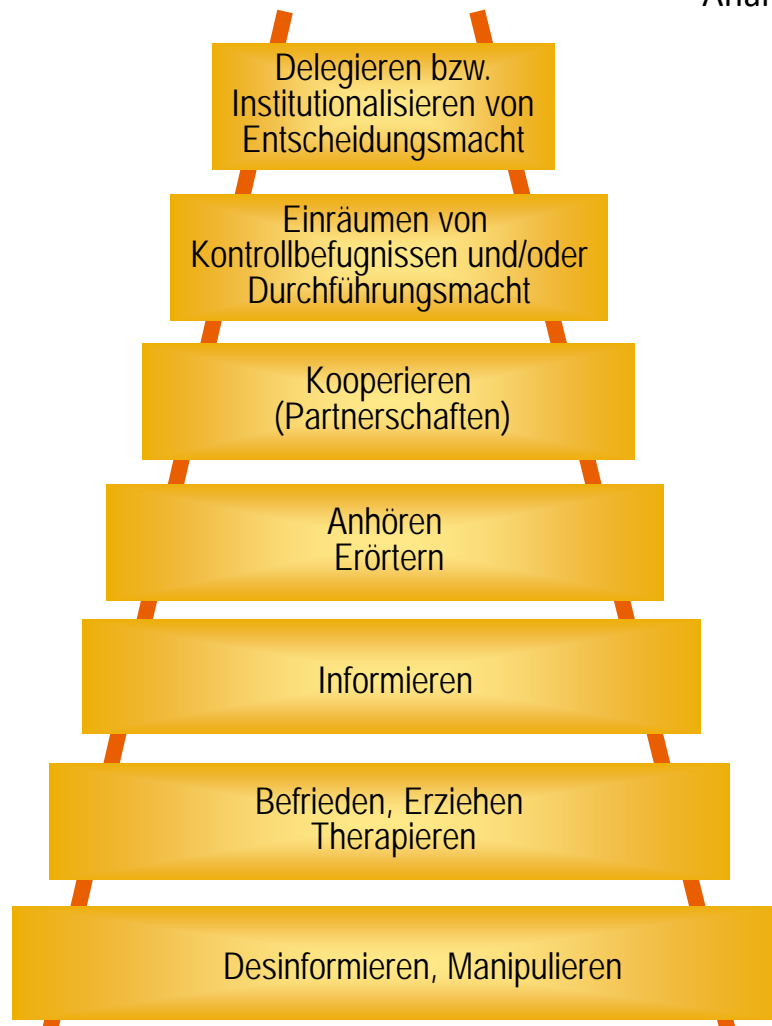
Analysis of material _ physique _ fabric



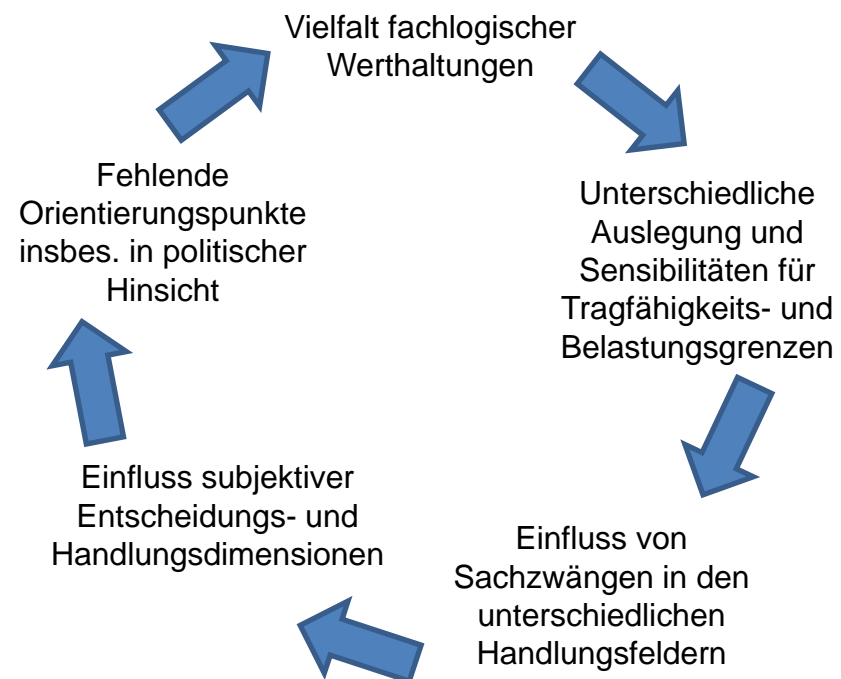
Analysis of stakeholders and actors



How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

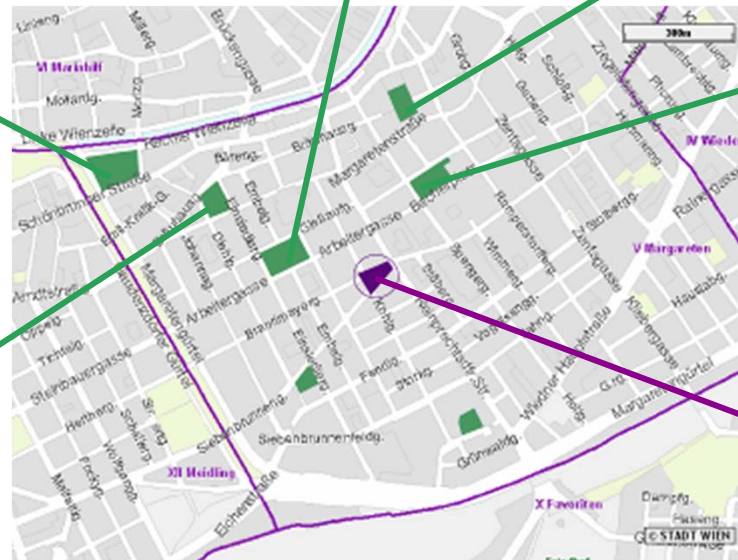


Analysis and reflection of the intensity of participation and the logic of perception and values



How can a social-oriented urban renewal of mass housing districts and public spaces be planned?

Analysis of spatial interdependencies



Thank you for your attention!

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