

/ SFB 1265

Re-Figuration
of Spaces

Re-Figuration of Spaces: Mediatization, Mobility, Globalization and Social Dislocation

First International Conference of the SFB 1265

February 20-22, 2019,
Technische Universität Berlin

CONFERENCE BOOK

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OVERVIEW

The collaborative research centre “Re-Figuration of Spaces” at Technische Universität Berlin investigates changes in contemporary spatial arrangements with an emphasis on digital technologies and transnationalization. The goal is to determine the characteristics of the so-defined “re-figuration of spaces”. In order to achieve it, we examine a variety of subjective spatial experiences and knowledge production practices. This includes a more thorough examination of how emerging spatial structures are conditioned by increased interconnectedness of places and the circulation it implicates. Our conference thematizes how spaces change through mediatization, increased mobility, globalization and social dislocation. We ask which forms of arrangements, spatialities and materialities underwrite these processes. How are spaces negotiated and (visually) communicated? These questions will be addressed by international lecturers and discussed in plenary and parallel sessions.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2019

10:00 am-12:30 pm
City Walks Köpenicker Straße or Südliche Friedrichstadt

2:00-3:00 pm
Registration
 H3003A

3:00-4:00 pm
Opening Lecture: Re-Figuration of Spaces
 H3005

4:00-6:00 pm
Plenary Session 1: Spatializing Contemporary Modernities and the Postcolonial Challenge
 H3005

6:00 pm
Meet and Greet
 H3007

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2019

9:00-10:45 am
Plenary Session 2: Visualization and Urban Space
 H3005

11:15 am-1:45 pm
Session 1: Spatiality and Public Spheres
 H3006
Session 2: Security, Control and Power
 H3005
Session 3: Translocal Planning?
 H3025

3:00-5:30 pm
Session 4: Materiality, Affordance, Re-figuration: Planning and Appropriation of Urban Space
 H3006
Session 5: Spatial In-/Exclusion. Global and Local Perspectives on Spatial Inequality
 H3005

6:00-7:30 pm
Keynote Lecture: Thinking Across Scales: From Place-Based Community to Large-Scale Social Integration
 H3005

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2019

9:30-12:00 am
Session 6: Entanglements of Space and Time
 H3006
Session 7: Urbanity, Migration, Mobility
 H3005

1:30-3:15 pm
Plenary session 3: Space, Labour and Economy
 H3005

3:45-5:30 pm
Plenary Discussion: Interdisciplinarity in Spatial Research
 H3005

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2019

10:00 am-12:30 pm

City Walk 1

POLIGONAL Office for Urban Education

**Südliche Friedrichstadt: Participation,
Self-Help and Alternative Housing Models
from the 1980s until Today**

10:00 am-12:30 pm

City Walk 2

POLIGONAL Office for Urban Education

**Tracing Köpenicker Straße: A Profile of
De-Industrialisation, Appropriation, and
Speculation**

2:00-3:00 pm

REGISTRATION

Room H3003A

3:00-4:00 pm

OPENING LECTURE

Room H3005

Martina Löw/ Hubert Knoblauch (SFB 1265):

Re-Figuration of Spaces

4:00-6:00 pm

**PLENARY SESSION 1: Spatializing Contempo-
rary Modernities and the Postcolonial
Challenge**

Room H3005

Gurminder K Bhambra (Sussex):

**Neoliberal Modernity and the Refashioning
of "Open Borders": A Postcolonial Critique**

Jennifer Robinson (London):

**Re-Conceptualising Urban Politics:
Territories, Interests and Institutions**

Discussant: Johanna Hoerning

Chair: Philipp Misselwitz

6:00 pm

MEET AND GREET

Room H3007

Joint Spatial Display - Mapping Accessibilities:

Installation by students of the interdiscipli-
nary research and teaching Project in

cooperation between the Chair of Urban
Design, Institute for Architecture, and the
SFB 1265, Institute for Sociology, Dagmar
Pelger and Séverine Marguin (Berlin)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2019

9:00-10:45 am

**PLENARY SESSION 2: Visualization and Urban
Space**

Room H3005

Gillian Rose (Oxford):

**The Spatialities of a Digitally-Mediated
City: Hypertopics, Zooms, Morphs, Fields**

Eva Ehninger (Berlin):

**Imageability. Sign and Signage in Ed
Ruscha's Streets-of-Los-Angeles Archive**

Discussant: Timothy Pape

Chair: Angela Million

10:45-11:15 am

Coffee Break

11:15 am-1:45 pm

PARALLEL SESSIONS**SESSION 1: Spatiality and Public Spheres**

Room H3006

Christoph Neuberger (Munich):

**Borders and Connections: A Morphology of
Public Communication**

Daniel Maier/ Daniela Stoltenberg/ Barbara

Pfetsch/ Annie Waldherr (SFB 1265):

**Translocal Networks in Urban Twitter
Spheres: A Case Study from Berlin**

Marco Bastos (London):

Social Networks Online and Offline

Ingo Schulz-Schaeffer/ Eric Lettkemann (SFB
1265):

The Publics of Locative Media

Chair: Daniela Stoltenberg

11:15 am-1:45 pm

SESSION 2: Security, Control and Power

Room H3005

Tugba Basaran (Cambridge):

Security, Law and Borders

Hubert Knoblauch/ René Tuma/ Joshua

Schröder (SFB 1265):

Everything under control?

Christine Hentschel (Hamburg):

**Spatialities of Radical In/Security in
Rightwing Times**

Janina Dobrusskin/ Ilse Helbrecht (SFB 1265):

**Subjectified Spatial Knowledge: Bridging
Safety and Security**

Chair: Joshua Schröder

11:15 am-1:45 pm

SESSION 3: Translocal Planning?

Room H3025

Maarten Hajer (Utrecht):

**Imagination and Materiality: Reinventing
Planning in a Society Without Appetite for
the Future**

Gabriela Christmann/ Sophie Mélix/ Martin

Schinagl (SFB 1265):

**Digital Urban Planning: Planning-Oriented
Actions and Physical-Material
Arrangements**

Kevin Ward (Manchester):

**Planning at Distance? Planning Practices
and Prefiguring Urban Futures**

Jan-Peter Voß/ Volkan Sayman (SFB 1265):

**Mobile Methods: How Planning Know-How
Circulates (Deliberative Public Participation
as a Case Study)**

Chairs: Jan-Peter Voß/ Gabriela Christmann

1:45-3:00 pm

Lunch Break

3:00-5:30 pm

PARALLEL SESSIONS

**SESSION 4: Materiality, Affordance, Re-Figura-
tion: Planning and Appropriation of Urban
Space**

Room H3006

Edgar Pieterse (Cape Town):

**Frustrated Planning in the Face of
Makeshift Practices in Delft on the Cape
Flats**

Terence McDonnell (Indiana):
The Materiality of Development: Interventions, Objects, and the Built Environment
Ignacio Castillo/ Juliane Heinrich/ Angela Million/ Jona Schwerer (SFB 1265):
“I Spy With My Little Eye...”: Children’s Appropriation and Re-Figuration of Public Space in Defiance of its Intended Use
Martina Löw/ Jörg Stollmann/ Dominik Bartmanski/ Timothy Pape/ Seonju Kim (SFB 1265):
Smart Cities: Everyday Actions in Digitized Spaces
Stefanie Bürkle/ Janin Walter (SFB 1265):
Migration of Spaces and Tourism
Chair: Dominik Bartmanski

3:00-5:30 pm
SESSION 5: Spatial In-/Exclusion. Global and Local Perspectives on Spatial Inequality
Room H3005

Manuela Boatcă (Freiburg):
Exclusion through Citizenship and the Spatial Commodification of Whiteness
Steffen Mau/ Fabian Gülzau/ Kristina Korte (SFB 1265):
Borders: Walls, Barriers, Checkpoints and Landmarks
Sabine Meier (Siegen):
Newcomers as Scale Makers? Scale Theory and Processes of In-/Exclusion in Mid-Sized, Downscaled Cities
Johanna Hoerning/ Paul Welch Guerra (SFB 1265):
Addressing Inequalities: NGOs and the Translocalisation of Housing and Refugee Politics
Chair: Fabian Gülzau

5:30-6:00 pm
Coffee Break

6:00-7:30 pm
KEYNOTE LECTURE
Room H3005

Craig Calhoun (Phoenix):
Thinking Across Scales: From Place-Based Community to Large-Scale Social Integration

8:00 pm
CONFERENCE DINNER

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2019

9:30-12:00 am
PARALLEL SESSIONS

SESSION 6: Entanglements of Space and Time
Room H3006

Susanne Rau/ Sebastian Dorsch (Erfurt):
Spatio-Temporal Entanglements: Translocalities, Mappings and the Production of a “Final Order“ in the Guyana Border Dispute around 1900
Elmar Kulke/ Nina Baur (SFB 1265):
Time, Space and the Economy: On Temporal and Spatial Coupling of Consumer-Producer-Interactions
Oliver Ibert (Erkner):
Moving Backwards and Forwards Through Time – Why Uncertainty Matters in Time-Spatial Analyses of Creativity
Gunter Weidenhaus/ Claudia Mock (SFB 1265):
Narrating Space-Time: Biographies of Middle Classes
Chair: Nina Baur

9:30-12:00 am
SESSION 7: Urbanity, Migration, Mobility
Room H3005

Fraya Frehse (São Paulo):
The production of Public Space by Homeless in São Paulo
Ayham Dalal/ Philipp Misselwitz (SFB 1265):
Planning the Ideal Refugee Camp? A Critical Interrogation of Recent Planning Innovations in Jordan and Germany
Sabine Hess (Göttingen):
From Adhocracy to ANKER. Ethnographic Insights into the Reception Policy Field
Robert Vief/ Henrik Schultze/ Daniela Krüger/ Talja Blokland (SFB 1265):
Taking Urbanity Beyond Place: Thoughts on Translocal Networks, Space, and Research Methods
Chairs: Philipp Misselwitz/ Anna Steigemann

12:00-1:30 pm
Lunch Break

1:30-3:15 pm
Plenary session 3: Space, Labour and Economy
Room H3005

Roberto Patricio Korzeniewicz (Maryland)
Mapping the Space and Time of Wealth
Michael Storper (Los Angeles):
Separate Worlds? Explaining Regional Economic Polarization
Discussant: Elmar Kulke
Chair: Lech Suwala

3:15-3:45 pm
Coffee Break

3:45-5:30 pm
PLENARY DISCUSSION: Interdisciplinarity in Spatial Research
Room H3005

Discussants:
Matthias Middell (Leipzig)
Ilse Helbrecht (SFB 1265)
Séverine Marguin (SFB 1265)
Steffen Mau (SFB 1265)
Barbara Pfetsch (SFB 1265)
Jörg Stollmann (SFB 1265)
Chair: Martina Löw

ABSTRACTS

OPENING LECTURE

Martina Löw/ Hubert Knoblauch (SFB 1265):
Re-Figuration of Spaces

In their talk Martina Löw and Hubert Knoblauch will discuss how the current transformations and its ensuing conflicts, crises and uncertainties affect the relation of humans to spaces, their spatial practices as well as the ways how they negotiate and construct spatial orders. Space is the medium in which the transformation of society is taking place. They will substantiate the claim that there is a common pattern in these transformations and conflicts which they want to designate as refiguration. In order to do so, they want, first, to underline the spatial dimension of the contemporary refiguration of society which, to us, substitutes the assumedly linear process and progress of globalization and the conflictual dynamic between various poles underlying it. Secondly, they want to specify the role of what has been called hitherto mediatization in this process of refiguration. They will ask particularly if and how deep mediatization allows to grasp the spatial effects of digitalization on society. In the final part of the lecture, they will address how new forms of spaces arise and which role mobility, circulation and displacement play in this process.

KEYNOTE

Craig Calhoun (Phoenix):
Thinking Across Scales: From Place-Based Community to Large-Scale Social Integration
 Challenge to old binaries has become a new and generally salutary fashion in social science. Binary opposition of village to city, community to society, *Gemeinschaft* to *Gesellschaft* were long staples, all mapped onto the opposition of tradition to modernity. Anti-binary positions like Lefebvre's planetary urbanization (developed by Brenner and others) mark significant improvements. But it is crucial to think across scales to grasp the simultaneous existence and mutual influence of different modes of social organization. The re-figuring of space today is inseparable from transformations of capitalism and states. It is shaped by new technologies and massive infrastructural investments. It is equally crucial to rethink but renew understandings of place at different scales, together with their relationships to both social solidarity and politics and the geo-biological environment. Attachment to and loss of place are crucial themes not just for nostalgia but also for capacity to confront global challenges like climate change.

PLENARIES

Plenary Session 1: Spatializing Contemporary Modernities and the Postcolonial Challenge

Intensifying global connectedness produces new financial and material flows, new patterns of migration, and new translocal practices. The euphoria around an open and connected world is, however, clouded by the increasing awareness that the flip side of the opportunities linked to uninhibited flows is the production of uneven urban geographies: an increase in inequity, discrimination and exclusion which manifest on multiple scales and reinforce (post-) colonial divisions. The session explores contemporary theorisations of urbanity, citizenship and urban politics in the context of an increasingly globalising world, asking how academic research can contribute to build knowledge of emerging practices and agencies that circumvent the pitfalls of postcolonial divisions? How can we build a global theory of urbanity in face of and grounded in the diversity of emerging translocal realities?

Gurminder K Bhambra (Sussex):

Neoliberal Modernity and the Refashioning of "Open Borders": A Postcolonial Critique

Whereas the call for 'open borders' is more commonly associated with activists on the left, it has increasingly been used by neo-liberal economists such as Glen Weyl, Eric Posner, and Branko Milanovic. They argue that attempts to address inequality within nation-states do little to alleviate global inequality and that what is needed instead is a global solution to this problem. The movement of individuals from poorer countries to richer ones, and the sending back of remittances, would, they suggest, reduce global inequality more effectively. Such movement is to be facilitated by a new policy of 'open borders' and institutionalised discrimination within richer nation-states that would alleviate the concerns of their citizens through the establishment of a new caste hierarchy that has been called 'the Qatar model'. Postcolonial 'others' are perceived to undermine the spatial solidarities of national welfare states and the rights of national citizens are asserted against those of migrants and racialized citizens. However, rights which are spatially (and racially) limited should no longer be understood as rights,

but as privileges maintained against the rights of others. In this talk, I take issue with this refashioning of 'open borders' without concomitant rights.

Jennifer Robinson (London):

Re-Conceptualising Urban Politics: Territories, Interests and Institutions

In the wake of post-colonial critiques and propositions about planetary urbanisation there is a need to revisit theorisations of urban politics. Urban theory must confront a great diversity of forms of urban politics across the world, and engage with urban forms which are both fragmented and extended across often vast areas. Earlier theoretical analyses of urban politics in the context of globalisation focussed closely on municipal institutions and configurations of actors in a north American idiom. Attention now needs to be directed to a range of transnational actors and practices, material and financial flows which are key drivers of urban development, including policy makers, planners, developers, architects, consultants, sovereign entities, networks of municipalities, and financial actors. A range of political territorialisations also come into view, such as regional governments in response to extended urban territories and corridors, and transcalar political formations at once highly transnationalized and intensely "territorialized" around specific urban developments. This opens scope for comparative insights across diverse contexts. Understandings of political agency also need to expand, attending to informalized and opaque processes, the micro-politics of urban citizenship, and everyday re-workings of the meanings of development plans and built form.

Plenary Session 2: Visualization and Urban Space

Spaces are mediated through visualizations, marketed and made tangible in quite specific ways. In the session we discuss how spatial changes translate into images. It is important to discuss when spatial images change and thus suggest new spatial experiences and when a re-figuration of spaces becomes solidified in new visual expressions.

Gillian Rose (Oxford):

The Spatialities of a Digitally-Mediated City: Hypertopics, Zooms, Morphs, Fields

Images mediate the experience of urban space, and the technologies through which many cities are now made visible and their spatialities negotiated are digital. From casual snaps shared on Instagram to elaborate photo-realistic visualisations, digital technologies for making, distributing and viewing cities are more and more pervasive. So too are the things that see: human vision is now joined by machinic ways of seeing. This talk will explore some of the implications of that visual digital mediation for the conceptualisation of digitally mediated urban spaces. Drawing in part on recent work on the visualisation of so-called smart cities, the lecture will generate a vocabulary to explore some of the ways in which cities and their inhabitants are increasingly mediated through a febrile cloud of streaming image files. What configurations of temporality and spatiality do they allow? What forms of urban experience can be mapped in these digital geometries? What kinds of embodiment and sociality? As well as representing cities, this cloud also operationalises particular ways of being urban. The lecture will explore some of the implications of this shift for both theory and method as well as critique.

Eva Ehninger (Berlin):

Imageability. Sign and Signage in Ed Ruscha's Streets-of-Los-Angeles Archive

In 1966 the American artist Ed Ruscha created the photo-book every building on the Sunset Strip, which documents, as the title suggests, literally every building on each side of a one and a half-mile commercial section of this landmark Los Angeles boulevard. With a camera installed on the bed of a pickup truck, Ruscha took a photograph of each building's façade and then painstakingly assembled the images to a collage forming a continuous line of urban spread. Ruscha's photographic stocktaking of Los Angeles is related to contemporary theories of the postmodern city concerning its complex structural make-up and the consequences of its design (or rather the lack thereof) for its inhabitants. Sociologists, architects and urban theorists discussed the city as an agglomeration of signs, the

meaning of which is dependent on context and convention. The question of how to visually access the city and thereby gain access to its systemic substructure was considered as crucial in order to influence its future development. In my talk I will take the term “imageability”, coined by the urban theorist Kevin Lynch in 1960, as a starting point to investigate how Ruscha’s photographic practice dovetails with the conceptualisation of the city as a sign system that can be read out, restructured, and potentially manipulated.

Plenary Session 3: Space, Labour, Economy

Since Adam Smith’s “The Wealth of Nations”, it is a well-known fact that economic growth is rooted in the increasing division of labour. This division of labour had manifold spatial consequences from concentration of labour in Victorian factories, dispersion of labour in industrial districts towards a currently-created individual organization of work in an almost borderless world where anything seems to be possible. At the same time, labour is divided globally into certain patterns between the Global North and South. The panel contributes to this debate by asking: How is this relationship (space, labour and economy) currently re-figured? Did the mobility of labour really increased in this realm, making labour less sticky? How is space re-figured in labour economies or economics of labour? What do we know about the patterns of re-figuration in novel work environments (e.g. co-working spaces, labs etc.)?

Roberto Patricio Korzeniewicz (Maryland)

Mapping the Space and Time of Wealth

This paper uses original historical data on what Fernand Braudel called the “top layers” of production, trade and exchange, to map out the unique geographical and social configurations that have characterised networks of wealth accumulation between 1500 and 2015. Our data provides a unique empirical basis for reassessing many of the prevailing debates and assumptions about space and the accumulation of wealth in the development of capitalism. Drawing on these

empirical insights, this paper maps the changing spatial characteristics of wealth accumulation, identifying how epicenters of wealth creation moved across the world, in a process of creative destruction that constantly enriched some locations while impoverishing others. Moreover, we map the changing patterns of interaction between processes of wealth accumulation and various territorial spaces (cities, nations, the global)

Michael Storper (Los Angeles):

Separate Worlds? Explaining Regional Economic Polarization

Inter-regional and inter-metropolitan economic divergence is higher in many western developed countries than it has been in many decades. Divergence is measured in terms of income, labor force participation, and education levels. At the same time, geographical polarization of political preferences and electoral choices has increased, with a net increase in expressed populism and nationalism on one hand, and socially liberal and multicultural attitudes on the other hand, and in other areas. Many observers believe that these two phenomena are strongly related and that such economic, geographical and now, political polarisation present many challenges for governance, future prosperity and social cohesion. I identify the challenges that the current crisis of polarisation presents for future research in regional economics, urban studies, and economic geography.

SESSIONS

Session 1: Spatiality and Public Spheres

The session focuses on the role space plays in the formation of public spheres and considers questions such as: To what degree are actors and topics locally bounded vs. translocally distributed? Does online communication influence the constitution of spaces offline? In what ways do actors push certain perceptions of spaces to advance their strategic goals?

Christoph Neuberger (Munich):

Borders and Connections: A Morphology of Public Communication

Media connect people in different places. However, older mass media have limited the possible connections: Communication with mass participation could only take place one-sidedly, directly and selectively. The press, radio and television can only create a dispersed audience whose members are isolated from each other. The public sphere of the traditional mass media thus differs markedly from the presence public sphere, in which masses are organized in gatherings (debating publics) or spontaneously arise on streets and squares (crowds). This public sphere is characterised by the mutual observability (transparency) and influencability (interaction) of all participants (participation). However, the presence of the people in one place is necessary for this. This spatial restriction does not apply to the Internet, which also makes transparency, interaction and participation possible. In virtual places, copresent collectives can emerge in the form of crowds and debating publics. In addition, connections can be established on a permanent basis (communities). Through multi-step diffusion (contagion), additive collectives can also emerge. Their members receive messages at different times and in different places. This expansion of the technical potential for public communication leads to a „dissolution“ of boundaries, e.g. between mass, group and individual communication, between the public sphere and the private sphere. This results in a polycontextuality which creates uncertainty.

Daniel Maier/ Daniela Stoltenberg/ Barbara Pfetsch/ Annie Waldherr (SFB 1265):

Translocal Networks in Urban Twitter Spheres: A Case Study from Berlin

Digitized networked public spheres are locally anchored and simultaneously transcend the boundaries of cities, nations, and languages. While most empirical research has built on national or transnational notions of public spheres such new communication networks require a refined concept pertaining to their spatial dimensions. We propose translocality as a concept to capture the modified spatial arrangements of public spheres in a digitised world. Translocality stresses the relationality of communication among locally anchored actors which simultaneously transcends local boundaries. Physical places gain importance as reference points for public communication in digitized, highly connected public spheres. In order to assess how the theoretical model plays out empirically, our case study focuses on translocal structures of a Twitter communication network generated by users from the city of Berlin (Germany). In the summer of 2018, we collected tweets for a two-week-period through the platform's application programming interface and re-constructed the users' communication network. Subsequently, we used a computational community detection algorithm to identify cohesive groups. The results of the explorative investigation of these groups indicate a strongly connected local core which is loosely connected with multiple translocal communities.

Marco Bastos (London):

Social Networks Online and Offline

In this talk we explore the polarity between online and offline human communication to qualify a research agenda that has moved from the dichotomy between online, virtual communication versus embodied, offline worlds towards methodological and ethical challenges raised by digital trace data. We unpack the elapsed effects of digital, internet-enabled activity on physical social networks and identify the cross-effects affecting the topology of online and offline social networks. These issues are reviewed against the backdrop of a range of case studies spanning the diffusion of information online and offline, the Brexit referendum in the

UK, the Twitter agriculture social web in California, and protest activity online and on location.

Ingo Schulz-Schaeffer/ Eric Lettkemann (SFB 1265):

The Publics of Locative Media

In our talk, we present an analytical concept for distinguishing dimensions and manifestations of public spaces and discuss how locative media might reinforce or change the fabric of public spaces. Locative media, such as Foursquare or Google Maps, are smartphone apps that enable their users to annotate urban places with digital information such as photos, ratings or comments. By means of locative media, users share information about places and presumably contribute to the (re-) production of spatial structures. We propose to describe the public space of modern cities along two structural dimensions. On the one hand, we distinguish urban places according to their degree of accessibility. On the other hand, we distinguish urban places based on how basic or elaborate and how homogeneous or diverse the symbolic meanings attached to them are. We argue that these meanings and the associated social practices influence the de facto accessibility of public spaces. Consequently, while some areas of a city are actually open to all residents, other places are restricted de facto to members of specific social worlds. Based on preliminary empirical observations, we examine what it means that locative media either reflect and reinforce the given fabric of public spaces or evokes changes in the accessibility and meaning of public space.

Session 2: Security, Control and Power

Since the 1970s, security has increasingly come to the fore in legitimising political, economical and technical procedures effectuated in certain spaces, for example, the surveillance of dangerous zones in cities. By the same token, subjective uncertainty has been progressively gaining significance, thereby permeating identity politics. Similarly, security, in the social sciences, is discussed as a specifically late modern mode of power. The session, against this backdrop, addresses the

change towards (in)security – both on a subjective level and in relation to communicative structures – and traces its concomitants spatial transformations. To that end, the session is structured around the following questions: How is the term (in)security conceptualised in social theory and how can it be useful for empirical research? How do spatial rearrangements affect (the perception of) (in)security? What kind of spatial (trans) formations does the notion of (in)security prompt and require? How do feelings of (in) security relate to structural changes and the reorganisation of social order? While seeking possible open-ended answers, special heed will be paid to cultural difference.

Tugba Basaran (Cambridge):

Security, Law and Borders

While great strides have been made in the course of the twentieth century towards guaranteeing access to the law to everyone, the core obstacle remains that these rights are not guaranteed everywhere. Under claims of security, detainees, whether refugees, migrants or combatants, can be allocated to particular places designated as “not yet admitted to law”, whether on or beyond a state's territory. The significance of space for contemporary security politics cannot be simply attributed to state practices, however, but is ingrained in public international law, which proposes a politics of strong political and legal delimitations. My research examines liberal laws close affinity with security, exposing the legal fundaments of security strategies – including law's capacity to produce securitised subjects, spaces, and securitise social relations. It provides a socio-legal analysis of questions of security and highlights how liberal democratic norms are hollowed from within through practices in the name of security. I will focus on legal techniques of securitisation as a particular modern form of governing.

Hubert Knoblauch/ René Tuma/ Joshua Schröder (SFB 1265):

Everything under control?

The meaning of the concept of security is framed by very different academic debates and discourses. In our paper, we want to approach the concept with respect to our

incipient study of control rooms. By focusing on their architectural set-up and their modes of operation, our aim is to illustrate the ways in which security becomes a topic within the frame of control rooms. Within control centers the distinction between crisis and routine is of particular importance, as can be seen by their architecture and by the practices linked to it: There are specific “crisis spaces” which exist alongside the “proper” control rooms that have so far received only limited attention in the debates on surveillance and security. As we have analysed data of work in crisis spaces as well as of routine work in control centers, we want to propose some preliminary ways how safety figures in this context.

Christine Hentschel (Hamburg):

Spatialities of Radical In/Security in Rightwing Times

What spatialities of in/security are emerging in an age of right-wing reasoning? As scholars offer their grim diagnoses of a new “politics of enmity” (Mbembe) and new forms of apartheid, with all sorts of “fortified enclaves”, enclosures, “campscapes” (Martin) and “zones of abandonment” (Giroux and Evans), for many “anti-establishment” movements these regressive politics of security do not go far enough. The talk focuses on some of the voices of the right-wing intellectual and populist scene in Europe who accuse their own governments of failing to protect, and indeed of „sacrificing“ their people in the name of liberal politics. These right-wing figures are working toward a „Reconquista“ of all sorts of meaningful territories: their city, Europe, the internet, and mankind. The subjectivities hailed in this „Reconquista“ are archaic: survivalist, warrior, even „barbarian“, and so are its political affects, evoked by their rhapsodizing of „grand emotions“ from courage to rage.

Janina Dobrusskin/ Ilse Helbrecht (SFB 1265):
Subjectified Spatial Knowledge: Bridging Safety and Security

As the SFB 1265's approach is to look at social change through a supposed spatial restructuring, we focus on reconfigurations in the field of subjective spatial knowledge. Following David Harvey's reflections on geographical imaginations, we assume that peoples' spatial

references are not simply objectified knowledge items but deeply entwined with the formation of identity, a subject's place in the world, as well as feelings of anxiety and insecurity. In our talk we want to clarify this perspective on spatial knowledge and suggest a conceptual frame for our research. We understand spatial knowledge to be important for the feeling of security or insecurity whenever they are relevant for individuals in determining their own position in the world ("safety aspect") or in coping with (imagined) threats ("security aspect"). Subjectified spatial knowledge is not merely an individual cognitive process, but actively shaped in the interplay of a person's embodied experience, situated everyday practices and existing discourses. Hence, it comprises ideas of space as well as emotions and affective reactions connected with space. We conceptualise spatial knowledge as a resource for reducing complexity in everyday activities with a focus on notions of (in) security.

Session 3: Translocal Planning

What is the role of planning practices within new spatialities emerging with the circulation of people and things and with digitalisation? How are planning practices driving and how are they affected by the ongoing re-figuration of spaces from national-territorial registers to multidimensional relational registers? We are particularly concerned in this session with the ways in which planning practices themselves become translocalised. How does planning practice change with (a) locally distributed and digitally mediated work processes, (b) increasing circulation of know-how and certain centrally composed models, tools and procedures, (c) contextual multiplication in which local planning practices are situated, and shaped by political-administrative processes of regulation, and unfold specific contextual issues such as gentrification, migration, sustainability, surveillance, participation, all the way to (d) contexts of expert knowledge on planning itself, where specific approaches and professional standards are developed and cultivated.

Maarten Hajer (Utrecht): **Imagination and Materiality: Reinventing Planning in a Society Without Appetite for the Future**

Societal tensions around the 'energy transition' are mounting. Yellow vests in France are the symbol of a looming unease about the social consequences of climate abatement measures. While there are many contributing factors, the technocratic framing of the science policy interface may be at least be partly to blame. The 'speaking truth to power' format is persistent, despite decades of academic critique. Moreover, the dominant forcing technique, that, when it comes to climate, it is 'five to twelve', seems to only reinforce the image that, when it comes to climate change, personal concerns, whether about affordability or about the consequences for the quality of life, are no serious concerns. In this paper I argue that the incapacity to imagine positive futures hampers the climate debate. The paper reports on experimental settings created to see how we may recoup an 'appetite' for the future. More particularly, it discusses the exhibition Places of Hope, official part of the programme of 'Leeuwarden/Frysland Cultural Capital of Europe 2018'. What did the materiality of this intervention do to the debate on planning the energy transition?

Gabriela Christmann/ Sophie Mélix/ Martin Schinagl (SFB 1265):
Digital Urban Planning: Planning-Oriented Actions and Physical-Material Arrangements
Planners in the field of urban design and planning have increasingly been using digital tools since the 1970s. In structural planning their work is particularly based on geographical information systems (GIS), in urban design they work with tools such as computer-aided design (CAD), and in communicative planning they organise the participation of stakeholders and citizens by using - among other things - 2D- or 3D-simulation tools. Using the example of digital urban planning, we will report about a research project in the context of the Collaborative Research Centre "Re-figuration of Spaces", which investigates transformations in communicative action resulting from mediatisation processes. It also analyses the implications of such transformation

processes for the re-figuration of spaces. The aim of the project is to research transformations across the globe, looking at new digital technologies and communication media in planning practices. Three questions form the core of our research and will be outlined in the presentation together with some first results: First, how can digitisation in urban planning since the 1970s be described and systematised? Second, how did urban planning practices change against the backdrop of digitisation processes? And third, how did material and physical arrangements of urban development change on the basis of digital planning and relative to previous arrangements (comparing analogous plans)?

Kevin Ward (Manchester): **Planning at Distance? Planning Practices and Prefiguring Urban Futures**

In this presentation I consider some of the ways in which those who govern and plan cities are seeking to lock in particular versions of the future using a range of pre-figurative practices, strategies and technologies. With a particular emphasis on experimenting with financial models, such as those using debt-based financing and land-value capture mechanisms, this paper reflects on what this tendency might mean for cities around the world.

Jan-Peter Voß/ Volkan Sayman (SFB 1265): **Mobile Methods: How Planning Know-How Circulates (Deliberative Public Participation as a Case Study)**

Since the 1970s planning has become closely associated with certain ways of knowing participation: why it is needed, what it is and how it is to be done. Over time, participation knowledge has increasingly become formalised in methods and dedicated expert discourses. One of them centres on "deliberative mini-publics". We discuss how this specific way of knowing participation is produced, how it circulates, and how it configures planning practices "at distance" - by establishing a particular political ontology and functional theory of participation. We outline a research approach to study (1) how participation knowledge becomes "translated" as it travels through sites of development and implementation, and (2) in

how far the circulation of methods goes along with the constitution of a translocally integrated space of practice. Probing some preliminary insights we argue: (a) Even within one specific methodical discourse there are multiple ways of approaching the translocal circulation and translation of know-how, and these are linked with the constitution of different types of spatialities (technological network and fluid assemblage), (b) Key sites of power in the constitution of translocal knowledge spaces are digital platforms for knowledge sharing among practitioners as they infrastructure the translocal circulation of knowledge.

Session 4: Materiality, Affordance, Re-Figuration: Planning and Appropriation of Urban Space

This session is designed to investigate changing relationships between people and urban space in the context of contemporary social changes. In order to examine the scope and specificity of these shifting relations, the session looks at applications of a series of intertwined concepts: materiality, affordance, and re-figuration, to tackle the following question: What are the emerging practices of planning, appropriation, collaboration and conflict in these new relationships? The significance of this question will be assessed in various contexts focusing on the increasing mediatisation of social life, the presence of translocal networks, global dynamics in the production of local space, and changing constellations of actors.

Edgar Pieterse (Cape Town):
Frustrated Planning in the Face of Makeshift Practices in Delft on the Cape Flats
Democratic South Africa (post 1994) was a planners wet dream. The manifesto of the ruling party—the Reconstruction and Development Plan—placed an inordinate amount of faith in the power of planning to undo the political, physical, cultural and emotional legacies of colonialism and white supremacy. This misplaced confidence was especially evident in the policy and legal provisions for the role urban planning would play in ensuring a new form of urbanity for the working

classes through subsidies for public housing and associated infrastructures. Delft, a democratic-era settlement, stoked to life through public housing is an exemplar case of the effects of this mindset. In this talk I will reflect on what has happened in Delft since its inception in the early 1990s; how planning ambitions have turned sour; how a variety of makeshift practices related to housing, hustling an income, staying safe, staying in trouble, getting around, and sustaining religious faith, have spatially conspired to circumvent and frustrate planning ambitions.

Terence McDonnell (Indiana):

The Materiality of Development: Interventions, Objects, and the Built Environment

Development and aid efforts tout goals of increasing human rights, improving education, spreading gender equality, reducing voter fraud, and increasing happiness. While these goals are often ideal in nature - the changing of hearts and minds - the interventions put in place are often material. Agencies design and build new infrastructure, circulating new objects, devising new technologies. Getting girls to stay in school after puberty might require private bathrooms. Reducing HIV requires that people put on condoms. Ensuring that elections are free and fair requires ballot boxes, or ink on thumbs. Micro-finance is often built upon production and global circulation of goods. Despite the centrality of these material dimensions, we lack a thorough accounting of how materiality affects the success and failure of development interventions. In this paper we 1) advocate for increased consideration of materiality in development interventions, 2) offer a framework for considering the consequences of materiality in development work, and 3) consider how the unintended consequences of material interventions often lead to intervention failure. Central to our argument is how the materiality of development interventions often create insufficiently considered, if not unforeseen, collective action problems.

Ignacio Castillo/ Juliane Heinrich/ Angela Million/ Jona Schwerer (SFB 1265):

“I Spy With My Little Eye...”: Children’s Appropriation and Re-Figuration of Public Space in Defiance of its Intended Use

Building on data collected in case-study research, the paper discusses the way children, in the frame of a fairly heterodox participatory design process, challenge the conceived vision of design professionals, in regard to the physical alteration of public space. Evidence stemming from an ongoing public space transformation project, located in the outskirts of the city of Lima, Peru, suggests that children, by appropriating and modifying according to their intuitive needs and preferences specific aspects of the intended design, as it is being implemented, defy the “prescriptive affordance” that underpins its pedagogisation – that is to say, the both explicit and implicit ‘spatial design tactics’ meant to state how public space is to be not only used, but also apprehended. Given the ability of children of (fore)seeing specifics potentialities of public space – which designers in charge could not and, to a certain extent, resisted – the strategy of design and, above all, realisation of the project ended up being subjected to constant changes that lead to the emergence of an alternative, more children-like, affordance and, by extension, pedagogization of the (still being) intervened public space. Overall, it is believed that inherent conflictual character of design/planning participatory processes becomes exponentially puzzling by children’s capacity to “spy with their little eye” as well as performatively and subversively contradict “professional decisions”, for designers are usually bad at “guessing”, tend to dislike disputation and lack of responsiveness to children’s views and attitudes.

Martina Löw/ Jörg Stollmann/ Dominik Bartmanski/ Timothy Pape/ Seonju Kim (SFB 1265):

Smart Cities: Everyday Actions in Digitized Spaces

Our team looks at the specific instance of the refiguration of urban spaces of everyday life. The main empirical site is the Korean city of Songdo, built from scratch, designed and promoted as so-called “smart city”. It is

located at the outskirts of the great Seoul metropolitan area in the vicinity of the Incheon International Airport. If urbanisation became a hallmark of modernity, then specific kinds of urban design such as the presently analysed top-down smart city development can represent a late modern spatial refiguration. In this talk we focus on one morphological phenomenon that typifies the kind of design we found in Songdo, namely consolidation of high-rise residential neighbourhoods within a postmodern setting of gated communities which in turn are integrated within a modernist functional grid. We ethnographically observe the social life in these spaces that are co-constituted by particular materialities. We construe this empirical setting as marked by specific affordances as well as framed by the larger context of Korean urban developmentalism. This leads to an important question: to what extent and how does the local cultural specificity of the latter shape the generic practical meaning of the former? How does this transformative interaction unfold towards contemporary refigurations of spaces?

Stefanie Bürkle/ Janin Walter (SFB 1265):

Migration of Spaces and Tourism

The research project *Migration of Spaces and Tourism* takes the assumption of an overlap of migration and tourism as its starting point to analyse how these two forms of global movement inscribe themselves in the physical symbolic arrangement of built spaces. In this framework, the visual detectability of re-figurations of spaces – as processes unfolding on the levels of spatial logic and everyday practices in concrete places as well as in the imaginaries relating to them – is the central question. A synthesis of methods from qualitative social research, visual ethnography and artistic research will be applied in order to investigate three case studies representing the field of tension between the migration of cultural codes and touristic practices. The Vietnamese wholesale trade market *Dong Xuan Center* in Berlin Lichtenberg, the German village *Dogil Maeul* in South Korea and the theme park *Window of the World* in Shenzhen, a special economic area in southern China, all

represent areas at the same time separated from and interlinked with their respective environments by markers of tourism and migration. The results of the artistic-scientific research will be presented to a broader public through a multi-channel video installation, planned for September 2020 at Haus der Kulturen der Welt Berlin.

Session 5: Spatial In-/Exclusion. Global and Local Perspectives on Spatial Inequality

This session brings together scholars that analyse in-/exclusionary practices in the re-figuration of space. The re-figuration of spaces is strongly related to material but also symbolic in- and exclusion processes with significant repercussions for the structure of social inequality. To shed light on these developments, the session compares local and global perspectives on spatial in-/exclusion. Which practices and categories are used to achieve in- or exclusion? Are they working on a specific scale such as the local/global or are they bridging such a conceptualisation? What are implications for the structure of social inequality and space? We invite scholars to present empirical findings that come from a range of areas and scales.

Manuela Boatcă (Freiburg):

Exclusion through Citizenship and the Spatial Commodification of Whiteness

The evidence pointing to an unprecedented shift in the nationalities of the world’s most recent billionaires is both striking and mounting. The number of billionaires in middle-income countries tripled in just six years despite the 2008 recession. At the same time, global financial consultancies predict that the billionaire population is going to grow nearly 80% by the year 2020, an increase to which China and India are expected to contribute disproportionately. Against recent approaches arguing for the centrality of the semiperiphery to world racial and ethnic inequality (Dunaway/Clelland 2016, 2017), the paper maintains that such trends provide further evidence of the world-system’s increasing polarization into an ultra-rich transnational class and an increasingly impoverished 99%. Using the example of the

commodification of rights in semiperipheral states sharing a visa-free travel zone with core Western states, the paper discusses the paramount role that race continues to play for a global stratification in which the “premium citizenships” of core Western states highly correlate with whiteness, and to which only very wealthy non-whites have recently gained access.

Steffen Mau/ Fabian Gülzau/ Kristina Korte (SFB 1265):

Borders: Walls, Barriers, Checkpoints and Landmarks

Recent times have seen an unexpected return of border walls as a means of territorial control in world politics. However, border control has also taken on a multiplicity of forms that range from basic landmarks to highly fortified barriers. Still, little is known about the global distribution of different types of border controls. The presentation sheds light on this issue by introducing a border typology. The first empirical application of the indicator enables a detailed mapping of border control in different world regions. A qualitative case study conducted in Hungary and Serbia adds depth by exploring how political actors justify the use of heavy fortifications. The interviews show that binary conceptualisations that distinguish between an initiating country and its affected neighbours are overly simplistic. In sum, even though border control has diversified, fences and walls are still a widespread approach to territorial control.

Sabine Meier (Siegen):

Newcomers as Scale Makers? Scale Theory and Processes of In-/Exclusion in Mid-Sized, Downscaled Cities

Several urban scholars have argued for relating the neoliberal processes of repositioning cities with migrants’ pathways of inclusion in order to better understand spatial inequality. Here, the need to theorise the relationship between scale-theory and theory of place-making has been claimed. In doing so, following Glick, Schiller and Çağlar, the main challenge is to work out how migrants respond to and are able to shape the differential opportunities provided by the (re) positioning of cities. In this paper - using the

Dutch mid-sized downscaled city Kerkrade as the case study - it is illustrated, first, that opportunities for inclusion are confined by (1) urban planning strategies mainly based on residential and tourism economies, (2) local governments’ notion of successful inclusion via a small-scale social mix and (3) the neglect of representation of cultural diversity in public realm. Second, it is demonstrated that migrants develop a number of place-making strategies to get ahead. These strategies are characterised by a threefold “scaled” struggle for (1) recognition as an asylum seeker (and later on as a Dutch citizen), (2) inclusion in local social groups and (3) regaining social positioning and self-respect. I argue further that linking scale-theory to place-making theory is problematic because these are based on different ideas about how ‘space’ is being constructed and how it is interrelated with the reproduction of social hierarchies.

Johanna Hoerning/ Paul Welch Guerra (SFB 1265):

Addressing Inequalities: NGOs and the Translocalisation of Housing and Refugee Politics

The paper deals with the question how inequalities at different scales are addressed by non-governmental organisations in order to respond to and shape the spatial reorganisation of their respective policy fields. We analyse international NGOs and their relation to other institutional actors within two different policy fields, namely housing and refugee politics on a European level, which have been subject to profound Europeanisation and re-nationalisation dynamics over the last decades. Both fields do not only exhibit different dynamics, they also relate to different scales of inequality: Whereas housing concerns predominantly locally structured inequalities bound to a stark differentiation of housing realities, housing markets, and policies, forced migration and the related politics are profoundly, albeit not exclusively, related to global inequalities. In both cases, political strategies on a supranational level require constant up- and

down-scaling of related topics. Empirically, we investigate how the political strategies of the organisations draw on structures of inequalities in terms of an explanatory and/or legitimising concept. Theoretically, we develop an actor-based perspective on a political sociology of inequalities through a ‘spatial lens’ with considering recent global inequality research approaches.

Session 6: Entanglements of Space and Time

It is evident that space and time intertwine. For example, spatial constructions change over time, humans interact in space and time, it takes time to cross space, people’s way of thinking about space and time are systematically linked, and so on. The session contributes to this debate by asking: How are constructions of space and time related? How are these relationships currently re-figured? How is space re-figured over time? What do we know about the patterns of re-figuration?

Susanne Rau/ Sebastian Dorsch (Erfurt):

Spatio-Temporal Entanglements: Translocalities, Mappings and the Production of a “Final Order” in the Guyana Border Dispute around 1900

Founded in 2011, the Erfurt-based “Spatio-Temporal Studies” dedicate themselves to the examination of spatiality and temporality in connection to each other. From a conceptual perspective, we assume that on a lived and everyday level spatiality and temporality in its constructedness cannot be separated from each other. The interdisciplinary research group intends to give new impulses to the theoretical debate as well as to a regionalisation and historicisation of the dealing with space and time. Another focus lies on spatial and temporal practices. As the group’s historians one of our tasks is to historicise spatial theories and to discover spatio-temporal concepts and practices prior to the so-called spatial turn.

Implementing the spatio-temporal concept of “translocal actors of knowledge” the second part of the talk will discuss how at the end of the 19th century Brazilian, French, Swiss “scientists”, lawyers and politicians tried to establish a “final order” for the long-lasting

border-conflict between Brazil and France in the Guyanas. Special emphasis will be put on the production of maps by drawing lines, but also on the construction of spatio-temporal distances and (mis)trust and of concepts such as “objectivity” or “neutrality”: to resolve the conflict the Swiss Federal Council was chosen as arbiter.

Elmar Kulke/ Nina Baur (SFB 1265):

Time, Space and the Economy: On Temporal and Spatial Coupling of Consumer-Producer-Interactions

The economy can only work because consumer-producer-interactions are temporally and spatially coupled. In the past, for instance, consumers used to buy everyday goods in small retail units close to their homes and scattered in space. In recent decades, small retail units have increasingly been replaced by larger retail formats which are concentrated at retail agglomerations (e.g. town centres, shopping centres). From the point of view of space, this resulted in a thinning out of the retail network. This change can be explained by the interlocking of different infrastructures and institutions which result in a specific re-figuration of temporal and spatial coupling in every-day economic interactions: On the supply side (retailers), larger retail formats can be explained by internal economies of scale, the rising diversity of articles and attractiveness of agglomerations to consumers. On the demand side (consumers), increases in income lead to the necessity of consuming more and more often. Shifts in the household division of labour (increased participation of women in the labour market and of men in care and house work) increase the individual daily time-space-paths. This creates new time constraints, which the spatial coupling of retailing promises to solve and which are stabilised by increased mobility opportunities (due to modern transport technologies).

Oliver Ibert (Erkner):

Moving Backwards and Forwards Through Time - Why Uncertainty Matters in Time-Spatial Analyses of Creativity

In creativity research time-spatial analyses are both, particularly promising and challenging. Creativity, defined as a novel and

valuable contribution to a particular domain, is understood widely as an outcome of a social process of collaboration in the course of which elements from habitually separated practices are recombined in novel ways. To understand creativity, a time-spatial view that unveils the practices of recombining spatially and socially distributed resources is of key importance. To frame the respective process it is necessary to go back in time to a pre-conceptual status, in which the novelty is already “in the air”, and observe the dynamics leading to some status of implementation or other. However, such a bracketing strategy runs the risk of superimposing a teleological structure onto processes characterised by strong contingencies and surprising turnarounds. To come to adequate linear time-spatial accounts, it is important to foregrounds the participants’ uncertainty, understood as the inability to foresee future consequences of actual behaviour, at different stages during the process. Uncertainty can be an effect of ignorance (lack of knowledge) or ambiguity (several co-existing interpretations). The paper will illustrate the consequences of such an approach with reference to recent empirical research on innovation biographies.

Gunter Weidenhaus/ Claudia Mock (SFB 1265):
Narrating Space-Time: Biographies of Middle Classes

Space and time are processual dimensions that are fundamental for our relation to the world - a relation that is influenced by our entanglement with the spheres of production (rather global) and reproduction (rather translocal), which are both constitutive elements of class structures and generational order. Compared to time, socially produced space, is a marginalised subject of biographical research. Hence, this talk focuses on the constitution of both, space and time within biographical narratives of Kenyan and German middle-class individuals in an intergenerational perspective. Scrutinising spatio-temporal orientations of members of the middle classes promises deeper insights into the subjective dimension of spatial re-figuration. Also their orientations will have a crucial influence on future dynamics of spatial re-figuration processes (e.g. towards national isolation or global mobility).

Session 7: Urbanity, Migration, Mobility

The session asks how new forms of migration challenge our understanding of urbanity. Papers will focus on the every day urban practices of neighbourhood residents, commuters and also marginalized actors such as villagers of rural hinterlands and refugees. What tools and strategies do these actors mobilise to navigate translocality? How does multidirectional migration and new patterns of mobility reconfigure urban space and materialities, forge new spatial knowledge and urban practices and build new translocal alliances?

Fraya Frehse (São Paulo)

The Production of Public Space by Homeless in São Paulo

If homelessness currently is a worldwide problem, what does the intense physical presence of homeless people in São Paulo’s streets and squares during Brazil’s last economic boom amidst vigorous redistributive social policies (2000-2015) disclose about the production of public space in this biggest Latin American megacity? I search for the answers offered by an alternative methodological perspective, which ethnographically explores the relations that the homeless, through their bodies, daily (re-)establish with other pedestrians in the city’s public places where they stay amid the traffic of passers-by and vehicles. From this standpoint, the production of public space in São Paulo owes a lot to a ‘street code’ with rigid moral rules implicit in the everyday use the homeless make of São Paulo’s public places together with other mostly migrant pedestrians by means of both their daily body behaviours and their bodily mediated social interaction therein. To put it briefly, the production of public space by homeless in São Paulo is also due to a well-organized albeit informal, strongly migrant society of the street.

Ayham Dalal/ Philipp Misselwitz (SFB 1265):
Planning the Ideal Refugee Camp? A Critical Interrogation of Recent Planning Innovations in Jordan and Germany

With the increase of refugee movements since 2014 in Europe and the Near East, the debates on how to plan appropriate shelters

and emergency accommodation has gained new momentum. This paper traces the “innovations” that promise better, more efficient, and more human emergency shelters using the examples of the “Tempohomes” in Berlin as well as the Jordanian refugee camps of Zaatari and Azraq. In both cases, planners were employed to address the ambivalent reality of protracted refugee camps and include “lessons learnt” from failures of earlier solutions. While the paper acknowledges the genuine attempt of planners to engage with the more complex needs and expectations of refugees, a careful look at the results of the planning for better camps reveals ambivalent outcomes. In particular, and focusing on the conceptualisations of agency and control, we argue that these “innovations” bear the danger of paternalistic planning and aestheticisation, camouflaging control under what seems to be well-intended and sensitive planning. While recent critical refugee studies have demanded recognition of refugees as urban actors which should be included in the co-production of the spatial reality of refugee accommodations, new planning approaches tend to end up in a shrinking of spaces of self-determination and self-provisioning of refugees.

Sabine Hess (Göttingen):

From Adhocracy to ANKER. Ethnographic Insights into the Reception Policy Field

Against the background of a two year long ethnographic research project on the reception policies of Lower Saxony, “Gender, Flight, and Reception Policies” the paper will not only analyse the different paradigm shifts that have been occurring in the field of reception since summer 2015; by focusing on women refugees and “protection” issues it will point to a big gap between regulations (European reception directive; Istanbul Convention) formulating rights and the daily practices and set up infrastructural environments of the reception system.

Robert Vief/ Henrik Schultze/ Daniela Krüger/ Talja Blokland (SFB 1265):

Taking Urbanity Beyond Place: Thoughts on Translocal Networks, Space, and Research Methods

Translocal mobility increasingly changes the

way people establish, maintain and make use of social relations. These changes challenge long-established research approaches to social networks. While traditional community approaches focus on preconceptions about local support, we seek to overcome this spatial determinism and introduce a methodological approach that accounts for the contingent spatial patterns of relations and analyse their effects on the organisation of resources. More recently, Mario Small (2017) problematised methodological assumptions of the classical social network analysis which usually pre-defines scenarios of social support in order to collect network data. This approach favours strong ties and the idea of local scale support. Instead, we advocate an analysis that integrates ‘weak’ and more fluid ties. We take Small’s approach as a starting point and take it further by spatial components, which allow to openly measure spatial diffusion within relevant social support – as well as overlaps between physical spaces of interaction and spaces of communication (polycontextualisation). Our approach combines network studies to relevant research questions of social inequality and their spatial expression: How do (translocal) roots and routes shape the spatial variability of social support?

POLIGONAL City Walk

Südliche Friedrichstadt: Participation, Self-Help and Alternative Housing Models from the 1980s until Today

In this walk through the core area of the International Building Exhibition 84/87 (IBA) we reflect on the historical, material, social and architectural layers in Friedrichstadt South. From the 1980s up until today the area has always served as a textbook for housing typologies and development models that entailed the democratisation of decision-making, the rise of civic participation and self-help/self-built strategies in planning processes. This paradigm shift in urban planning still finds its echo today and has affected the current development area around the wholesale flower market. On this tour we trace the multiple influences of three decades of urban planning, we explore the legacy of the IBA, and discover how these processes have shaped the contemporary urban landscape and recent housing development models.

POLIGONAL City Walk

Tracing Köpenicker Straße: A Profile of De-Industrialisation, Appropriation, and Speculation

Köpenicker Straße, one of the oldest streets in the city, is like a looking glass of major urban transformations that have shaped the city of Berlin in a time span of more than four centuries - from a rural suburban road to a hub of industrial production, from post-war divided streetscape to the mecca of subculture. In recent years some stretches along the road have found their way to the map of international real-estate investment but at the same time they have nourished alternative and collective housing developments. This city walk traces the history of the street as well as the currently coexisting but also conflicting uses and developments. We will explore a rather set of spatial arrangements and projects: industrial heritage sites as well as speculative housing projects, sites of cultural production, squats and other forms of informality, cooperative housing projects and community activism.

Joint Spatial Display - Mapping Accessibilities:

As part of an interdisciplinary research and teaching project, we conducted a methodical experiment on mixing different mapping techniques, in which the synthesis of qualitative and quantitative data collections was tested. With the renowned cultural institution «Haus der Kulturen der Welt» (HKW) as our object of research, we addressed the issue of its accessibility: how global or local, how inclusive or exclusive is the HKW? We investigated the entanglement between structures, morphologies and atmospheres of openness or closedness through interviews, observations, workshops, questionnaires and cartographies. With a focus on the various user groups, (spatial) resources and organisational modi, we elaborated four mappings on the different scale levels such as world, city, surroundings and building of the HKW itself. The installation of the maps presents the HKW's including/excluding spatial system and raises the methodological question of "Mappings as Joint Spatial Displays".

The project is a cooperation of the Chair of Urban Design, Institute for Architecture, and the SFB 1265, Institute for Sociology, at the Technische Universität Berlin. Séverine Marguin and Dagmar Pelger with Fadi Esper, Aaron Geier, Jörn Gertenbach, Muhannad Ghazal, Olga Juutistenaho, Andres Reyes Kutscher, Anna Lesch.

Dominik Bartmanski earned his PhD in sociology with distinction at Yale University and is a research faculty member at the Institute of Sociology at Technische Universität Berlin, and a research fellow at the CRC "Re-Figuration of Spaces" in Berlin. He is a cultural sociologist interested in material culture, music scenes and transformations of urban space. He is co-author of 'Vinyl: The Analog Record in the Digital Age' (Bloomsbury 2015, with Ian Woodward), co-editor of 'Iconic Power: Materiality and Meaning in Social Life' (Palgrave 2012), and a contributor to the volume 'National Matters: Materiality, Culture, and Nationalism' (Stanford, 2017), as well as the author of numerous peer reviewed articles, most recently "Reconstructing Berlin: Materiality and Meaning in the Symbolic Politics of Urban Space" (CITY, 2018, with Martin Fuller).

Tugba Basaran is Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Global Human Movement, University of Cambridge and Bye-Fellow at Newnham College. Her research analyses modern governing techniques, often (but not exclusively) in relation to law, violence, security. She analyses how these techniques of governing create and sustain inequalities, and impact social relations, solidarities and social distance. Her publications include the edited volume "International Political Sociology: Transversal Lines" and her monograph "Security, Law and Borders: At the Limits of Liberties".

Marco T. Bastos is Senior Lecturer in Media and Communication at City University of London. His research sits at the intersection of communication and computational social science and addresses the cross-effects between online and offline social networks. His work has appeared in leading journals in communication and social sciences, including *Journal of Communication and New*

Media & Society, and has been covered by major media outlets such as the BBC, New York Times, Guardian, and Washington Post.

Nina Baur is Professor for Methods of Social Research at Technische Universität Berlin. She is Principal Investigator in the sub-project "Knowledge and Goods: Consumers' and Producers' Spatial Knowledge" (A03) of the Collaborate Research Centre "The Re-Figuration of Spaces" (CRC 1265). She is also Board Member of the CRC 1265, Board Member of the Section "Economic Sociology" of the German Sociology Association (DGS) as well as Board Member of the Research Committee "Historical and Comparative Sociology" (RC 56) of the International Sociology Association (ISA). She is Managing Editor of the Journal "Historical Social Research" (HSR) and has published or edited 13 books and many peer-reviewed articles.

Gurminder K Bhambra is Professor of Postcolonial and Decolonial Studies in the School of Global Studies, University of Sussex and holds visiting appointments at REMESO, Linköping University and Concurrances, Linnaeus University, Sweden. Previously, she was Professor of Sociology, University of Warwick, and has held visiting positions at EHESS Paris, Princeton University, University of Brasilia, and CES Coimbra University. Her publications include *Connected Sociologies* (2014) and *Rethinking Modernity: Postcolonialism and the Sociological Imagination* (2007), which won the 2008 Philip Abrams Memorial Prize. She set up the Global Social Theory (globalsocialtheory.org) website and is co-editor of *Discover Society* (discoversociety.org). Her website: gkbhambra.net

Talja Blokland is an urban sociologist who has worked at Yale University, the University of Manchester and various Dutch universities. Since 2009, she is Chair of

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POLYGONAL – Office for Urban Communication organizes exploratory scholar-led workshops and tours for city enthusiasts and architecture lovers through the city of Berlin. Its founders, Christian Haid and Lukas Staudinger, communicate contemporary architectural topics and urban developments by addressing and investigating social, cultural, political, economical, and material dimensions of the city. They draw on many years of experience as academic researchers and university lecturers in urbanism and architecture. POLYGONAL collaborates with numerous local experts and a broad international network and customises its urban

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This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features two vertical columns of horizontal dashed lines, designed for handwriting practice. The left column contains 20 rows of lines, and the right column also contains 20 rows. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

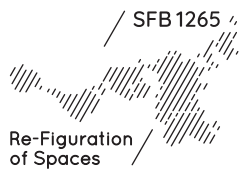
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