Cities after Transition, 4th Workshop, 2011

Space, Culture and Transition

University of Bucharest, 14-17 September, 2011

PROGRAM

Wednesday, 14 September 2011

12:00-13:00 Registration

13:00 -15:00 Welcome and opening remarks (Liviu Chelcea),
  Keynote lectures (moderator: Michael Gentile)
  Szymon Marcińczak (University of Łódź and Umeå University), '*Process and patterns of residential segregation in the East Central European city*'
  Sandu Dumitru (U. of Bucharest), '*Location, economy or culture: What brings social development in the Romanian cities of today?*'

15:00 – 15:30 Coffee Break

15:30 – 17:30 Sections (A0, B0, C0)
  A0 - What Was Post-socialism and What Comes Next?, p. 5
  B0 - Making a difference for post-socialist urban studies: searching for alternatives, p. 7
  C0 - Mobility, Migration and Lifestyle Changes, p. 9

17:30-18:00 Coffee Break

18:00-20:00 – Sections (A1, B1, C1)
  A1 - Urban shrinkage in postsocialist cities – is it specific and, if yes, how? Insights from different cases across Europe, p. 10
  B1 - Varieties of Neoliberalism in Post-socialist Cities, p. 13
  C1 - Globalization and Post-socialist Cities, p. 15

20:00 Buffet, drinks

Thursday, 15 September 2011
10:00-12:00 Sections (A2, B2, C2)
   A2 - Suburbanization, Urban Sprawl and Metropolization , p. 17
   B2 - Culture, Consumption and Post-socialist Cities, p. 19
   C2 - Meaning, Function and Place in Post-socialist Cities, p. 21
12:00-12:30 Coffee Break
12:30-14:30 Sections (A3, B3)
   A3 - Urban Governance and New Forms of Power, p. 23
   B3 - Contemporary Segregation Debates & Segregation Research in Postsocialist Cities, p. 25
14:30-15:30 Lunch
15:30-17:30 Sections (A4, B4)
   A4 - Gentrification and Gated Communities, p. 28
   B4 - Contemporary Segregation Debates & Segregation Research in Postsocialist Cities (cont.), p. 30
17:30 - Bucharest fieldtrip (about two hours); Drinks at *The Ark Cultural Center* [not covered]; Formation of CAT working
   groups, moderators: Annegret Hasse, Katrin Grossman

Friday, 16 September 2011
9:30 Fieldtrip to Brasov
   Lunch in Brasov [not covered]
   Lecture about Brasov (about 30' by a local urbanist), Visits to different sites in Brașov, by bus
18:00 – 21:00 Successive plenary sessions, drinks
   Plenary session A: Postsocialist urban studies (moderated by Slavomira Ferencuh, Tauri Tuvikene, Annegret Hasse)
   Plenary session B: Segregation in Postsocialist cities (moderated by Michael Gentile)

 Saturday 17 September Departure from Brașov; Departure from Romani

Abstracts of keynote lectures

Szymon Marcińczak, University of Łódź and Umeå University, **The processes and patterns of residential segregation in the Central Eastern European city**

Since the mid 1960s a torrent of papers has been published on residential segregation in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) city. This topic became especially prominent in the 1990s, as the major economic and political changes induced by the demise of socialism in 1989 contributed to new social divisions and related spatial patterns. It has also been largely acknowledged that new labor market segmentation and the concomitant growth of income inequalities has led to increasing social segregation. Nonetheless, comparing to the North, South and West of Europe still very little is known about the level, scale and pace of ethnic and social residential segregation in the Central and Eastern parts of the continent. Coming to the basics, in this presentation the concept of residential segregation is defined as process and pattern. Accordingly, the summary of the state of the art in segregation research in CEE under socialism and after reveals the hegemony of studies that either describe general patterns of social disparities or more closely discuss particular processes contributing to socio-spatial divisions. Works that more closely scrutinize the patterns of residential segregation and their mutations virtually do not exist. Based on this review, and bearing in mind that both post-socialist transformation and residential segregation are context-sensitive phenomena, the main gaps in the research on residential segregation in the CEE city are presented. More importantly, a new research agenda is presented with a strong plea for a more robust pattern analysis in cities located in different socio-economic contexts and at different positions in the national urban hierarchies.

Dumitru Sandu, University of Bucharest, **Location, economy or culture: What brings social development in the Romanian cities of today?**

What are the most and the less socially developed cities of today Romania? The question is answered by devising an urban social development index (URBSDI) that is based on the concept of community capital . A factor score of six indicators measuring community human, vital and material stocks of capital gives the values for the index. Mapping out all the 320 cities of the country by URBSDI values suggests that location counts for social development level . The most developed cities are in Transylvania, closer to European roads and in central position in the counties. Is it really the historical region and the modernised roads that mainly counts or something else behind? Multivariate analysis answer to that question is a much more nuanced way: a) development continues to be high in the historical region of Transylvania and low in Moldova even if one controls for other predictors related to population composition of the city or county profile; b) economic development in the city (rate of salaried people) and in the surrounding region (as measured by GDP per capita in the county integrating the city) is an important factor for favouring social development; c) small towns in touristic areas or close to very developed large cities have high values of URBSDI in spite of the fact that the general tendency is to have a positive relation between city social development and its size.

A0. What Was Post-socialism and What Comes Next?

Former socialist capital-cities. But which metropolis?
Lydia Coudroy de Lille, Université Lumière Lyon 2

We have been used to think cities in East and Central Europe as « post »- socialist, post-communist cities, and those words are still used even 20 years after the fall of these regimes. Still, we do not know « before what » they are standing, since their paths have been significantly different from 1989. We are sure that major cities in this part of the word used to be until 1989 above all capital cities in their own state. Now, they try to find a place in the European network of metropolises, building more or less achieved strategic documents. But different studies concerning the transformation of urban network in the two last decades still hesitate about them, using such terms as "potential", "unachieved", "alpha minus" metropolises. It is indeed difficult to integrate « post-socialist » metropolises in hierarchical systems which were set to measure a state of competitiveness of cities well prepared to the rules of market economy, rather than a process of metropolization. This paper wishes to discuss the notion of 'post-socialism' towards 'metropolization', and the notion of 'intermediate metropolis'.

Diffused 'Post-socialism'. Comparing Urban Pathways West and East of the Former Inner German Border
Annett Steinführer, Institute of Rural Studies, Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI), Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries, Braunschweig

Narratives on recent urban fortunes in Germany still hold a strong dichotomy between western, capitalist and more prosperous cities, on the one hand, and eastern, post-socialist and often declining cities, on the other. However, already in the 1990s the picture has become much more differentiated. Meanwhile, urban population decline and ageing – as a major pathway of post-socialist urban transition – are not restricted to eastern Germany anymore. Close to the former Inner German border, the situation is specific: After 40 years of partly high subsidisation in both states, western cities lost their privileges almost overnight while their eastern counterparts declined in economic and demographic terms but could almost completely renew their infrastructures. Today, socio-demographic and economic indicators west and east of the former border appear rather similar. Local decision-makers face more or less the same challenges under conditions of outmigration, ageing and strong financial constraints. The paper is based upon ongoing research in two small towns in the Harz Mountains and wants to examine the notion of 'diffused post-socialism' in its two-fold sense: First, direct and indirect impacts of German reunification and post-socialist transition for both towns will be discussed. Secondly, the perspective of post-socialism needs widening when analysing structural reasons for the emergence of a new inner periphery in central Germany.

The Persistence of Socialist-Era Street Names in the everyday life and practice within the post-socialist city
Duncan Light, Liverpool Hope University
Craig Young, Manchester Metropolitan University

In Western Bucharest there is a market that is called Piaţa Drumul Taberei but which was formerly named Piaţa Moghioroş during the socialist era. It was named to commemorate Alexandru Moghioroș, a leading figure in the communist elite and a member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. In 1990 the market was formally renamed after the district of Bucharest in which it is situated. However the name 'Piaţa Moghioroş' remains in widespread circulation. This toponym is even used by a new generation of teenagers and children who were born after 1990. Much of the existing literature on the practices of naming and renaming places and streets seeks to relate naming to broader discourses of power, identity and memory. Some of this work has focussed on post-socialist cities where a principal focus has been the role of elites in naming landscapes within broader strategies of political change and the redefinition of political identities. However there has been almost no attention to the ways that place names (and practices of renaming) are received, understood and contested by the people

who are most affected in their everyday lives. This paper reports a case study of the 'residual' place name of 'Piaţa Moghioroş'. Users of the market were asked about their understandings of its name, and their views about the persistence of an 'obsolete' and discredited place name within the post-socialist city. It also explores why the 'old' name remains in such widespread everyday use. The paper argues that renaming places constitutes an important 'ritual' of revolutionary change for political elites but that the renaming of streets can fail to attract the popular allegiance that is intended by political elites.

Imagining a Central Asian townscape
Wladimir Sgibnev, Humboldt University

The paper aims at exploring conflicting conceptualisations of space in the context of a post-Soviet Central Asian town. It is part of a broader project aimed at investigating into the production of space in the Tajik town of Khujand. During the fieldwork, interviews were conducted with the aim to disclose individual spatial imaginations and practices. Furthermore, based on the interviews, the interviewees were asked to draw a mental map of the town. Individual conceptualisations of the Urban rely on narratives of historical, actual and future urbanities, against which the home town is being compared and assessed in consequence. The case of Khujand is exemplary to a tension particular to Central Asia: the conflicting concepts – respectively, ideologies – of the "Oriental", "Soviet" and "Western" city impose conflicting individual conceptualisations of spatiality in such domains as privateness, mobility, architecture or the desired functions of a town. The city of Moscow for instance, was extensively used as the example of an ideal town in Soviet times, and still is very present in urban narratives, due to high labour migration from Tajikistan to Russia. Concerning mental maps, it is important to note that the interviewees have no previous exposure to maps of the town of Khujand or any other town in general – neither were town maps available in Soviet times for Khujand's being a closed city, nor are they being printed for public use today. In this light, mental maps can be a valuable tool to discern the spatial narratives underlying to individual representations of the townscape.

B0. Making a difference for post-socialist urban studies: searching for alternatives

Session organizers: Slavomíra Ferenčuhová, Masaryk University, Tauri Tuvikene, University College London and Tallinn University
The session aims at provoking a 'self-reflective' debate within the field of post-socialist and post-Soviet urban studies. It is inspired by the debates on comparative urbanism and thinking cities globally (e.g. Robinson, 2006; Ward, 2010; Edensor, Jayne 2011, forthcoming), and also by more specific discussions on geographies of post-socialism (Stenning, Hörschelmann 2008; Smith, Stenning 2006; special issues of the European Urban and Regional Studies 2004 11(4) and 2010 17(2); last CATference, etc.). We are going to look for new ways to think about post-socialist cities and their transformations, discussing also the conceptual and theoretical questions regarding the interpretations of empirical findings in these cities. One of the main issues discussed within the session relates to the relevance of studying post-socialist cities (and the variations of their developments) to the current urban theory.

From a post-socialist to a post-capitalist city in Poland, Latvia and China?
Dr Krzysztof Nawratek, School of Architecture, Design and Environment, University of Plymouth, UK
Dr Kacper Pobłocki, Department of Anthropology, University of Poznań, Poland

This paper compares three cities which once used to be main industrial centres of Russian/Soviet Empire: Łódź (currently in Poland), Riga (currently in Latvia) and Harbin (currently in China). Their post-1989 trajectories followed the larger pathways of their respective countries: Łódź and its industry imploded, Riga switched to financial and tourist services, while Harbin remained to be an important industrial and administrative centre. The paper argues that what is crucial for these different trajectories is the mode of integration between a particular place and the larger spaces, and how places similar and comparable from the historical and material point of view have taken a different trajectory.This paper will analyse ways of mediations between state apparatus and heterogenous social realm in a context of socialist and post-socialist cities. If it is true that system emerged from Chinese communism proved to be more successful than Western capitalism, then understanding how it emerged is crucial for understanding the future of capitalism.

Urban Post-Socialisms: Comparing Hanoi, Berlin and Stockholm
Douglas Young and Lisa Drummond

In this paper we outline our theoretical and methodological approach to exploring the ways in which urban residents in the 21st century live with the legacies of 20th century urbanisms. We do so by considering the ongoing transformations of iconic socialist spaces in three cities: Hanoi, Berlin and Stockholm. In our research, the post-socialist city is viewed as the site and product of urbanization processes that confront specific and local socialist pasts while unfolding within the context of global economic and cultural processes. Our approach intentionally acknowledges variations in 20th century socialisms as well as in present day articulations of state, market and civil society actors in processes of city-building. The result is a variety of urban post- and other socialisms unfolding in non-linear fashion. Our cases - Asian and European, still-socialist, formerly-socialist and social-democratic – have been chosen to enrich the potential contribution this research can make to understanding trends in 21st century urban geographies and urban governance.

How post-socialist is urban China: A critical review of its 30-year reform experiences
Hyun Bang Shin, Department of Geography and Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science, H.B.Shin@lse.ac.uk

The proposed paper examines the market-oriented reform experiences in urban China. In the existing literature on urban development in urban China contexts, we find very often the labeling of China as post-socialist. Few use such terms as 'capitalist' or 'late socialist'. All these

terms refer to a very different understanding about where China stands. It is said that the market-oriented reform in China has prioritized economic rights over political and civil rights, the major characteristic that differs substantially from the experience of other post-socialist countries in Central Eastern Europe. In this paper, I examine the ways in which the state sector has continued to dominate the economy in spite of the received wisdom that privatisation has diversified the spectrum of market agents with the decreasing influence of the state sector. I also examine the ways in which the political party, that is, the Communist Party of China has been exercising heavy hands in all spheres of political, economic and social lives of urban citizens. On the basis of this review, I re-visit the use of 'post-socialist' label, and discuss the theoretical and practical implications this has upon the way we understand the driving momentum of urban development in China.

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Living (academically) with post-socialism

Slavomíra Ferenčuhová, Masaryk University, Tauri Tuvikene, University College London and Tallinn University

C3. Mobility, Migration and Lifestyle Changes

Daily mobility and travel modes of young people in post socialist city
Girts Burgmanis, University of Latvia and Faculty of Geography and Earth Sciences

The aim of this study is to analyze daily mobility of young people aged 12 to 17 to school, friends and formal out-of school activities in Riga which represents the case of a post socialist city. My attention focuses on two main issues. First, I examine the effect of contemporary urban transformation processes of a post-socialist city on young people's daily mobility. Second, I consider choice motivators of a particular travel mode including variety of socio-demographic factors. In this paper, drawing on empirical results from statistical analysis of the survey made in four Riga secondary schools located in four neighbourhoods with diverse physical and functional setting, I identify that changes in the structure of population distribution and functional structure of a city affect travel distances to activity places increasing car use for commuting to school and decreasing young people's independent mobility. Results also show that family habits, age and gender affect the young people's commuting patterns and the choice of different transportation modes.

The impact of the post-communist international out-migration on the residential function of departure regions in Romania. The case of the urban influence zone of Satu Mare
Jozsef Benedek, Department of Geography, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca

There is ample evidence on the residential changes in the form strong relationships between mobility and the real-estate market. Empirical studies on the impact of mobility and international out-migration flows on the residential function of departure regions are however still rare. The aim of the paper is to investigate whether the ample post-communist migration flows of Romanian population towards foreign countries has indeed influenced the housing parameters in the departure regions. The analysis is based the case study of one of the Romanian regions that were most affected by the international migration after 1990, namely the urban influence zone of Satu Mare. At teh regional level (the larger influence zone of the city Satu Mare), the study goes on analyzing the dynamic link between the international long and short-term migration flows and the dwelling indicators (stocks, living floors, building permits – total and per capita) by using time series that cover the entire post-communist period (1990-2009). The results cast some doubt about the prominence of negative effects of migration on the housing market of departure regions, by showing that many communities that have experienced significant international out-migration are fastly developing their residential function. On a more local level (the suburban zone of the city Satu Mare) the paper also reveals that urban-rural migration still plays an important role in influencing the dwelling parameteres especially in the suburban areas. **Keywords**: migration, mobility, residential function, territorial development, dwelling.

Intra-urban mobility differentiation in post-socialist Riga
Māris Bērziņš, Zaiga Krišjāne and Andris Bauls, University of Latvia, Faculty of Geography and Earth Science, Department of Human Geography

Throughout the past few years Rīga – the capital of Latvia – has experienced economic and social restructuring that was also expressed in mobility behaviour of urban residents. The aim of the current paper is to examine the patterns of intra-urban mobility in Rīga and to identify different groups of mobile residents. The analysis are based on an extensive Labour Market Research "The Geographic Mobility of the Labour Force" Survey (2006) subset of 1000 respondents and Survey of Rīga's neighbourhoods (2006-2009) by the Department of Human geography. We argue that residential mobility depends on incomes, housing preferences and life-quality while urban travel-to-work depends

on time spent in journeys and mode of transportation. Furthermore, our analysis demonstrates how the mobility is affected by intra-urban spatial structure of job placement, housing and provision of services. The mobile population significantly differ from immobile persons in regard to most of demographic and socio-economic variables studied.

Motorcycle as Figuration: Three Stages of Motorcycling Culture in Romania

Gabriel Jderu, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest

In this paper I analyze, using Norbert Elias'concept of sociogenesis, the effects of motorcycling as a mobility technology on social relations. The main research question is how does motorcycling produce and reproduce social reality? The research methods used to collect data were the analysis of various historical documents (1906 to present), such as old newspapers, literature, old auto magazines, pictures, technical manuals and 34 interviews with older and younger bikers. The data suggest the existence of three, rather distinct, stages of motorcycling culture, with different social logics: 1. Motorcycling as a sign of "social distinction" (early 20th Century to mid-1940s); 2. Democratization of mobility through mass access to motorcycling (early 1950s to late 1980s); 3. Motorcycling as a social identity project (1990s to present). While stage one offered social differentiation through the consumption of technology, stage two offered broad access to spatial mobility to a large number of population. During stage three motorcycling has become mainly an identity project, through affiliation and lifestyle choices.
Keywords: figuration, mobility technology, motorcycle culture

Aeromobility patterns of post-socialist urban population in the times of air transport liberalization and socio-economic transformation

Piotr Trzepacz, Jagiellonian University

During last 20 years citizens of post-socialist cities of Central Europe underwent the transition on many different levels of socio-economic behavior. That refers also to spatial behavior. After decades of limited possibilities to travel internationally totally new opportunities opened for them. At first those opportunities were mostly theoretical for the majority of those societies because of the level of earnings which didn't let them to use traditional carriers as often as in the case of Western European societies. Air travel in early transition period worked rather as a form of elite mobility for post-socialist societies. The main objective of the paper is to show the transition of mobility patterns (concerning air travel experiences) of post-socialist urban population with the distinction of patterns for different city size, it's peripheral or central location, functions and general level of population's mobility observed in their regions.   The source of the data used for developing (aero)mobility patterns are surveys – the first one completed in 2007 concerned passengers using Polish airports, the second one is the Internet survey referred to wider group of post-socialist urban citizens. Respondents were asked about their level of experience with air travel (during 3 time periods: before the transition, since the beginning of transition, after EU enlargement), sources of its needs, airport and airline choice factors.

A1. Urban shrinkage in postsocialist cities – is it specific and, if yes, how? Insights from different cases across Europe

Chairs: Annegret Haase and Katrin Großmann (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ), contact: annegret.haase@ufz.de

Session abstract. Since the 1990s, the majority of shrinking cities is located in the former state socialist countries of Europe. With the beginning of postsocialist transition, population decline has become an issue in many of them. In many cases, a combination of economic decline and job losses leading to outmigration as well as a dramatic breakdown in birth rates and ageing led to shrinkage. Within the scientific discussion on urban shrinkage, however, postsocialist cities have played only a marginal role up to present. Set against this background, this session aims to discuss the characteristics, causes and trajectories of urban shrinkage in postsocialist cities concerning their characteristics and trajectories. It asks (1) how urban shrinkage under the condition of postsocialism looks like, (2) whether there can be identified one or a predominant or common pattern of 'postsocialist' shrinkage (3) what influence the postsocialist transition has had on the emergence and development of urban shrinkage and (4) to what extent postsocialist cities are shrinking in a specific way compared to other shrinking cities across Europe. The session includes both papers on case studies and an overarching paper to discuss the questions mentioned above in different ways and spatial scales. The session aims to end up with an improved knowledge about trajectories of urban shrinkage under the condition of postsocialism and whether there are some specific patterns. Lessons learnt could be further developed to a positioning paper. The convenors intent to give much space for discussion to make sure that many arguments from the auditorium can be included into the development of the argument, too.

Peculiarities or a similar pathway of postsocialist urban shrinkage? A cross-European comparison
Katrin Großmann, Matthias Bernt and Annegret Haase, Leipzig and Erkner

Urban shrinkage as a consequence of different economic, demographic and migration processes represents a major issue in many postsocialist cities. Research, however, ignored this phenomenon over a long time. The paper describes and discusses the characteristics of urban shrinkage in different postsocialist cities across Europe (Leipzig and Halle in eastern Germany, Ostrava in Czech Republic, Sosnowiec and Bytom in Poland, Timisoara in Romania and Donetsk and Makiivka in Ukraine). It looks at these cases in a twofold comparative manner. On the one hand, it sets out commonalities and differences concerning the causes and trajectory of urban shrinkage in the mentioned cities. On the other hand, it sets them altogether against the background of a larger sample of shrinking cities in Europe. It analyzes 1. How postsocialist urban shrinkage looks like in different contexts, 2. Whether there is a common postsocialist trajectory of shrinkage and 3. To what extent and how urban shrinkage in postsocialist cities differs from other cities. The paper uses evidence from the 7 FP project Shrink Smart (contract no. 225193, www.shrinksmart.ufz.de).

The impact of urban shrinkage on local educational politics– a comparison of two postsocialist cities
Anne Walde, Leipzig

Urban shrinkage in post-socialist countries had impacts on different fields of local politics. In the educational sector the process is closely related to decreasing numbers of pupils. Therefore, local authorities were challenged by an oversupply of education infrastructure and, consequently, rising costs. This change took place alongside with the transformation of (school) systems after the fall of socialist rule. The paper analyses political strategies in two European cities that had to deal with a massive decline of numbers of students since the mid-1990s. It explores in which way the strategies of their political actors and other stakeholders reflect developments in the political transformation process. Using the conception of governance as theoretical framework it investigates in which way political actors perceive new challenges, what kind of actions they take and how they interact

with each other. To cover a wide range of possible patterns the method of contrasting comparison is used. Two cities within a very different transformational context serve as case studies: Leipzig (eastern Germany) and Timisoara (Romania).

Reappearance of Slumlords? Some Problematic Aspects of the Social Embedding of Segmented Residential Markets
Reinhold Sackmann, Halle

The paper deals with recent developments on postsocialist shrinking housing markets using the example of Halle (eastern Germany). It asks whether there are certain constellations in which slumlords make a re-appearance on the residential market in post-socialist countries. Slumlords are defined as absentee landlords who do not invest any more and whose flats and houses are situated in underprivileged urban quarters. Theoretically, it is postulated that redevelopment of old real estates can run into problematic situations in market orders as they are intrinsically connected with collective good decision making that may not be solved in a cooperative way. Empirically, it is argued that the post-socialist development of the housing market in East Germany created excess supply of lodgings from the second half of the 1990s. It is shown that contrary to the discourse in Germany problems of vacancy are not only concentrated in industrially fabricated modern buildings of the late GDR, but also in simple buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century, which often are in private ownership. The paper uses empirical evidence from surveys of the residential population of Halle from 1994-2009.

The pattern of population decline in Timisoara
Bogdan Nadolu, Dan Luches and Melinda Dinca, Timisoara

Timisoara is one of the first third cities of Romania, an important economical, social and Cultural center. During the last century Timisoara has become an avant-garde city with a constant urban development and with a continuous orientation toward Central and Western European trends and standards. Under the positive demographical policy imposed by the state socialist regime, the population from Timisoara has reached a peak in 1990 with 351,293 inhabitants. After that, in almost 2 decades, Timisoara has lost around 50,000 inhabitants (decreasing with 14.1%, until 301,418 inhabitants). This paper discusses the causes but also the consequences of this phenomenon and the involving of the local authorities toward its management. Starting from the main statistical data and from the results of the qualitative interviews with local stakeholders we will try to define a specific pattern of population decline into the context of economical development. The paper uses evidence from research on Timisoara that is being carries out within the frameworks of a 7 FP project (Shrink Smart, contract no. 225193) dealing with the consequences of urban shrinkage for governance responses within a European context.

Shrinking cities, shrinking budgets? Governance of shrinkage in Greater Donetsk, Ukraine
Mykhnenko, Vlad, Newcastle

The paper is generally addresses two major questions: a) does urban shrinkage lead to or encourage any particular governance arrangements in the sphere of local government finance?; and b) what impacts do these arrangements have with respect to the ability of cities to cope with urban shrinkage? In particular, the paper focuses on the field of municipal finance and budgeting in the context of urban shrinkage in the post-soviet Ukraine. It examines the complex web of governance considered as a set of interrelated factors, including actors and their patterns of interaction, structural conditions, and normative frameworks, affecting the processes of urban shrinkage in the Greater Donetsk conurbation, eastern Ukraine. The paper is an original and collaborative exercise of a multi-national research team funded through the EU's 7th Framework Programme.

B1. Varieties of Neoliberalism in Post-socialist Cities

Place marketing and 'simulated' urban transformation before and after (or during) the economic crisis
Slavomíra Ferenčuhová, Masaryk University

The paper departs from an analysis of visual (photographic) material collected in two moments of time in the city of Bratislava, Slovakia (in January 2009 and in spring 2011). In 2008, several large development projects have been started in the central part of the city of Bratislava, promising to create new urban centres, usually on former inner city industrial sites or places with abandoned facilities. The marketing of the projects included visual representations of the future buildings and of their users displayed on the fences surrounding the sites. The simulation of the planned future urban life was thus compensating for the emptiness of the void places. In 2011, some of the projects are finalized, others are not, and the pictures on the fences are now covered with various short-time posters. The aim of this contribution is to, first, use Baudrillard's term of simulacrum to analyze the marketing representations proposed on the building sites as images of the 'promised' accomplishments of urban transformation. The second goal is to contextualize the realization, or the persistent illusion, of the planned developments with relation to the economic crisis that affected cities in different parts of the world since the 2008 and to reflect on the changing meanings unwillingly communicated by the pictures.

Tourism and urban development in Prague: A Too Beautiful City?
Jean-Baptiste Delaugerre, Research Collaborator, University of Geneva, Department of Geography

Twenty years after the fall of the communist regime, Prague has become one the most attractive tourist destination In Europe. More than four million tourists are visiting and admiring the Czech capital city's heritage each year, a number which increased by 40% in only five years! Tourism is now an important asset for Prague's economy; it's also ensuring the fame of the city which has a good image. Registered on the UNESCO's world heritage list, the protected area of 870 ha offers a wide range of architectural styles and buildings and one of the most impressing examples of continuous urbanization from the Middle Ages to the nineteenth century in the world. Moreover, Prague is very accessible: Ruzyne's airport welcomes eleven million passengers per year and the highway's network links Prague to Germany very well. The presentation will be the occasion to present the results of a survey conducted with the inhabitants to evaluate their experience of the touristic phenomenon. But Prague is not only a cultural metropolis: it's a city which is growing quickly to catch up. According to the Strategic plan launched by Prague City Hall, business centers have been developed in periphery linked to the beltway and the subway. But downtown is nevertheless under the developers' pressure. Some buildings of remarkable architectural value have been destroyed conserving only the façade while some others are still endangered. Thus, the presentation will measure the gap between the image of the city and the field reality by pointing out Prague's development strengths and weaknesses.

Creative interventions in public space. New challenges for the Romanian post-socialist city
Laura Panait, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj

Post-socialist public space had a unique metamorphosis in the last 20 years. It changed its 'faces' many times and proved to own a certain hybridity that conferred it a certain distinction compared to the Western tendencies. But together with the consolidation of the Romanian civil society, new actors started to be more active within this space in the last five years, "claiming the rights upon the city" and of the "users" on the public space. This actors coagulated themselves around different interdisciplinary interests such as urban and artistic interventions, performance and the presence of body in the public space. Some of them considered their statement political and continued a message

towards the evolution of " transition" in Romania, some preferred to start reapropriating the city spaces to its inhabitants and their communities. Nevertheless, more and more debates are organized especially in Cluj and Bucharest around the idea of public space and how cultural actors can contribute more to it. I will present the latest cases I analyzed in the last years during my research, seeking to draw a map of these trajectories and trying to approximate certain directions of these actors for the future changes of the post-socialist city.

'Best places': city rankings and competition between cities

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A large part of the urban studies literature focuses on the competition between cities and on the urban development policies. In this context „best places" rankings are used as powerful instruments of the measurement of city performances. However, a growing critical literature argues that, in fact, city rankings produced by different mass-media actors, mainly from the USA, are rather discursive than purely objective, and have a great influence in the constructing of the local urban policies. Therefore, we will concentrate in the study on different city rankings in Romania and on their influence on the urban policies. In addition, we will take into account some international rankings as well, were different Romanian cities are represented. One of the major conclusions of the study is that Romanian city rankings undertaken in the last ten years by different actors and institutions have played a huge role in the allocation of the urban development funds, while on the international level, excepting Bucharest, the Romanian cities are rarely represented. **Keywords**: city rankings, urban development policy, city competition, Romanian settlement system, Bucharest

C1. Globalization and Post-socialist Cities

Bucharest after transition: from turbulence to sustainability?
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In Bucharest, the urban problems inherited from the socialist period were suddenly magnified in the 90's by a tortuous process of property restitution, unbridled land liberalization, unfunded decentralization and lack of global planning. Over a short period of time, the 2 million inhabitants' capital has lost roughly 10% of its population, experiencing the radical leap from the socialist model, based upon social and spatial justice, to the neo-liberal agenda promoting deregulation and competition. The built environment is more enduring than social structures and urban spatial restructuring has deep environmental, economic, and social consequences. Therefore, the urban fabric allows going beyond the turbulence of the transition period in order to investigate its overall impacts. A question that remains open is whether the ongoing spatial transformations are moving the post-socialist cities towards a more sustainable future. Unfortunately, Bucharest already appears as a caricature of the neo-liberal city, with an extreme social polarization, a fragmented urban fabric, urban properties privatization and sprawl, in a new laissez-faire development model disregarding public interest as well as the basic rules of land use. The analyses focus on the redevelopment of derelict industrial areas at the verge of the Militari socialist housing estate and on the emergence of a private city in the Northern part of Bucharest.

Balkan Metropolises – Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia between post-socialist transition and globalization
Holger Lehmeier, University of Bamberg, Department of Geography, Geographical Research on Migration and Transition,

The three major metropolises in the Balkans – Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia – have much in common. Until the 19th century they all shared a similar history of Ottoman influences. In the early 20th century as well as in socialist times the three capitals experienced vast changes. Since the fall of communism they have been affected by post-socialist urban developments in similar ways. Their appearance has changed substantially in many aspects. Being the main destination for domestic and foreign investments, all three cities steadily became more and more important for their national contexts – in demographical as well as in economical terms. Using a comparative approach, the study gives an overview of the main discontinuities of the 20th century and the most important recent urban developments. It takes a look at tendencies of suburbanization, segregation and informal housing as well as the rapid growth of new retail trade facilities and the massive creation of new office space. Much of that can be considered as typical developments of post-socialist cities. But their historical subtexts and their economical and political contexts during the last years had specific effects on the Balkan Metropolises. To some degree, this separates them from other post-socialist cities in Central and Eastern Europe.

Post-socialist narrations of urban identity
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The paper analyses post-socialist narrations of urban identity in St Petersburg and Vyborg in Russia with regards to how historical diversity and international heritage is used to create new understandings of the places. The study is empirically based on textual analyses and ethnographic fieldwork (interviews, observations, participant observations) in the two cities. Both cities has experienced rapid and extensive changes, in e.g. Vyborg the population was totally changed when the Finns left and Russians moved in after WWII, but nevertheless authoritative histories of the places are constructed during post-socialism as if there is a long (unbroken) history for the population to relate to, thus strengthening the bonds between the places and the current population. In doing this use is made of spatial elements (architecture,

sculptures etc.) from different time periods, that are given a certain meaning. Theoretically the role of otherness is discussed in relation to the creation of a sense of continuity over time with regards to the historical consciousness that the narratives of the cities create. The results point to the appropriation of otherness, rather than conflict, in adjusting to changing, post-socialist conditions.

Towns and Cities as Winners and Loosers of Post-communist Romania
Gabriel Pascariu, University of Architecture and Urbanism "Ion Mincu"

Romanian towns and cities have suffered significant structural changes during the last two decades of transition from communism to capitalism and from an authoritarian regime to a democratic one. The main forces that reshaped the Romanian urban network have been very diverse and sometime quite original: from industrial restructuring to reversed migration from urban to rural and radical changes of the demographic pattern, from significant changes of the beahvioral pattern of the population in relation to housing, mobility, use of services, shopping and others to the development of the IT sector and new forms of urban culture. The European integration and the use of pre-accession and later on of Structural Funds have also played an important role in the transformation of the Romanian urban landscape. During this transition process, some urban areas have decayed, others had an oscilatory evolution, whereas some - not many – developed. After two decades, the Romanian towns and cities have winners and loosers. The resilience of the Romanian urban structure has been challenged as a whole as well as individually. What is the present situation and what are the perspectives for the short, medium and long term evolution of the urban Romania, is what the paper will try to comment in order to propose some possible answers. Key words: urban network, urban landscape, urban structure, resilience, towns and cities

Contemporary Romanian Arts as a commentary and critique of the urban environment of the post communist city – a preliminary survey
Bob Jarvis, London South Bank University

In the UK of broadly 'topographical' (or 'psychogeographical') work in a number of art forms has combined imaginary and representational imagery in a critique of post- industrial landscapes in decline and lives in despair . This paper is a preliminary overview of research to explore the way in which contemporary art in Romania, in a radically different social and urban context is responding to a second round of radical urban changes – re-starting from the upheavals of Communist urbanism. There are a substantial number of artists working today in Romania whose starting point is the changing city. The use of 'the arts' as a source for environmental critiques can be traced back to Kenneth Clark's Landscape into Art and Raymond Williams' The Country and the City. From with the tragic chaos of Bucuresti, this presentation will plot key dimensions of this research. Unlike much Romanian art these artists do not dwell in that past – tragic or golden, but ask what should be done now and in the future to 'mend the city'.

A2. Suburbanization, Urban Sprawl and Metropolization

Towards a typology of counter-urban migration: the case of Czech Republic

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The urban-rural research in post-socialist countries has been focused on urban transformation, impact of international migration, and spread of suburbanization; counter-urban migration has been rather neglected. The aim of this paper is to present a typology of counter-urban migration based on qualitative survey in rural areas in the Czech Republic. The paper presents six main types of counter-urban migrants according to their life strategies. The paper discussed the importance of life-cycle in the decision process and stress out the main pull factors of rural areas that attract the incomers. The research demonstrates highly uneven impact of counter-urbanization in different rural areas as well as highly variable impact of different types of counter-urban migrants in rural localities. The future prospect of comparative counter-urbanization research in post-socialist countries is being discussed in the final part. Keywords: Counter-urbanization, life strategy, typology, rural, Czech Republic

Approaches to Urban Sprawl Regulation: Relevance for Post-socialist Metropolis

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The paper introduces approaches to urban sprawl regulation used throughout North America and Western Europe and discusses theirs relevance for contemporary urban development in post-socialist metropolitan areas. Our research is based on a presumption that North American and Western European experiences with anti-sprawl campaign are useful for post-socialist metropolitan areas, where sprawl started to develop more recently. At first, we review some examples of sprawl regulation strategies and tools as well as arguments of regulatory tools opponents. Secondly, we investigate real results of regulatory tools using field research at locations in North America (Vancouver) and Western Europe (Munich). Thirdly, we discuss selected official planning-related documents from the Czech Republic and the EU, where we found, that the local and regional planning documents lack a lot of regulatory tools proposed on the national and EU level. Finally, we discuss the relevance of regulatory approaches on an example of Prague metropolitan area. Among other tools and strategies, we pay attention to the Transit Oriented Development because of its significance in North American and Western European anti-sprawl planning and high potential of such development in the Prague metropolitan area.

The role of the memory and history: The local identity negotiation and place-attachment within the process of residential suburbanisation

Lucie Galčanová, Institute for Research on Social Reproduction and Integration, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

Following the cultural approach in urban studies, the paper will focus on identity negotiation in the new residential suburbs recently built (in last 15 years) in and around the city of Brno, Czech Republic. The process of suburbanization affects deeply the material as well as social space of the suburban localities. The new so called rich-suburbs are mainly built near the former villages and existing neighborhoods. The arrival of new inhabitants has changed the everyday life in these areas in many dimensions. The main goal is to understand the phenomenon of suburbanization not only as a spatial process of enlargement of the cities, but also as a process of cultural and social change. It adverts to the differences in taste and housing preferences, it also points to the be-longing and social inclusion in enlarged localities. Via interpretation of qualitative interviews (34) conducted with existing and new residents we can see how is the attachment to the place connected with the collective memory (existing residents) and shared history (process of integration of newcomers and their effort to harmonize the narrative of their individual biography with the local history, or the rejection of this part of collective knowledge). We can also see that in some places the

process of suburbanization brought the issue of re-defining local identity in terms of differences between the "urban" and "village" character of the place and diverse demands and expectations of different groups of inhabitants and their legitimization.

Mobilities, Urban Sprawl and Socio-residential Changes of the Periurban Areas Around Bucharest
Bogdan Suditu, University of Bucharest, Department of Geography

Urban sprawl over the surrounding rural areas of the citie is a phenomenon which can be precisely dated. In the context of restrictive regulations concerning place of residence and the sprawl of the limits of the built space of communities from the communist period, their abrogation by the first law of 1989 built the framework for a new type of development of urban or rural localities.The transformations of the last two decades witness this constructions' developement process, residential or being either industrial or tertiary buildings, in the areas which surround the cities, under its pressure and influence. Nowadays the clear-cut and stable limits of the built areas of the localities from the communist period are replaced by fragmentations and perpetual transformations of these ones. The most obvious phenomenon is the multiplication of the constructions and implicitly the diminishing of the agricultural area. The new residential developments are functionally linked to the presence of the big city, being the reflection of its socio-professional transformations and the result of the incoherence or even of the lack of public politics concerning urban housing. This study aims at pointing out the way in which residential areas surrounding Bucharest have been transformed and modelled during the post-communist period, under the pressure of the residential mobility of urban dwellers, the reasons which lead to the urban sprawl, the reconfiguration of the territories touched by this phenomenon and the set up of the principles of a new residential geography.

Actors of suburban development: the example of the Czech Republic during 2000s
Petra Puldová, Martin Ouředníček, Charles University

Metropolitan areas in the Czech Republic are transformed by the development of residential and commercial areas at the edge of compact city almost without regional planning, with high competences in master planning and self-development of hundreds of individual municipalities. The paper deals with the role of individual actors of suburban development on the local and regional levels within the posttransitional Czech Republic. Analysis is based on two types of investigation. Firstly, there were carried out structured interviews and in-depth discussions with 60 different actors from state- and self-government bodies, through planners and public officers to developers and local activists. Secondly, planning of municipality development and possible shifts in attitudes of mayors towards new housing construction were observed by the questionnaire survey in Prague metropolitan region in years 2002, 2004 and 2010. Partially, the theoretical background of paper is influenced by Pahl´s idea of managerialism within the city. The main argument stresses on the lack of hierarchical control and motivations of people creating planning documents and exercising governance competences within the fragmented settlement system of the Czech Republic, low capability of small municipalities´ councils and unprofessional routine working approach of a significant proportion of planners and officers. Then we discuss the weak points within the decision-making system and point out possible tools for changes in planning and control system in the context of contemporary suburban development in the Czech Republic. Besides these proposed measures, we observe changes in attitudes of local governments towards the new construction in numerous municipalities within the period of 2002-2010: from its enthusiastic and unquestioning greeting to more cautious stances based on slower development. We suppose that the more prudent planning of local actors based on their own previous experience with the process could also lead to limitation of negative consequences of suburbanization. In concluding discussion, we question the necessity of planning and regulation of suburban development in more general view.

B2. Culture, Consumption and Post-socialist Cities

The use of leisure time in post-soviet Estonia
Kristiina Kamenik, Tartu University, Department of Geography

The object of this paper is to find and point out the differences of time-use patterns in Estonia on different settlement system levels. For that I use the data of the time-use surveys that were conducted in 1999-2000 and 2009-2010 by Estonian Statistical Office. To narrow down the analysis, only people's leisure activities taking place outside their homes are analysed because this is the point where major inequalities emerge in respect to reaching different kind of services and leisure activities. Therefore two groups of activities – participating in culture and entertainment events and shopping and consuming services – are modelled using binary regression model in order to answer following research questions: which population groups have reached these two groups of activities, which personal qualities (e.g. sex, age, education) impact consuming these services and how leisure time is used on different settlement system levels.

The changing meanings of symbolic spaces in Budapest
Lajos Boros, University of Szeged; Victor Pál, University of Szeged

Symbolic spaces are important manifestations of local and national identities and are objects of power to create and maintain different forms of domination. Therefore, their construction is a highly contested phenomenon – especially in rapidly changing political and social environment such as post-socialist cities. In these countries urban spaces were dynamically transformed by different social forces during the transition. The new regimes meant new place politics and re-interpretation of symbolic spaces. These processes are still ongoing and the political and economical elites constantly aim to use the symbolic spaces to (re)shape the power structures according their interests. The paper examines the transformation of those symbolic spaces focusing on the following questions: how were the most important symbolic spaces of the socialist era transformed, renewed or became forgotten and abandoned during the transition? Who were the key actors in these processes, and what kinds of interests, identities and shared meanings are manifested in the transformation? In addition I also analyze the variations of transformations that took place: whether just labeling (renaming of places), or material reconstruction occurred? Finally, I shall discuss how those changes did affect the everyday practices of society?

Community-building and politics of architectural scandals in Budapest
Emilia Palonen, Department of Political and Economic Studies, University of Helsinki

Architecture is an art form to sense. In the spatial perception one perceives of oneself in public or private space, as a subject of that space. Architecture also often causes scandals. Scandals are political acts and political phenomenona contesting limits. Scandals are part of identification processes – against and with the new plans. Each incident of scandalization brings with it something new. Rhetorical and tactical means may expand, limit, or direct scandals. They point attention in certain things rather than others, make meaning through choices, emphasise the ethics and aesthetics. Scandals reveal the limits on the field of bad and good. Though with Lacanian psychoanalysis, scandal includes a strong sense of jouissance, which the politicised space revokes. Architecture as an art world, pace Howard Becker (1983), include a set of conventions such as competitions, associations and jurys, as well as the setting of the aesthetic values. This process is interesting when looking at the development of urban symbolic landscape. This paper discusses the cases of architectural scandals and community-building in millennial Budapest, during Viktor Orbán's first Fidesz-led government. The paper discusses the way in which the National Theatre, Millenáris Park and the Terror House worked as the concrete loci of political differentiation, which took a spatial shape. What is evoked is the sense of nationhood and political community. The investigation focuses on the process in which the change took place, looks at some contemporary reflections on it and with these insights seeks to discuss spatialization of Fidesz' discourse in Budapest around the year 2000. It asks, what

role did the architectural scandals play in the establishment of the political differences?

Cultural and creative industries as drivers of economic performance and growth. The case of the cultural and creative sector in Northern Transylvania

Marius Cristea, Department of Geography, Babes-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca

There is a large consensus among social scientists on the fact that the availability of skilled and highly educated human capital is a determinant of local economic performance. The cultural and creative industries are the best examples in this sense, by being strongly reliant on the human capital endowment. However, there is still poor empirical evidence of the actual contribution of this very dynamic sector to the regional competitiveness in the ex-communist countries and cities. The aim of this paper is to asses the regional specificities and the contribution of cultural and creative industries to the overall economic performance of Northern Transylvania, but also to identify existing and emerging clusters in this field. In accordance with the international classification and the previous scientific outputs in defining the sub-domaines of these industries, the study goes on analyzing the dynamics of their macroeconomic indicators, based on micro data, time series, questionnaires and direct interviews. The analysis shows that the contribution of cultural and creative industries to the regional and local economies is growing, yet varies dramatically inside the concerned region. Creative companies are clustering in the big urban areas due to their strongly dependence on the skilled and highly educated workers and consumers. **Keywords**: creative industry, cluster, regional competitiveness, economic growth, human capital

C2. Meaning, Function and Place in Post-socialist Cities

Industrial Area in Russian Cities at the Time of De-industrialization
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Huge gray spots on maps of Russian cites are industrial age space which cannot be mapped. Post-soviet city space tends to be space of the winning post-fordism era. These industrial areas are hidden in city maps and ejected from post-soviet citizens' mental maps.   American and West European cities faced the problem of de-industrialization several decades ago, have found the way to transform industrial areas: during the 60's they appeared as an aesthetic phenomena. Those areas have been made habitable by an underground group of people and became a symbol of antibourgeois values. Later, their role in urban space had undergone an inversion; inhabited industrial areas became a source of city districts' gentrification. Industry played a decisive role in the Soviet economic system. Industrial discourse had an overall descriptive power in Soviet culture and factory space was almost sacral. Many films, songs and TVreports have been devoted to industrialization, might of industry and the heroism of workers. Being sacral for Soviet ages, industrial space became terra incognita in the contemporary culture. Contemporary culture does not have the same sentimental and nostalgic feelings towards the industrialism and industrial spaces. The heroic image of industry and the working men changed negatively. Modern city dwellers have being exposed to the negative images of the worker, industry and industrial space. The image of Russia was often associated with an idle factory. However, despite of the declared transition to post-industrial economics, widespread criticism of Soviet economy and mentality, and the fact that nostalgic sentiments with regard to industrial areas for a long time were not peculiar to Russian society, industrial territories still continue to be an integral part of our everyday life practices. Vast industrial areas still occupy a lot of territory in the city. They structure our living space, logistics and our mobility. These territories are undergoing functional transformation, they are becoming a part of our mental map and historical experience. In addition, this historical period is becoming an important part in the self-identification process of Russian architecture, urban development and the conception of Russian cities in researching. In my report I would like to present the practices and strategies of industrial territorial transformations, as well as contradictions associated with these practices. Industrial territorial transformations in different regions of Russia appear as a shift from manufacturing things to the production of meanings and images. Particularly, transformations and restructuring of industrial territories in the areas of contemporary art, ones which could inspire cultural industry to produce new images, meanings, modes of communications and performance of the region.

Is There a Common Pattern of Deindustrialization in Large Post-socialist Cities? Testing Six Trends Identified in Bucharest
Liviu Chelcea, University of Bucharest, Gabriel Simion, University of Bucharest

As many other cities in Europe North America or Russia, Bucharest underwent significant deindustrialization. This has generated new landscapes, new location patterns of industrial activity and new usages of ex-industrial sites. Using data from a census of industrial areas carried out in 2008, real estate investment data and field observation of ex-industrial areas one may identify six trends: the fragmentation of large industrial plants into smaller production units, abandonment, the transition from production function to retail function, the relocation of activities from the urban core to radial roads and to the outer ring in order to accommodate auto transportation, demolition and speculative and gated community real estate activities and, finally, the appropriation of ex-industrial sites for consumption and cultural purposes. Using secondary analysis of existing studies about first tier cities from Eastern Europe (capital cities and/or cities larger than 1 million inhabitants), we will test if these tendencies are common in the region.

The difficulties of cultural heritage preservation at some areas of Budapest
Ági PAP, University of Szeged, Department of Economic and Social Geography

As the cultural heritage buildings are the organic elements of the urban landscape, as they are in strong connection with the areas' genius loci, it is a rather significant question to deal with their maintenance and usage during the development of the various cities. The preservation and contemporary usage of heritage buildings is often hardened by conflicts and thus may become difficulties that have to be faced during the urban development. The aim of this research is to find out what kind of difficulties turn up during heritage preservation and whether the characteristics of the urban space determine the types of difficulties they have to face. In the research two different residential quarters of Budapest are analysed and we try to give explanation for the different problems appearing at the areas. One of the areas is the Jewish quarter of Budapest and the other is called Wekerle, which is a garden city of Budapest. The buildings of both areas are unique in the architectural texture of Budapest, though their preservation is rather problematic at both of the areas. During the research analysis of printed material and numerous interviews were carried with the local actors as to find out the causes of the obvious difficulties in preserving the built cultural heritage.

Southeast European World Heritage cities in post-socialism – an analysis of governance and heritage management in Gjirokastër (Albania)
Matthias Bickert, LehrstuhlI für Geographie, Bamberg

Albania's recent development is a stress field of extremes. Today, the country seems to be on the fast-track of economic growth. These influences leave big traces in the dynamic development of Albania's urban settlements. Post-socialist effects of transition, such as high-rates of regional and international migration, informal building activities and a little assertive state have a fatal impact on historic town centres. On the one hand many heritage towns have to deal with vacant, destroyed or collapsed heritage buildings. On the other hand especially for peripheral, medium-sized towns such as Gjirokastra the UNESCO World Heritage status causes a disproportional growth of publicity and therefore implies big potential for development. (Foreign) Investment in renovation and a well working (touristic) infrastructure are the most obvious external needs in these cities. But also internal structures are a neglected field in the context of post-socialism, where political structures weaken the potential of historic town centres. The knowledge of official conservation constitutions or international networking is usually underdeveloped. Furthermore the communication not only between the policy institutions themselves but also between the citizens and the governance are a missing link. In this field a mix of different methods of geographical research are the key for understanding and improving the development process of World Heritage cities in southeast Europe. Qualitative expert interviews on the government level combined with the results from a survey of the citizen side can demonstrate the big variety of internal issues. The Preliminary results of this research project are the basics of the authors' PhD thesis. Keywords: Albania, South-East Europe, UNESCO World Heritage, urban governance

A3. Urban Governance and New Forms of Power

"Authoritarian Modernisation" and Regional Governance in Russia
Nadir Kinossian, Cardiff School of City and Regional Planning

This paper addresses the question of Russia's modernisation and regional governance. Recent projects such as the Skolkovo Innovation Centre near Moscow demonstrate that the federal centre uses a top-down approach to prioritise selected industries and locations and use them as show-cases of the government initiatives. Likewise, the government plans to concentrate the industrial, commercial and research facilities in a defined number of large metropolitan centers ("urban agglomerations" in the Russian terms) show the attempt to create globally competitive urban centres with the most favorable conditions for investment and economic growth. The analysis shows possible conflicts between the concentration of political and economic power around the executive "power vertical" and the need for a broader coalition and experimentation at the regional level. The study is using government programmes and policies as the main source of data.

Pre-WWII residential areas in post-socialist cities. Comparing the extent of alterations in built environment of the historical residential neighbourhoods in Tartu and Tallinn, Estonia
Mart Hiob, PhD student, Department of Construction, Tallinn University of Technology
Pille Metspalu, PhD student, Institute of Geography, University of Tartu

During the Soviet occupation period the state financed construction of residential units was carried out mostly in large scale. This approach helped to preserve some historical residential districts which were not designated as new building areas. After the restoration of independence many historical neighbourhoods have been declared as valuable and are nowadays under municipal protection. This article picks a number of pre-WWII urban districts in Tartu and Tallinn and studies how the protected areas have survived the post-socialist free market planning and construction practices. The proportion of buildings that have been preserved, demolished and constructed in the areas is analysed in two periods – 1990s and 2000s, using cartographical methods. The results of cartographical analysis are juxtaposed with the residential preferences of the citizens, based on municipal studies carried out 1998, 2006 and 2008. The conclusions deal with the different economic and social circumstances influencing post-socialist spatial planning in two largest Estonian towns. Tallinn is the centre of economic activities in Estonia, where the pressure on replacing the existing small historical houses with new and larger apartment blocks has been greater. Based on the outcomes of the analysis, planning policy suggestions how to sustain the value of historical neighbourhoods are presented.

Institutional diffusion and the regulation of space in Albanian cities after Socialism
Loukas Triantis, Architect-Planner, MSc LSE, PhD candidate NTUA

Following the collapse of the socialist regime and during the prolonged crisis of the transitional period, Albania becomes a dynamic laboratory of experimentations related to the planning and the regulation of urban space. These experimentations are directly linked to a complex process hereby defined under the notion 'institutional diffusion'; namely the process of transferring political power from one central actor (the state) towards local level elected authorities or others, nonelected local and international actors. Hence, institutional diffusion refers on the one hand to the administrative decentralization and on the other to the rise of multiple actors (be it local or international, endogenous or exogenous) in the decision making process. It is evident that this process is nothing but irrelevant to the political restructuring that takes place on a global scale during the same period and relates to globalisation, the new world economy and new modes of governance. This paper will investigate the impact of this institutional diffusion on a postsocialist urban context and particularly on the Albanian cities, by linking a series of changes in the regulatory framework and processes of institutional building with specific programs and projects for planning and the regulation of urban space.

Everyday production of the law and the appropriation of space by internal migrants in urban Kyrgyzstan

Craig Hatcher, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Enacted during the Stalinist era in the former USSR, the propiska system restricted any form of mass immigration from rural areas to large cities. To a certain extent, Kyrgyzstan retains this legal relic together with other post-socialist countries. In its modern form, the propiska plays a pervasive role in the quotidian practices of internal migrants in Kyrgyzstan who have moved to the capital city, Bishkek. Migrants are required to register their place of residence in order to access state services in the city such as healthcare and education facilities. This formal registration is an administrative hurdle, however, that only some migrants manage to achieve through official channels. Instead, migrants often engage in 'illegal' practices to negotiate the law behind the registration system in order for them to access services and appropriate space in the city. The article engages with an 'agency-centered approach' to the production of law, as recently explored in the sub-discipline of legal geography (Martin et al., 2010). Such a perspective aims to connect the ostensible divide between what is regarded as 'official sources' of law – such as statutes, case law and delegated legislation – and how law is experienced in everyday urban space, or what Vera Chouinard (1994) describes as, how "law is lived".

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B3. Contemporary Segregation Debates & Segregation Research in Postsocialist Cities

Panel organizers. Kadri Leetmaa, PhD (researcher), Tiit Tammaru, PhD (professor in population and urban geography), Anneli Kährik, PhD (researcher), Institute of Geography, University of Tartu
It has long been discussed to what extent the cities in formerly centrally planned countries in the Eastern Europe and in the former Soviet Union were segregated and which shape segregation process took after the societal changes in the early 1990s. The general assumption has been that under socialism residential segregation followed the priorities of socialist economy and the process was not directly comparable with Western cities. After the system change, however, the preconditions for similar trends in urban social geography as known from Western European and American cities gradually unfolded. The main concepts based so far mainly on Western urban experiences (suburbanisation, gentrification, gated communities, etc.) have recently been tested also here. The empirical evidence has shown that urban processes in transition countries not only confirm the well-established theories based on Western cities, but very often the inherited urban spatial structure and changing institutional framework throughout the transition also broadens these concepts. Segregation research in postsocialist cities however only rarely follows the recent debates of socio-spatial differentiation. For instance in the neighborhood effect literature empirical evidence from formerly centrally planned countries is virtually missing. Contemporary segregation research has also put into question how effective the urban policies combating segregation have been. Many studies have asked whether the traditional way of seeing segregation only through the residential differentiation enables to understand parallel and separated lives of different population groups in contemporary cities. We propose a more general research framework of space-time segregation to understand how different spheres of daily activities – place of residence, work place, schools, leisure time activities, family networks, etc. help to create inter-group contacts in urban society and how contacts created in different spheres of urban life contribute to higher inter-group communication. We welcome all empirical and theoretical papers that deal with traditional segregation concepts or discuss how the inherited socialist-era segregation patterns have been reshaped during the transition decades. We however also appreciate the studies that connect the research in post-socialist cities with contemporary segreation debates elsewhere – e.g. impacts of segregation, policies combating segregation, space-time features of segregation and inter-group contacts in different spheres of urban life. The studies could ideally compare different population groups, for example people with different ethnic origin or socio-economic background, with different household structures, etc. The main question asked is how and why different population groups segregate in post-socialist cities and and what are the key spheres where inter-group contacts could contribute to the formation of more cohesive urban societies.

Ethnic segregation in daily activity spaces: case study in Tallinn

Siiri Silm, University of Tartu; Ott Toomet, University of Tartu, Rein Ahas, University of Tartu

Ethnic segregation is one of the most topical issues in European cities. Immigrants form substantial populations in many cities and their integration into the society is a time-consuming and complicated process. Most of the studies of ethnic segregation so far have been developed based on residential areas and jobs. However, nowadays the activities outside home and workplace are gaining importance. The time and place of these so-called leisure time activities are chosen by the people themselves and the issue of social stratification is reflected most acutely in this field. The aim of this paper is to study ethnic segregation in everyday activity spaces and leisure time activities in Estonian capital city Tallinn. The segregation of everyday activity spaces is measured by passive mobile positioning data. The measured parameter shall be the co-presence (being at the same time at the same place) of mobile phone users from different nationalities. We are measuring the co-presence of Estonian and Russian mobile phone users in Tallinn. Tallinn serves as a good example for conducting such a study, because the population of the city consists of almost equal amount of Estonians (53%) and Russians (46%), but their distribution varies according to city districts. The results will indicate the differences in activity space usage between national groups.

Who Segragates in a Post-soviet City – The Majority or the Minority Population?

Kadri Leetmaa (presenting author), Institute of Geography, University of Tartu
Daniel B. Hess, School of Architecture and Planning, University at Buffalo, State University of New York
Tiit Tammaru, Institute of Geography, University of Tartu

Ethnic segregation in cities has been explained by the intra-urban migration of both the minority and majority population. While the residential choice of minorities is typically explained by spatial assimilation, place stratification or ethnic enclave models, the residential choice of the majority population has been associated to its preference to avoid multi-cultural urban settings. Many cities of the former Soviet Union possess a considerable size Russian-speaking population as well as varying degrees of ethnic segregation. In the early 1990s, the position of the minority population in such cities changed from a majority share of the population in the former Soviet Union to a minority share of the population in new independent countries. In this study, we analyse the residential preferences of both the majority and minority population in Tartu, a former industrial and military Soviet city in Estonia. We use the data of 1998 and 2008 municipal surveys and apply multinominal regression to compare the residential preference of Estonians and minorities vis-a-vis the ethnicity and socioeconomic status of neighbors. Results suggest that Estonians have a strong tendency to avoid neighbourhoods with high shares of ehtnic minorities, even when such neighborhoods are relatively less wealthy. Russian-speaking minorities however express the wish for spatial assimilation. Over the ten-year study period, however, the segregation preference among Estonians has weakened. **Keywords:** ethnic segregation, spatial assimilation, white-flight, preferences, post-Soviet city, Tartu

Transformation of housing production in Albanian cities and the role of social networks after 1989. Winners and losers

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The collapse of the political system of Albania in 1989 led to the rapid transformation of urban space. One of the main points of this transformation is the changes in housing production. The former centrally controlled system of housing production has been replaced by market forces. In this context public institutions and planning system that controlled construction activity have been replaced by social networks. Social networks are social structures made up of individuals or groups which are tied by one or more types of interdependency, such as friendship, kinship, common interest, financial exchange. The withdrawal of the state from intervention on urban development and particularly on housing sector, as well as the restructuring of the global production system in the last two decades have risen the importance of the social networks in the production of urban space. In the case of Albanian cities social networks have a key role in housing production after 1989. Nevertheless, it is obvious that they have contradictory effects on local societies and economic activities: they accelerate and block investments, they include and exclude individuals and groups, they balance between formality and informality. The intention of this paper is to investigate some contradictory effects of social networks on housing production and discuss about winners and losers in the processes of urban transformation of Albanian cities.

The formation processes of territorial communities in a Post-soviet neighborhood: The Case of Riga

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The formation of territorial communities in Post-soviet space is both actual and insufficiently explored question. E.g., in the case of Riga, the idea about territorial communities and neighborhoods has become popular only in the last few years. During this period a few significant researches regarding historical urban structure and economical geographic questions as well as tendencies of real estate have been done. At the same time there are not many researches regarding formation processes of territorial communities in Post-soviet neighborhoods not only in Riga, but also in other Post-soviet cities. Therefore in this research the author is probing into one typical block-building neighborhood, built in soviet era in Riga (Mežciems). The research is based on residents' point of view about their neighborhood and their explanations and expectations about territorial community development in it. The data is gathered by using semi structured in-depth interviews with residents of the specific neighborhood as well as unstructured observations done by the author of the research. The data is analysed by using principles of grounded theory and analytical induction. The results show and allow to make judgements about factors that influence the formation processes of territorial communities in a post soviet city (necessity for communityt, everyday activity spaces, belonging to space,

interpersonal interaction and relationship with neighbors, common enterprises). Key-words: Territorial community, neighborhood, Post-soviet city.

A4. Gentrification and Gated Communities

Why we hesitate to call it gentrification. On inner-city residential change in Polish and Czech second-order cities
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Inner-city residential areas in Poland and the Czech Republic have experienced population losses, ageing of their residents and physical decline for a long time before and also after the political turnaround. Recently, research noticed different trends: Some of these areas have seen new in-migration and rejuvenation. They are getting more attractive as a place of residence for younger urban dwellers, both students and early stage professionals, with many of them intending to leave that place sooner or later again. When looking through the lens of gentrification, we would easily find some evidence for it. But precisely the ambivalent longterm intentions and the partly rather pragmatic relationships to inner-city life as well as the coexistence of selective in-migration along with ageing and population decline make us reluctant in simply applying the concept of gentrification to the observed processes. Given this context, our paper wants to discuss and assess these new processes of residential change in Polish and Czech inner-city districts, based on evidence from an international research project. To foster critical debates on the appropriateness of transfers of theories across contexts, we draw on recent debates on neighbourhood change, gentrification and reurbanization in Europe. We use empirical evidence from an international research project which was carried out from 2006-2009 in four cities – Lódz, Gdansk, Brno and Ostrava.

Wild Wild East: The production of urban inequalities in an era of commodification and spectacle – gated communities in Eastern Europe
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This paper looks critically at a specific urban phenomenon that has attracted much public and scientific attention in Western Europe and the Americas, but only anecdoctical observation in Eastern Europe. Nevertheless, gated communities can be hardly ignored in Eastern Europe's urban scenery. In fact, they are a new genre of housing production and their rapid spread significantly transformed urban landscapes in Eastern European cities after 1990. The mushrooming of gated communities is closely connected with a new level of capital accumulation in a neo-liberal era that is producing social inequalities and injustice. The paper uses a local frame to highlight and compare particular aspects of this uneven urban development by analysing relational connectivities of different stakeholders in four Eastern European cities (Budapest, Sofia, St. Petersburg, Vilnius. By examining these different local contexts it can be seen that gated communities are part of an intense restructuring of society. The paper concludes that gated communities are a symbol of a new mode of a capitalist production of space that leads to social inequalities, creates class divisions and intensifies urban conflicts.

Gated communities in post-socialist cities: New phenomena?
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Recently, the topic of specific, very extreme, form of population segregation, so called gated communities, has been frequently discussed in scientific literature. This phenomena can be observed mainly in countries of western developed world, but nowadays it is also emerging in post-socialist cities.Current scientific literature in post-socialist countries mainly discusses this phenomena from descriptive point of view or it goes in for comparison of the situation with developed world or comparison with other post-socialist countries. However, in the context of post-socialist countries, it is also possible to find an example of a country, where gated communities are not a new phenomena at all. This country is the People´s Republic of China (PRC). The aim of this paper is to point out the fact, that in the PRC, gated communities already have a long tradition and distinctive particularities, that also need to be discussed in the post-socialist cities discourse. This paper deals with

the phenomena of gated communities in chinese context and qualitative comparison with the situation in the Czech Republic, where gated communities are just entrenching.

Persistent resilience in post-socialist urban living: coping with social change and gentrification
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While the understanding of 'resilience' usually rests with the capacities and capabilities of social, economic or ecological systems to withstand certain sudden or exceptional occurrences/events, it is fruitful to re-imagine resilience as a form of engagement with more continual, mundane and lasting challenges that underlie everyday social relations and as an active moderation of these relations – which can be defined as 'persistent resilience'. This paper discusses preliminary results of a project that investigates 'persistent resilience' as a mesh of formal and informal coping strategies of Russian urban households living under the pressures of gentrification and the risk of being displaced from their central urban locations. Understanding coping tactics in the face of lasting pressures, or contextual hegemony, can tell us much about the nature of post-socialist everyday life – the importance of place and space, class, power and gender relations, the nexus between state and society, and the role of social networks.

B4. Contemporary Segregation Debates & Segregation Research in Postsocialist Cities (cont.)

Determinant of migrant workers' income and housing conditions - A case study in Dongguan, China
Feng-shuo Chang, University of Kent

This article contributes to the debate about market transition and specifically to the questions of whether privileged elites are able to keep their advantages by adjustment to market reform or whether the private sector is drawn from a new social class. It examines the key factors affecting migrant workers' income and housing conditions in Dongguan, in order to further our understanding of migrant workers' characteristics and economic improvement in the post-1978 manufacturing boom. It is argued that differences in access to social resources between different types of household continue to be the main divisions affecting migrant workers' income and housing. Survey data from five factories in Dongguan are used to show that the household registration system has a major influence on migrants' education level, which has direct and significant effects on personal income levels and housing conditions. **Keyword**s: migrant worker, Dongguan, income, housing, household registration system

Residential segregation under socialism and after: exploring the geographical patterns of social disparities in Poland
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The last three decades have witnessed a growing number of studies revolving around the topic of residential segregation in Central Eastern Europe (CEE). At the same time, major advances in the conceptualization and measurement of segregation have been made. Currently, segregation is generally understood as pattern (the degree to which members of different ethnic/social groups live apart from each other) and as process (the processes by which such spatial segregation is produced) (Johnston et al. 2009). The state of the art in research on residential segregation in CEE is largely skewed towards process description (e.g., the multitude of works on gentrification and suburbanization). Works that closely scrutinize the patterns of segregation in CEE are virtually absent. More importantly, studies that would simultaneously explore and link the changes in segregation patterns under socialism with the post-socialist mutations do not exist. Consequently, it is difficult to firmly locate the pace and direction of post-socialist socio-spatial rearrangements. Relying on data on the education structure of population from the National Censuses 1978, 1988 and 2002, this study explores the level and patterns of social segregation in three major Polish cities: Łódź, Cracow and Warsaw, urban areas that reflect divergent paths of socialist development and more and less successful post-socialist transformations. This contribution concludes that more than a decade after the demise of socialism, census tracts still generally contained a socially heterogeneous population . Most importantly, the results reveal that the level of social residential segregation in the three cities has been decreasing steadily since 1978, irrespective of the prevailing economic system.

The development of Vilnius city in the context of east Lithuanian problem region
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The main aim of the paper is to establish interconnections of development of Vilnius and surrounding East Lithuanian problem region. The city has been developing very fast during recent years but actual scale of such development and its consequences are not established. The revelation of actual characteristics of spatial development of the city and main factors determining them is most important task of research. How development of Vilnius is affected by the trends in surrounding region and how development of the city impacts social and economic processes in Eastern Lithuania. Process of transformation of rural polish speaking area into the Lithuanian urban region has its physical and

mental dimensions. Both structures, urban and rural, coexists together on the same space and in such situations conflict is almost inevitable.The establishment of possible ways of prospective development of the region in the context of macroeconomic development and emigrational trends is the final goal of the paper.

Safe Life in the Suburbs? The Perception of Crime and Safety in the New Suburban Communities of Prague
Jana Jíchová, Jana Temelová, Jakub Novák, Charles University in Prague, Department of social geography and regional development

The existing research points to lower crime incidences in suburbs compared to central cities. Alike the types of crime vary in the two areas with the dominance of property related crimes (and seldom personal offences) in new residential districts in the hinterland. The crucial role of social climate and physical design of neighbourhoods has been recognized in the literature in relation to crime incidences as well as safety perception by population. The image of safe residential environment in the suburbs motivates many families, besides other reasons, to move from core cities to the outskirts. Our paper addresses the issue of crime in Prague´s suburban communities. The residential environment of municipalities located in Prague´s hinterland has been exposed to dynamic physical and social changes due to the new housing construction and migration. The environmental attributes (physical and social) together with personal experiences and media information create the image of safe/unsafe places and influence the perception of home areas by the residents. Are the suburbs really safe places in the eyes of their residents? The attention is paid to the perception of safety in newly developed residential districts, the fear and experience related to various types of crime, the location of suburban crime hot spots, and the prevention measures applied by households. The research is based on a questionnaire survey carried on in four municipalities in Prague´s hinterland which have been exposed to dynamic housing development in the last decades. Altogether 418 adult respondents, new residents of suburban family houses, participated in the survey. The perceptions of residents are confronted with the statistical evidence on crime in Prague´s hinterland.

IDPs in Urban Spaces: Physical and Social Space
David, Gogishvili, Georgia

Fall of USSR and declaration of independence of Georgia were followed by events that had a major impact on the formation of state and its capital Tbilisi. In my opinion from these events the most outstanding ones were the wars in two regions of Georgia (Abkhazia and South Ossetia also known as Tskhinvali Region) and the appearance of absolutely new group of people in Georgian society – Internally Displaced People (IDP). Up to 80,000 of them were resettled from their initial living area to Tbilisi, capital and the centre of economic activities of country. Paper focuses on some aspects that have been pointed out during a research that I have been working on since September 2009. It explores the process of formation of IDP living places – collective centre. Using interviews with IDPs, Government officials and NGO sector paper reveals the development of non-residential buildings into real living-space and impact of newly appeared residential form of living. Learning process in details helps us to point out the spatial characteristics of newly formed living environment and geographic difference of collective centers within Tbilisi neighborhoods.