THE 7th INTERNATIONAL URBAN GEOGRAPHIES OF POST-COMMUNIST STATES CONFERENCE:
A view on cities from elsewhere

ABSTRACTS
Session 1A: From urban socialism to urban post-socialism
Chair: Slavka Ferenčuhová (Masaryk University, Brno)

Demodernization and development: transformations of Tashkent, Uzbekistan in the making
Garrett Wolf (University of Manchester)
This research looks at the co-production of urban space and urban everyday life in Tashkent, Uzbekistan since the Uzbekistan became independent in 1991. Specifically this work analyzes the links between modernization and urbanization as Uzbekistan transitioned from the Soviet Union, into independence, and over the history of independence, to explain the periods/processes of demodernization and urban development that followed the fall of the Soviet Union. Demodernization, and its effects on urbanization can be seen in the physical change in Tashkent as well as in changes in everyday life. More recently increased development has lead to another series of significant transformations in both the material space and everyday life of Tashkent and its citizens.
By exploring how urban everyday life in Tashkent interacted and interacts with architecture and urban space in these differing spaces we can see how co-productions have changed over time, and specifically how these relations manifest in material space and practice. By tracing these processes, and the resulting material and social changes we can better understand the recent history of independent Uzbekistan and the role of and connections between modernization (demodernization) and urbanization.

“Socialist cities” in the new post-Soviet geography: transformation of symbolic boundaries
Mikhail Ilchenko (Institute of Philosophy and Law RAS, Ural Branch)
Research project focuses on symbolic transformation of “socialist cities” (sotsgorods) after the collapse of the Soviet system and aims to understand how these experimental areas of “ideal social living” have been adapted to the new cultural and social contexts. It seeks to answer the following questions: What kind of space “socialist city” actually represent today? What are the boundaries of “socialist cities” in terms of their urban, symbolic and cultural development? How do they change and transform in the current post-Soviet conditions? The study is based on the analysis of three cases – socialist city of the Uralmash (Yekaterinburg, Russia), socialist city of Zaporozhye (Ukraine) and Kostjukovka (Gomel, Belorussia). This allows to compare different modes of perception of the socialist cities’ spaces in various contexts and at the same time to trace different trajectories of their symbolic changes.
It is argued that transformation and changes of socialist cities under post-Soviet conditions depend not so much on the new urban city-planning initiatives as on the new symbols and meanings that could give a clear vision of these spaces in the current social and cultural contexts.
"Socmistechno" (Socialist city) in Kyiv: trying to find the model of transformations

Olena Denysenko (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)

After more than 25 years of urban restructurings, their outcomes differ essentially. One of the most crucial points in this process is the role of inherited structures, which in many senses determine intensity and character of transformations. In this research, we examine the experience and outcomes of transformations in so-called "Socialist city" (Sotsgorod), where inherited socialist structures are especially strong. Being created during the Soviet period and having only socialist and post-socialist legacy, districts predicted to be the most progressive ones have faced with huge challenges. Socialist city in Kyiv where multiple transformations are still in process is in focus of current research. Using data from field observations, interviews and official documents we examine in what way transformations occur and what type of challenges they produce for urban planning and urban policy.

Representations of socialist legacies in the everyday spatiality of elderly people

Ondřej Mulíček, Zdeněk Stachoň (Masaryk University, Brno)

The everydayness of post-socialist city stems from semi-regular patterns of individual performative and embodied spatiotemporal practices. The paper explores practises of elderly people that lived a substantial part of their life in the milieu of socialist city (Brno, Czech Republic). A particular attention is paid to the various forms of socialist legacies/memories perceived at the individual level, as well as to their imprints into the spatio-temporal settings of everyday life within the post-socialist city. The research questions can be thus formulated as follow: What types of socialist legacies are involved in the situated knowledge of elderly people? What is their role in the production of spatial representation(s) of post-socialist everydayness? Employing the qualitative research methods, we aim to give the examples of spatialized memories attached to particular urban places, to document their evolution, as well as to describe the ways they are reflected in the mundane strategies and everyday tactics of elderly people.

Session 1B: New perspectives on housing estates: planning, policy, and intervention to address persistent challenges – I

Organisers: Daniel B. Hess (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Tiit Tammaru (University of Tartu)

Chair: Tiit Tammaru (University of Tartu)

Discussant: Luděk Sýkora (Charles University, Prague)

Between social polarization, population losses, and immigration: news from East German large housing estates

Katrin Grossmann (University of Applied Sciences Erfurt), Matthias Bernt (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)

Since the start of the transition, East German large housing estates have in many respects followed an own trajectory within the camp of post-socialist cities. Unlike other countries, no small scale privatization has taken place, many of the estates faced severe population losses due to intra-German migration flows and demographic trends triggered by reunification, but also large public and private investments into housing stock and infrastructures have occurred. Different from the overall stigma, only few estates faced a severe loss in social status. This is, however, about to change recently and numerous settlements are confronted with considerable radical changes with regard to the trajectories they have followed over the last three decades.
In our paper, we identify three main issues: First, most of these estates have stopped losing population. With this, established planning strategies which were built on the assumption of an ongoing population decline, have become obsolete. This is reflected in an incremental “muddling through” in which the strategic demolition plans stay in place in general, but are adapted and given up in a stepwise manner. Second, we can see an increasing socio-spatial polarization both of the estates within their respective urban contexts, but also within the estates. This is driven by an immigration of poor households (both “working poor” and welfare recipients) into exactly the neighborhoods which had the highest vacancy rates in the past. Third, since 2015, the number of international immigrants in these estates has grown considerably, both as a consequence of increased numbers of refugees in general, but also of state allocation policies, and ad-hoc municipal decisions.

Based on research in three cities plus national statistical data, we discuss how the interplay of these factors is about to shape new development dynamics and discuss the implications of urban policy and planning strategies.

Up- and downgrading housing estates in Budapest
Balázs Szabó, Tamás Egedy, Zoltán Kovács (HAS RCAES, Geographical Institute, Budapest)
In the last two decades significant changes have occurred in the housing estate zone of Budapest, which comprise almost one third of the housing stock. After the change of regime in 1989, the housing estates represented a quite new segment of the dwelling stock with high comfort level, but a downgrading process has started since then. Most of the buildings have become old and deteriorated with high maintenance costs. Although the renovation of panel blocks started in 2000, the renovation rate remained low till recently.

The presentation focuses on the change of socio-demographic composition of different housing estates as an indicator of their social status. Based on census data, the authors explore how this composition changed in different areas of Budapest between 2001 and 2011. They identify the up- and the downgrading housing estates and investigate the causes of differentiation. In the 1990s, the size, construction period, and location were the major explanatory factors of the differences in the status of housing estates. The authors check whether the impact of these factors is still significant and examine the influence of the renovation process on the prestige of housing estates and on the social structure of their inhabitants.

Segregation effects from new and renovated housing in a super homeownership state
Daniel B. Hess (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
This research addresses the relation between housing segmentation and residential segregation among social and ethnic groups in the context of super homeownership. The study is situated in Tallinn, the capital city of Estonia, where about 95 percent of housing is privately owned. We explore the sorting of social and ethnic groups into new, renovated, and (unrenovated) older housing units, employing data from the Estonian Population and Housing Census and from a building-level database (from Fund KredEx) of building renovations. We calculate segregation indices and fit a multinomial regression model to our data in order to explore the relations between segregation and housing. Results suggest that housing renovation does not contribute to segregation, while new housing construction deepens segregation. We find that with rising incomes and in this highly market-based housing sector, minorities tend to segregate further, contrary to outcomes predicted by classical spatial assimilation theory.
Politics of memory and commemoration in the urban space: the case of Liberty square, Budapest

Ágnes Erőss (HAS RCAES, Geographical Institute, Budapest)

The Liberty Square in Budapest is packed with historically-politically engaged monuments, spatial mnemonics of different regimes. The edifices are visible examples of the dense and multi-layered symbolic geography of the centrally located square of the Hungarian capital. The square has been subjected to a series of symbolic space appropriation campaigns executed by consecutive political powers in the last two hundred years. Furthermore, memories of mass-protests in support of different political ideas and powers juxtaposing various narratives of freedom and notions of liberty. The most recent element of the setting, dedicated to the victims of German occupation in Hungary in 1944, was installed in 2014. Ever since the artistic plan was published there has been an ongoing protest against it in various forms of resistance that culminated in the installation of an anti-monument, which is discussed in the present article.

The aim of present paper is to explore the politics of commemoration at the contested memorial site with an emphasis on the dialectic relationship between the official monument and an adjacent anti-monument. Focusing on a contemporary case-study in the centre of the Hungarian capital, it offers insights into resistance and protest as geospatial features of the politics of public memory.

The Humboldt-Forum in the reconstructed Berlin Palace: narratives of selective remembering and forgetting

Kung Yin Ian Lo (London School of Economics and Political Science)

This paper investigates the roles of selective remembering and forgetting specific historical eras in the establishment of the Humboldt-Forum in the reconstructed Berlin Palace, scheduled for completion in 2019. The significance of the reconstruction is analysed within the larger context of Berlin’s post-unification transformation. Based on two theoretical frameworks, namely Neil Smith’s concept of “revanchist” urban planning and Jonathan Bach’s proposition that Berlin is a “memory landscape” where the collapses of the Nazi and communist regimes have driven the creation of numerous representations of memory, I argue that that the Palace is a tool for Berlin to re-establish itself as a European city after decades of “un-European” communist rule, and to portray a historical continuity from an idealised version of the Prussian Empire to modern-day Berlin while ignoring the historical ruptures of the Nazi and communist eras.

Therefore, the demolition of the communist-era Palace of the Republic and the subsequent reconstruction of the Berlin Palace on the same site is a symbol of victory of reunified Germany over communism after the Cold War. Additionally, I argue that the plans to display artefacts from Germany’s former African colonies in the Humboldt-Forum reflect the general lack of commemoration for the victims of Germany’s colonial-era atrocities today. Finally, I propose that the reconstruction of the Palace is a nostalgic restoration of a Prussian-era Heimat, and apart from Berlin, many other cities in the former Eastern Bloc, having experienced both the Holocaust and communism, would have similarly been sites of contested memories.
Phases in reinterpretation of material and symbolic urban elements in Budapest
Orsolya Eszenyi (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

After more than 25 years it seems to be that transformations beginning around '89 are still not completed: among others, parts of symbolical heritage of socialism can still be found. There are new waves of reinterpretation, which suggests that some actors identify newer and newer 'burdened palimpsests' which they recommend to change. The reconstruction of symbolical and material environment generally happens through transformation of meaning and/or conversion of function. I would argue that besides the most intensive and visible phase of reinterpretation which occurred immediately after the turning point of 1989 in the Hungarian capital, former and subsequent stages can be distinguished as well. Because parallel with the changing political discourses (even within the framework of one political system) the representations change too. In the presentation I want to show these phases reified in street naming, monumental polities and changing functions of ex-socialist governmental and other public buildings. I also wish to highlight that although the political elite has the greatest competence in reinterpretation, other citizens or groups of citizens can influence the process as well.

Session 2A: Theorising cities from the Global East – I: Approaches
Organiser: Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)
Chair: Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)

In search of the Global East
Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)

Carving up the world into Global North and Global South has become an established way of thinking about global difference. This binary, however, erases what this paper shall call the Global East – those countries and regions that are often labelled post-socialist and are neither clearly North nor South. The paper considers the Global East as that unbounded region which is suspended between globalising processes and the legacies of multiple transformations from imperialism to communism to neoliberalism and neopatrimonialism. It seeks to recover the Global East for scholarship by probing its distinctiveness in three respects: its hybrid economies, its simultaneous openness and closeness and its co-existing temporalities.

Linking the dominant paradigms and the Global East
Elena Trubina (Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna / Ural Federal University)

This presentation focuses on the intersections between the two increasingly popular urban theories, the ones of planetary urbanization and “ordinary cities”, and the academic investigation of the Central Asian cities. If the research outcomes of the planetary urbanization paradigm are currently still in the making, in the last 20 years, the comparative work in urban studies has produced interesting and valuable insights into potential synergies between post-colonial studies, political-economic and cultural/post-structural analyses. Comparative urbanism, while emphasizing the multiple trajectories out of which different cities are forged, prompts us to surpass enduring bounded entities and outdated epistemologies by focusing on different cities. Jennifer Robinson, for example, lists "post-socialist cities" among "divisive categories" and suggests we "move beyond" such categories and the hierarchies which they imply. These inspiring thoughts, however, clash with the conventions of the publishing industry and the priorities of academic existence. In the scholarly literature and teaching, various geographical boundaries and subsequent "lumping" of the cities into the regions persist. The challenge remains for the comparative work in urban studies to become more grounded in the
disarray of the geographic scales and historical periods. Accordingly, from a Central Asian perspective, this paper explores the potential for a regionally oriented analysis to offer new insights into the methodology of comparison and the use of planetary urbanization paradigm.

**Situating the politics of scale in post-socialist China: the geographies of political authorization in the International Cultural Industrial Trade project**

_June Wang_ (City University of Hong Kong)

The development of the literature on scale over the past several decades might be best captured as a shift from scale to rescaling and then to the politics of scale, which takes scale as constructed and thus calls for explorations towards the laborious political agency. The literature, derived from the west, normally focuses on the traveling transnational capital mobilized by its economic logic whereas assumes political forces as instrumental and territorially bounded. Situating the politics of scale into the fragmented authoritarian administrative network in China, I use the case of the International Cultural Industrial Fair, a model to push cities’ cultural turn, to explore China’s experimentation to construct its political authority in an ever-liberal economy. The paper aims to make two arguments. First, while local autonomy is evident in its experimentations in the economic domain, the overall effect is state making, which is effectuated through a project that indoctrinates trading of culture in political aspiration of China Dream. Second, behind this project is a laborious process of re-configuration of political and economic authorities in scalar/territorial terms, entailing a strategic reach of the central state to chosen locales and a horizontal network of material flow constructed by the coupling (albeit with occasional conflicts) of two vertical state apparatus and newly privatized state-owned enterprises.

**In search of a subject position: urban sensibility of the Global East**

_Megan Dixon_ (The College of Idaho)

The research discussed began in close study of the early stages (2003-2006) of the Baltic Pearl project in St. Petersburg, Russia, with initial investment and design input from firms and architects in Shanghai, China. In the context of interest in both Russia and China to acquire signature architectural landscapes – e.g. the 2006 proposal collection for the Gazprom/Okhta-City tower and the creation of multiple landmarks for the 2008 Beijing Olympics – the secondary cities of St. Petersburg and Shanghai clearly sought an independent subject position for thinking themselves as cities engaged in globalization, expressed through design for public space and negotiations with older urban fabric. This paper will build on study of the Russo-Chinese Baltic Pearl by looking into the history of Sino-Soviet collaborations on urban planning in newly Communist Chinese cities in the 1950s. Archival research into the refraction of European planning approaches into early Soviet Russia will undergird discussion of how these Sovietized approaches were transferred into Chinese cities through the work of individual planners: it is not precisely agency but spontaneous response and negotiation that will reveal the subjectivity of interacting planners and then residents, an interaction repeated in the early 2000s through cooperation on the Baltic Pearl.
Session 2B: New perspectives on housing estates: planning, policy, and intervention to address persistent challenges – II

Organisers: Daniel B. Hess (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Tiit Tammaru (University of Tartu)

Chair: Daniel B. Hess (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)

Contemporary development of social environment within the Prague’s housing estates
Martin Ouředníček, Petra Špačková (Charles University, Prague)

The paper focuses on contemporary changes of social environment of Prague’s housing estates. The three generations of housing estates were built during the 1955–1993 period. By the 1990s, the total population of more than 40 % of inhabitants in Prague have created from the housing estates the important part of built environment and population within the city. Decentralisation of self-government, with 57 different housing policies of newly established city parts, has brought about new conditions under which each housing estate started to differentiate own trajectories of development. Although none of Prague housing estate would be marked as segregated or ghettoised, the perception of good and worse addresses differs within the group of estates. The empirical analysis aims to describe changes of social structure using demographic, educational and ethnic characteristics, based on the last two population censuses but also annual statistics of migration. Population ageing, ethnic heterogenisation and the changing relative position of housing estates within the set of Prague’s neighbourhoods will be evaluated.

Restructuring socialist housing estates: “Renovatsiia” of Khrushchevki in Russia
Nathaniel Trumbull (University of Connecticut)

This paper explores the issue of restructuring socialist housing estates in Russia, including Moscow and St. Petersburg, with an emphasis on residents’ perceptions of the wide range of economic, social, and environmental impacts of that restructuring. Housing renewal programs, “renovatsiia” (renovation) of khrushchevki, have been controversial from their beginning and involve the demolition of existing khrushchevki and the construction of new housing on the same sites. By examining the issue within the framework of housing regeneration in the post-Soviet context, the paper aims to provide insights into some of the challenges of urban renewal in the housing sector of post-Soviet urban reconfigurations. The paper at the same time investigates the viability of the collaborative planning model in the context of the post-Soviet city.

Developing smart city in large Soviet housing estates areas. H2020 SmartEnCity project in Tartu
Rein Ahas, Veronika Mooses, Pilleriine Kamenjuk (University of Tartu)

The presentation is focusing on applicability of the Smart City concept in large Soviet housing estates and related housing districts. We introduce a concept of Smart City and European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities. We will give an overview of the issues and problems related to the development of these large Soviet housing estate areas and the need for redesigning these areas and buildings. We will introduce the reasons why the hrushovkas in Tartu city centre were chosen as the demo area for the Smart City development. Target set includes the decrease in energy use of retrofitted houses from 270 kWh to 90 kWh per one square meter per year. This target is hard to reach only with house retrofitting initiatives and there are needs to use alternative energy sources, to change spatial planning and to change human behaviour.

In next paragraph we introduce the importance of coordination and cooperation in developing smart city as the activities in the SmartEnCity project are manifold and include many local
partners from private and public sector. Most important stakeholders are the housing associations; therefore incorporating them in the project activities has a crucial importance in the overall success of the project.

**Exploring interventions to address poverty and segregation in housing estates: recent evidence from a Pan-European study**

*Tiiu Tammaru* (University of Tartu), *Daniel Hess* (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), *Maarten van Ham* (Delft University of Technology)

In this talk, we address the potential for urban policy and urban planning strategies and interventions to address inequality, poverty, and segregation in housing estates in European cities. The aim is to consider, through a multi-disciplinary scholarly lens, state-of-the-art methods for reducing or reversing negative trends in large housing estates, especially challenges relating to people (ethnicity, language/mother tongue, poverty/socio-economic status, education, ability, workforce participation, immigration and migration, equity, inclusion, marginalization, discrimination, etc.) and places (the built environment, public/shared space, community infrastructure, apartment buildings, dwelling units, etc.). Using evidence from a recent study of 14 major European centers, the research summarizes and synthesizes initiatives, intervention, improvement, renovation strategy, and policy changes that have been undertaken, are in process, or are planned. This approach will help explain the complex trajectories of housing estates, especially in cities of CEE and the FSU, related to policy, planning, renovation, and demolition/replacement.

**Session 2C: Urban physical transformations**

**Chair:** Tauri Tuvikene (Tallinn University)

**Understanding the role of centralization processes for cities. Evidence from a spatial perspective in post-communist Europe 1990–2010**

*Manuel Wolff* (Humboldt University Berlin / Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research)

In the 21st century, post-communist urban systems have undergone constant change, ranging between shrinkage, growth, and non-linear trajectories. All trends have an effect on the hinterland and are discussed in the context of agglomeration effects or hinterland shrinkage due to reurbanization. Using a systematic differentiation between the trend in the core and the hinterland, it is possible to distinguish between a stronger population growth of core and a situation in which the hinterland is growing faster – labeled centralization and decentralization. In order to simultaneously capture trends in cities and their hinterlands, urban life-cycle models have been developed in the 1980s – however, with some major drawbacks. Against this background, the paper will revisit a life-cycle model and test it against the urban conditions in post-communist Europe between 1990 and 2010 by asking whether cities are decentralizing or centralizing. The paper develops a city delineation, covering more than 3,000 cities, uses data about age structure, and applies an adapted model by measuring the intensity of the trends. The rapidly changing population trends since the beginning of the global economic crisis and its effects in Europe since 2008 require that more attention be paid to changing configurations between cities and processes beyond cities' borders.
Understanding urbanization in post-Soviet Tbilisi through new housing developments

_Elena Darjania_ (Tbilisi State University)

The presentation attempts to problematize the construction of new housing in Tbilisi, Georgia in relation to city governance. After independence, housing became a key segment of a newly emerged real estate market and its construction turned to be the main driver of productive capital. To manage the process, the legal apparatus focused on immediate issues necessary to erect a building and a new set of formal and ‘informal’ protocols of the city administration was produced. Ultimately, this created a fruitful ground for a distinctive type of housing construction - ‘bare frame system’, which currently dominates the urban landscape. These practices put this type of housing at the core of the current mode of urbanization in Tbilisi. The ambition of the presentation is to discuss how the smallest scale of the city - housing unit – created a distinctive urban form and, most importantly, how it turned to be a tool of a bio-political control and governance.

“Finnish houses” on the road: mobilities of architectural models during the Cold War

_Slavka Ferencuhova_ (Masaryk University, Brno)

In the aftermath of WWII, Czechoslovakia, as well as other European countries, faced severe housing shortage that extended well to the 1950s. In this situation, model prefabricated single family houses were imported from Finland to Poland, Soviet Union, or Czechoslovakia. Scandinavian architecture was followed and admired by Czechoslovak architects already in the 1940s; however, import of whole houses represents a specific, materialized example of the mobility of architectural models across borders in the Cold War period. My paper aims to uncover the story of “Finnish houses” (as they are locally called) imported in the 1950s to house families of workers in small towns in Moravia, and the relationship inhabitants developed with these structures along the past 60 years. It uses this example to debate the variety of stories about how housing shortage was solved in socialist countries, pointing out the transnational links that were established in this process. Thus the need to think ‘relationaly’ about the history of the socialist housing is stressed.

Changes of the retail structure in the post communist city – case of Wroclaw

_Magdalena Mayer-Wydra_ (Wroclaw University of Science and Technology)

The paper presents transformation of retail structure in Wroclaw, post capital of voivodeship, located in the south part of Silesia.

Research are multivariable. There are included quantitative (number of shops), qualitative (type of branches), spatial (placement in urban structure) and time (changes over the transformation period) data. Database were constructed and analysed based on the Palomäki (1964) and Zipser T. (1977, 1979) method, which allowed to evaluate changes of the city retail structure. Results are confirmed countrywide trends: marketplaces transformations, soften share of shopping streets (included main squares) and supermarkets monopolisation of the local trade. The retail structure is gradually spill-over from the centre and simultaneously consolidate in the functional nodes. Nevertheless, some specific changes of the local retail market were also noticed.
Session 2D: Contemporary gentrification: different actors and locations

Chair: Zaiga Krišjāne (University of Latvia, Riga)
Discussant: Matthias Bernt (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)

Gentrification and commodification of housing in post-socialist Budapest – lessons of a qualitative case study
Gergely Olt (HAS Centre for Social Sciences Institute for Sociology)

Some recent case studies of gentrification in the post-socialist context rightly reflect on empirical peculiarities compared to classic Western examples. However most of these studies still concentrate on quantitative outcomes and explain the experienced differences with contextual modifying factors or other parallel processes at play besides ‘regular’ gentrification. I argue that the theoretical relevance of the post-socialist transformation could be better understood with comparative methods that instead of variations in outcomes concentrate rather on how a given situation is ‘generated’ and analyse directly the effects of ‘continuities and anti-continuities’ after 1989/91.

In my long term qualitative case study of a gentrifying neighbourhood in Budapest I analyse how the consequences of the political and economic transformation influenced the commodification of inner city real estate property. I show that besides market fundamentalism the lack of public capacities and political corruption were often the motivations behind policies. The global factor in the process was the booming tourism industry. Although the rent gap was there for decades property prices increased only after an unplanned new function of the inner city real estate emerged. The analysis of these complex social processes can reveal the necessary factors for the closing of the rent gap.

Labs in da hood: newbuild gentrification on Kiev’s East Side
Michael Gentile (University of Oslo), Kostyantyn Mezentsev (Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv)

There is a growing concern in the gentrification literature about the social consequences of newbuild gentrification (NBG). While the concept itself certainly is disputed within the social sciences – essentially in relation to the core issue of whether or not NBG causes displacement – much influential critical scholarship suggests that NBG has a toxic impact on the local social milieus which it comes into contact with. Given that an influential scholarly current views gentrification as a global urban strategy (Smith 2002), or that it is a “planetary” phenomenon (Lees et al. 2016), and considering that NBG is allegedly spreading its tentacles across entire urban regions and beyond (Davidson 2007), there is a need for a more globally inclusive empirical engagement with the fears (and obsessions?) expressed within this strand of the literature. Is NBG really “colonizing” urban space, imposing new conditions on established neighbourhoods, igniting social conflict, and causing indirect displacement or displacement (Davidson and Lees 2010)?

In this presentation, we address this question by exploring how the social environment evolves in areas that have experienced the arrival of significant newbuild developments. Based on in-depth interviews with newbuild gentrifiers and “locals” and the analysis of contributions to relevant web-based fora, we investigate how and to what extent the residents of the newbuilds interact with the “indigenous” neighbours, the two groups’ mutual perceptions of one another, and the locals’ assessment of the effect of the newbuilds on the quality and living conditions in their neighbourhoods, is it a conflict between two social groups or rather indifference and fragmentation? Our field settings are a socialist-era working class neighbourhood and a gated newbuild housing estate on a former brownfield on the “East Side” of Kiev – interviews were conducted with residents of both sites. As one of our “gated” respondents explains, people inside the compound have “nice” dogs, like Labrador retrievers. From the context, we understood that pitbulls reign elsewhere...

11
Local residents’ perceptions of urban change and symbolic displacement in revitalising post-industrial neighbourhoods

Ingmar Pastak (University of Tartu), Anneli Kährik (Uppsala University)

The academic discourse of gentrification can be criticised for lacking in analysis of perceptions on urban change in different stages of gentrification among wider criteria of social actors. Many studies of the perceptions of gentrification lay on social differentiation—the distinction made between different social groups on the basis of biological, physiological, and sociocultural factors, as sex, age, or ethnicity—resulting in the assignment of roles and status within the process and differences between groups in perceiving changes in neighbourhood. This study serves as an insight into local residents’ perceptions of their experiences to urban changes in post-industrial gentrifying inner city neighbourhoods basing on the example of the city of Tallinn, Estonia and qualitative research data. The standpoint in this article is that although the place-based displacement in physical sense is widely confirmed by many studies, some of the old and new (!) residents perceive dislocated and isolated by the physical and social changes, but stay in the neighbourhood. In other words, the actual dropping out from neighbourhood’s social scene could happen inside the neighbourhood without moving away. Thus, the article studies neighbourhoods in diverse space-time context, at various stages of development in the turmoil of population change that allows us to unravel the black box of neighbourhood change.

Session 3A: Theorising cities from the Global East – II: Mobilities

Organiser: Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)
Chair: Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)
Discussant: Vlad Mykhnenko (University of Oxford)

Easternising mobilities

Wladimir Sgibnev (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Leipzig)

With the onset of the mobilities turn in social sciences, mobility has been framed as “the predominant means by which one engages with the modern world” (Adey 2010). Surely, the movement of people, goods, ideas, or finance in post-socialist countries has been widely researched under a plethora of theoretical standpoints and academic backgrounds. Still, these have been, until now, seen as rather scattered and unrelated fields, and, more often than not, dealt with from technocratic or apolitical perspectives. Thus we may argue that a crucial means of critically “engaging with the modern world” has not been taken up in the post-socialist realm.

At the same time, the empirical basis of the mobilities turn is heavily leaning towards the Anglophone world, garnished with either supporting or supplementing evidence from the “global South”. We thus may observe significant lacunae, such as the non-consideration of transport workers, so far absent from mobilities literature; the experience of heavy state-led investment, followed by rapid and massive decline; or governing-through-infrastructure policies relying both on the heritage of Soviet gigantomania, spectacular authoritarianism, and EU funding policies.

The article thus proposes to “Easternise” mobilities both ways: by introducing mobilities turn readings to an area hitherto untouched by them; and to open up pathways for a yet-unnamed “global East” perspective on mobility.
Mobility without boundaries? Modernity, freedom and citizenship in post-socialist mobilities

Tauri Tuvikene (Tallinn University)

This paper investigates the intersection of post-socialism and mobility to not only widen the scope of mobility into ‘off the map’ regions—such as the ‘global East’—but also to highlight new insights for research on mobility by challenging the assumed borders between past and present, between ‘East’ and ‘West’. Post-socialism functions in a double meaning here: on the one hand, as an established term for capturing the hybrid condition of a region east of the Iron Curtain; on the other hand, post-socialism is taken as a de-territorialised concept for capturing aspects of continuity and anti-continuity in ‘ordinary cities’ and ‘regions’. This paper discusses the post-socialist condition of mobility via three topics—modernity, freedom and citizenship—which reveal the centrality of mobility for comprehending societies. Modernity denotes a mobile ‘modern age’, with mobility referring to freedom to move—both of which are then tied to the ways in which individuals act as citizens. By analysing the constellations of different mobilities vis-à-vis shifting power relations between state and citizens, the aim of the paper is similarly to Burrell and Hörschellmann (2014), to stress the many similarities in terms of practices and regulations of mobility across the often-assumed boundaries between socialist, post-socialist and ‘western’ regimes. This conceptual discussion is illustrated and developed through the example of governing auto-mobility—the parking politics in Tallinn, the capital city of Estonia.

Policy multiplicities and the 2018 World Cup in Russia

Sven Daniel Wolfe (University of Zurich)

There is a burgeoning literature investigating mega-events as engines for urban development (Coaffee 2010; Essex and Chalkley 2004; Liao and Pitts 2006). Despite a growing interest in researching mega-events hosted outside Europe and North America (Gaffney 2015; Müller and Pickles 2015; Cornelissen 2010), there is a deficit of Anglophone scholarship that explores mega-events and urban development in cities of the Global East.

I address this gap by investigating how the intersection of mega-events and urban development is shaping several Russian host cities during the preparations for the 2018 Football World Cup. Beginning with FIFA requirements that guide host city urban development, I deploy multiplicity thinking from Deleuze and Guattari to develop the concept of policy multiplicities: the idea that reality multiplies when policies are enrolled in new environments. This paper explores a multiplicity of overlapping and competing rationales behind World Cup development, bringing to light fractures between the organizers, various levels of government, and residents of the host cities. In so doing, I aim to contribute to the creation of theory from the Global East that may have application in the wider world.

Session 3B: Public transportation: effective governance and urban practice

Chair: Piotr Trzepacz (Institute of Urban Development, Jagiellonian University in Cracow)

Discussant: Craig Young (Manchester Metropolitan University)

Automobility system development in socialist and post-socialist Brno (the Czech Republic)

Daniel Seidenglanz (Masaryk University Brno)

Automobility itself has constituted an overwhelming feature of everyday life and has influenced many aspects of urban societies for at least several last decades. The story of automobility has been, however, specific in the case of the Czech Republic and also of the other Central-
European socialist countries. Automobility has been delayed here as a consequence of a socialist regime preferring hugely mobility based on public transport with the result of an underdevelopment of all elements of so called automobility systems (Urry, 2007; Sheller and Urry, 2000). As a kind of compensation, the fast growth of motoring has been in progress after the fall of the socialist regime in the Czech Republic. The aim of this paper is to analyse, discuss and theorize the development of various aspects of automobility system in the case of the city of Brno (the second largest city in the Czech Republic) under the differing conditions in socialist and post-socialist era. Particular attention will be paid to the development of needed and supportive infrastructure materialities (urban roads, bridges, road lights, petrol stations, tunnels, road signs etc.), parking places, prices of cars, petrol and other related necessities, urban transport policies and also to all other relevant automobility issues.

**Governing public transport in Bishkek and Tbilisi**

*Leila Rekhviashvili* (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Leipzig)

Beyond large scale private developer and state interventions, a range of small scale economic practices have shaped post-socialist cities. Marshrutkas, shared mini-buses that replaced decaying mass public transport in many post-soviet cities, have been one of the central signifiers (perhaps alongside proliferation of petty trade) of bottom-up construction of urban spaces. Since mid-2000s, some cities (e.g Astana) opted for almost complete elimination of Marshrutkas, others retained ‘hands off’ policies, yet others attempted to regulate the sector. This paper discusses two types of urban governance approaches to marshrutka sector: first, minimal regulation strategy in Bishkek and second, state-supported construction of private monopoly in Tbilisi case. It suggests that counterintuitively, private monopoly has a potential of yielding better results both in terms of drivers working conditions, and in terms of service quality and safety. This finding contrasts with other cases of studying up-scaling/formalisation of informal economic practices in post-soviet cities, which was accompanied by exclusion of numerous actors and strengthened elite-level corrupt practices. We suggest that this difference in outcomes can be sector-specific. In public transport case, unlike in case of other forms of entrepreneurial activities, competitive environment is particularly destructive both for drivers’ working conditions and passengers’ safety.

**Urban practices of marshrutkas (minibuses) in Tbilisi’s microraions**

*Mikheil Svanidze* (Tbilisi State University)

Proliferation of marshrutkas (minibuses) as important public transport is a common feature in many large and medium sized post-soviet cities since 1990s. Because marshrutkas and the travel or urban ways associated with them are not immediate products of soviet planning, because this system spread in order to fill “the hole” in mobility provision, and due to various levels of autonomy from the state in which they operate, they have brought forth new ways and habits of mobility for dwellers in these cities. This has been especially true with the relatively new soviet-built microraions, which were meticulously planned as urban entities that would have all the basic urban needs (mobility, education, recreation, availability of green space) met within their space and therefore both the marshrutka system and its users had to adopt particular practices of operation and use to adapt to them.

In my presentation I will overview the ways in the short-route marshrutkas and their flexible arrangements have influenced the micro-habits and mobility behavior of their dwellers, based on empirical insights in two of Tbilisi’s microraions. I will then then connect these to a larger framework to situate the marshrutka system within the context of the post-soviet city.
Multi-ethnic area in Budapest? – A field work focused on visibility of the presence of minorities

Dániel Balízs (Budapest University of Technology and Economics), Ágnes Erőss (HAS RCAES, Geographical Institute, Budapest)

Are there any multi-ethnic areas in Budapest? Is any part of the Hungarian capital which we can characterize as the home of several nationalities, languages, cultural specialties? Are there any signs in this district which show the high ethnic diversity or the influence of cultural effects from other countries and other continents? Can we define an area in Budapest where – on the streets, in the shops, restaurants and pubs – we really often hear many conversations in Arabian, Chinese, Afghan, Turkish, Roma or other languages? This research is focused on answering these special and current questions by analysing the ethnical and architectural characteristics of this area.

Foreign citizens’ segregation in Czechia: a new evidence

Ivana Přidalová (Charles University, Prague), Martin Šimon (Institute of Sociology, CzAS, Prague), Adam Klášek (Charles University, Prague)

In the past two decades, there has been an unprecedented growth of international migration to Czechia, resulting in a growth of ethnic diversity of the Czech population, especially that of the urban areas. Although the migrant population has been of interest to much previous research in the country, evidence of foreigners’ impact on the spatial differentiation of the Czech cities is still rather scarce, being focused mainly on the capital city and restricted to analyses of the Census data. The newly available individual-level longitudinal data covering the whole territory of the country used in this contribution together with an innovative method of analysis allow to shed more light on the extent of foreign citizens’ segregation in the country. In our paper, we observe the overall level and development of foreign citizens’ segregation not only in the capital city, but also in the second-tier cities, which also account for a considerable part of the foreign citizen population. We also discuss the relationship between local policies towards foreign residents and their spatial distribution within the cities.

Linguistic landscape in multi-ethnic urban spaces: examples from Central and Eastern Europe

Patrik Tátrai, Ágnes Erőss (HAS RCAES, Geographical Institute, Budapest)

Ethnically and culturally diverse settlements in Central and Eastern Europe often witness local power-struggles along ethnic/linguistic boundaries that may center on the visibility of ethnic groups in public space. Thus displaying elements of linguistic landscape (street signs, commercial signs, etc.) in public space is embedded into political discourses and debates. The local majority – as the possessor of power – is in a more favorable position to control and/or limit the access of minorities to be visually present in the cityscape. On the other hand, such power dynamics contribute to the evolvement of alternative city-texts and ethnically peculiar toponymy. The present paper aims to show some typical features of linguistic landscape in multiethnic cities in Central and Eastern Europe. The article pays special attention to describe how the public space gets re-structured and ethnicized by visualization of multi-lingual signs (street names, settlement names, commercial signs). We argue that visibility of (multilingual) signs is a highly politicized issue, but on local level the linguistic landscape is formed by constant power dynamics and allow local patterns different of national narratives.
Session 3D: View on cities: from mapping to parkour
Chair: Benjamin Cope (European Humanities University, Vilnius)

Benjamin Cope (European Humanities University, Vilnius)

This paper presents ideas of critical mapping being developed at the Laboratory of Critical Urbanism through the example of an on-going project researching the town of Visaginas. Visaginas was built in the 1970s, close to the Latvia-Belarus border, to house workers at the nearby Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant. Designed according to a butterfly plan, situated between lakes, interwoven with trees, dotted with decorative architectural elements and inhabited by atomic scientists drawn from all over the Soviet Union, Visaginas is an example of elite Soviet nuclear urbanism. However, following the Chernobyl accident, one of the conditions for Lithuania’s entry to the EU was that the plant be closed. The currently underway decommissioning of the plant deprives the town of its raison d’etre. The paper presents critical mapping as a research methodology to investigate how Visaginas emerges in a reconfigured, multi-scalar context. In particular, we analyse how Soviet infrastructures are attributed with new functions and meanings. The aim of this work is to explore sources of urbanity in Visaginas today.

Changes in the urban system of the post-Soviet South Caucasus
Joseph Salukvadze (Tbilisi State University)

The urbanization trends changed significantly in the countries of the South Caucasus - Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, immediately after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Unlike many other regions, urbanization rates dropped in all three countries in comparison with the last Soviet population census (1989), as a result of mass out-migration of population, and it was only very recently that they started to pick up again. Only the capital cities succeeded not to strongly decrease in population (Tbilisi and Yerevan) or even assure substantial growth (Baku). As for the second tier cities (more than 100,000 population) and smaller cities and towns the situation became more dramatic – the most of them have experienced and still are undergoing population decline or significant shrinkage. Many settlements over couple of decades without obvious success scramble to find new economic bases to build the development on for making their urban structures more competitive and attractive for investments, as well as for population. Meantime, the urban systems of the region are becoming even more distorted and unevenly developed than they were in the Soviet times. Unproportionate dominance of capital metropolises over the rest urban areas in terms of population, economic development and welfare continues to grow.

The article/presentation is based on statistical data and field observations and interviews undertaken in the 2010s by the author.

Defining dynamics and vectors of territorial development of Kyiv metropolitan region using data of Earth remote sensing
Andrii Marushchynets, Gryhorii Pidbrusnyi (Institute of geography NAS of Ukraine)

Being a powerful socio-economic centre, a metropolis has a great impact on the surrounding territory which leads to formation of functionally consolidated metropolitan region. In Ukraine such structure is presented by Kyiv metropolitan region. It includes urban settlements and intercity spaces which are closely interrelated with Kyiv. Defining dynamics and vectors of territorial development of this metropolitan region is an important scientific issue.

Data of Earth remote sensing provides wide opportunities in solving this task, especially in the context of analyzing the dynamics of urban building development. For this purpose the multispectral satellite imagery of American space program Landsat has been used. This data is
available since 1972, which gives possibility to define the territorial structure as well as to analyze dynamics and main vectors of Kyiv metropolitan region development during 1976-2017. Description and automatic proceeding of satellite imagery has being done by means of GIS-technologies, in particular by computation of spectral indexes.

FORMER: Parkour, monuments, and transnationalism

Andy Day (landscape photographer, UK)

In collaboration with parkour athletes from Serbia and Croatia, this series of photographs and accompanying paper examines collective memory, the monument, the ruin, and the live site. It investigates culture deployed as governance (Yúdice) and the consequences of its subsequent failure; the potential of a new generation to establish an authentic sense of being within a contested present that is still emerging from a complex past; and the assertion of a new – if temporary – understanding of place and landscape.

Through its inscription of the body onto the landscape, these interventions bring a tactile and experiential reinterpretation of a space, emerging through an exploitation of the gaps found amongst a once-dominant spatial narrative. The bodies express a partnership with a contested terrain that allows individuals to assert an autonomous and authentic sense of self. These radical, dynamic emplacements are motivated by – and given meaning through – image creation. The photographs allow practitioners to shape themselves in relation to a nexus of parkour imagery, creating liberatory, transnational bonds via an amorphous, digitally-connected, fragmented international community; these interventions invest in and then transcend the universalism originally intended by these structures (Kirn), establishing truly global citizens who engage with a complex past, assert an identity in the present, and look towards a future characterized by progression and communality.

Session 4A: Theorising cities from the Global East – III: Economies

Organiser: Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)
Chair: Martin Müller (University of Lausanne)
Discussant: Slavka Ferenčuhová (Masaryk University, Brno)

Reexaminating gentrification – learning from St.Petersburg

Matthias Bernt (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)

Being a core topic for urban studies throughout more than five decades, nowadays an increasing number of scholars challenge the usefulness of the concept of gentrification for cases outside of the context in which the term was originally developed. The paper builds on this debate and explores the unfolding of gentrification in the central city of Saint Petersburg. It argues that while the transformation from a planned economy to a market system generally made gentrification possible, the specific conditions of property transfer, the transformation of inherited social rights, as well as the particular setup of planning institutions in Russia have produced patterns and dynamics of neighborhood change which widely differ from the classical “Western” cases. Starting from these differences, I call for a re-conceptualization of gentrification in which the nexus between commodification and de-commodification gains a central role. Thereby, the main thing that “Western” gentrification theory could learn from “Eastern” experiences is that complete commodification of housing and individual property as the main tenure (which are often treated as unquestioned preconditions for gentrification) shouldn’t be taken for granted.
Routines, practices and spatial configurations in the post-privatisation era: understanding transition through the eyes of privatised apartments. The case of Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Niš (Serbia) and Podgorica (Montenegro)
Sonja Lakić (Gran Sasso Science Institute, L’Aquila)

This research detects a gap in the knowledge with regard to (the effects of) post-socialist transformation of three former Yugoslav medium-sized cities – i.e. Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Niš (Serbia) and Podgorica (Montenegro). More precisely, the paper describes the outcomes of the process of privatisation of former social housing stock and focuses exclusively on a variety of informal and self-managed practices of homeowners, who, following a do-it-yourself principle as well as their own aesthetic, modified privatised apartments. These practices, which relied on homeowners’ personal needs and/or aesthetic preferences, have never previously been investigated; as such, they represent the original contribution of this research to the body of knowledge. The research firstly articulates how have the changes in ownership patterns contributed to the emergence of new types of behaviour of the local population, and, moreover, resulted in the rise of self-built illegal practices. I firstly discuss these practices as the visual outcomes of the process of privatisation, explaining what kind of physical city emerged as a consequence of the very process. Secondly, I open up a completely new and never addressed chapter in the academic research and introduce "the interpretative dimension" of the aforementioned practices, outlining different ways in which these new privatisation-induced appropriations of space can be understood. I argue that the practices that are here discussed represent the outcome of privatisation-triggered specific mind-shift of the masses that consequently transformed a once well ordered built environment. I conclude that the process of privatisation provoked significant socio-spatial changes, and finally resulted in a whole new world of entirely new standards and principles, hence affecting society as a whole. This research, therefore, tells a story about “the particularities of place” (Grubbauer, 2012: 42) and describes previously never addressed outcomes of the process of privatisation - i.e. firstly practices and routines, as well as newly emerged spatial configurations – through the eyes of privatised and modified apartments. These are understood as something of a mirror where one may observe and reflect how a specific socio-spatial process unfolds, and moreover, be provided with “greater awareness of the divergent ways in which transition is lived, experienced and interpreted” (Hörschelmann/Stenning, 2008: 345). The research, above all, is to be understood as something of a chronicle of “the personal transition” that chosen cities and local societies have experienced, traversing “from a society projected towards the values of solidarity of local communities to a society focused on individual hedonism and evident manifestations of social Darwinism” (Giofre/Miletić, 2012: 61).

The insidious workings of trash – blurred boundaries in the formation of Global East urban politico-economic imaginaries, as seen in Ulaanbaatar Mongolia
Rebekah Plueckhahn (University College London)

This paper explores the agentive materiality of anonymously disposed trash in the context of failed urban renewal and recent, severe, economic decline in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Situated within a district undergoing various stages of urban transformation lies a 1950s building that was to be redeveloped following Ulaanbaatar’s recent construction boom from 2009-2012. However, like elsewhere in the city, financing fell through. This left exposed numerous urban actors who were struggling to claim a stake in economic futures that had failed to materialise. This paper explores how the building itself became the material manifestation of several overlaps between redevelopment aspirations, state neglect, privatisation, and economic stagnation. Domestic trash was anonymously deposited through gaping windows into the building over the course of two years. This paper explores the emerging politico-economic subjectivities of the remaining residents as they simultaneously worked against the trash and
against other political stakeholders (both local and municipal) in order to regain economic futures in this urban space. In a postsocialist national climate where the economy is intensely political, the most effective type of urban political actors in Ulaanbaatar are often ones that can reorient private commercialised endeavours to their advantage. Using this case study, this paper theorises the connections between Ulaanbaatar’s current urban property regime of temporary possession with a climate of intense privatisation, asking what kinds of econo-political subjects arise in this environment? It argues that these questions can provide a theoretical framework for thinking through the emergence of strategies and imaginaries that shape the market and the formation of Global East urban economies.

**Session 4B: New perspectives on housing estates: planning, policy, and intervention to address persistent challenges – III**

**Organisers:** Daniel B. Hess (University at Buffalo, State University of New York), Tiit Tammaru (University of Tartu)

**Chair:** Daniel B. Hess (University at Buffalo, State University of New York)

**Residents of housing estates in Vilnius: the analysis of socio-ethnic transformations in presumably the most stable areas of the city**

*Donatas Burneika, Gintare Pociute-Sereikiene, Ausra Baranauskaite* (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Institute of Human Geography and Demography, Vilnius)

The paper analyses changing socio-economic and ethnic structure of inhabitants of housing estates designed and built up in Soviet era in Vilnius. The occupational structure, ethnic and age structure of population will be analysed in the context of whole city development. The urban structure of the city has been radically transformed by the urban sprawl and gentrification of city centre. Occupational structure of Vilnius residents experienced major shift as well; however the Soviet housing estate areas seems to be the most stable areas resistant to major changes, which are taking place in other parts of the metropolitan area. On the other the closer look may indicate that the situation in particular places is quite different. The major task of this paper is to establish existing residential differentiation in these areas and changes that were taking place during last decades of post-communist development. Both soviet elite and low skill workers used to live in such type of housing, but the quality of buildings and surrounding areas was very different. Post-soviet fate of these areas is consequently different as well. The spatial concentration of various social and ethnic groups will be analysed according to the data of recent population censuses at census tracts level. Such a scale allows distinguishing the mosaic of social landscape, which disappears, when areas is analysed at higher territorial levels. Most post-Soviet cities have multi-ethnic structure, but ethnic structure of Vilnius is even more complex as city develops in predominantly Polish speaking region. Our findings suppose that socio-economic and ethnic structures of the city is closely related.

**Residential change of large housing estates in the 2000s: the case of Riga**

*Guido Sechi, Zaiga Krisjane, Maris Berzins* (University of Latvia, Riga)

Urban residential areas in the former Soviet Union and Central Eastern Europe have experienced substantial physical and social transformation since the 1990s. Recent patterns of urban residential change involve the demographic and socioeconomic outcomes of deindustrialization, suburbanization, gentrification and growing income inequalities, thus changing the residential areas. Large housing estates are no exception to the processes of urban change. Moreover, the large housing estates are an important part of the built environment in most of the post-Soviet cities and many urban researchers are increasingly interested in residential change of these residential areas. This study analyses residential change in the most distinctive type of housing in the post-Soviet cities – multi-storey standardised apartment
blocks. The aim of the research is to clarify whether the large housing estates have downgrading or upgrading in terms of their demographic and socioeconomic composition over the past decade. The study includes analysis of population groups across the large housing estates in the urban space based on the individual level data from the two last census rounds of 2000 and 2011. Census data are cross-sectional as they capture geographical population patterns as they exist at certain moment in time when the census is taken. The study shows that trajectories of residential change in the housing estates differ in various locations across the city and also within particular housing estates.

**Changing population and policy challenges of the housing estates of Tallinn metropolitan area**

*Kadri Leetmaa, Johanna Holvandus, Kadi Mägi, Anneli Käbrik (University of Tartu)*

All over Europe, urban policies are struggling with post-WWII large housing estates (LHEs) (Dekker and van Kempen 2004; Parker and Madureira 2014; van Backhoven and van Kempen 2006). As the estates in formerly socialist countries are physically similar to the ones elsewhere in Europe (Glazze et al. 2012; Monclus and Medina 2016), the assumptions about what are the main challenges and (un)suitable measures to keep these residential districts livable today are sometimes overtaken without criticism.

Many cities of the former Soviet Union (SU) are multi-ethnic. As regards Estonia, by the end of the Soviet period the share of Russian-speakers reached to one third of the country’s population, in the larger cities the share was higher, in the capital city Tallinn almost half of the population.

In this paper, we use the cross-sectional individual-level data of three last censuses (1989, 2000, 2011) to demonstrate the analysis of the development trajectories of LHEs in Tallinn after the collapse of the SU. In addition, we provide the overview of interventions applied in the LHEs of Tallinn by different urban actors by employing arguments of interviewed experts representing planning officials in Tallinn today, former high officials in the field of planning, civic movements, private developers and apartment associations.

**Coping with “panelák”: The story of an experimental prefabricated house**

*Jana Kočková, Terezie Lokšová (Masaryk University Brno)*

This presentation discusses experience of living in prefab houses, that are closely related to housing conditions during socialist era and the subsequent transformations of large housing estates. The extensive construction of mass housing was preceded by architectural experiments that explored technological, social as well as economical possibilities. This research brings the story of such an experimental house built in Zlín (Gottwaldow) in 1959 as a part of one of the first large housing estates in former Czechoslovakia. Inspired by the actor-network theory, the research draws on interviews complemented by archive documents and observations to show how the prefab house has been kept liveable by various actors. We argue that its experimental nature, hastened construction and innovative architectural features make visible the often overlooked practical aspects of living conditions in housing estates. These are particularly material decline, lack of official assistance, no legal ways to maintain flats, and severe housing shortage. The research shows the manifold housing appropriations and inhabitants’ adaptations have protected the experiment from failing. Or, as we also argue, these interactions protected the house while the experiment failed.
Agrocities: the Soviet state-led project for urbanisation of the countryside and its post-socialist transformation

Nikolay Erofeev (University of Oxford)

Agricultural cities (agrogoroda) were the Soviet experiment in amalgamation of villages into highly urbanized city-like settlements, aimed to combine industrialisation of agricultural production and resettlement of workers in multi-storey apartment houses. In theory at least, a full range of 'urban-type' services, cultural infrastructure and living standards had to be introduced into such settlements through construction of functional city centres. Ideologically it proceeded from the Marxist principle of eliminating the differences between town and countryside, equally relevant to the concepts of urban planning during the collectivisation. James C. Scott illustrates his high-modernist concept with an example of ‘Vechnyaia Troitsa’ agocity. The idea of agrocities was propelled by Khrushchev, who actuated the amalgamation of several collective farms into agrocities and stood behind the development of a ‘scientifically grounded’ adaptation algorithm of urban designs for the countryside. ‘The Dawn of Communism’ collective farm (1960-61) was built using purely urban standardised typologies of public and residential buildings and planned according to the microrayon principle around the city center with all infrastructure. Yet, agrocities never became fully functional cities but hovered in a transitional suburban state, which made them especially vulnerable to post-socialist transformation. After 1990, with the bankruptcy of collective farms, some agrocities reverted into a rural way of life, while others transformed into bigger urban-type settlements. While Soviet policy of agrocities was reevaluated in 1978, the idea of such mode of development has not vanished; in 2007 it experienced a resurgence in the Belarusian program of countryside rejuvenation, which officially stipulated conversion of villages into agrogorodki by introducing urban-type functional centers and infrastructure. The paper sees Belarusian developments as post-socialist modernist projects, led by the discourse of productivism and architectural-aesthetic motives.

The future of public spaces in the Russian biggest mono-town. A case study: urban project "Ital'yanskiy park" in Togliatti

Marco Residori (Volga Region Institute of Italian Culture), Mikhail Solodilov (Samara State Technical University)

Briefly introducing the evolution of planning public spaces during Khrushchev and Brezhnev's terms, the paper focuses on how such theoretical framework was adapted in imagining the newborn city of Togliatti. Making references to projects which had been developed within Soviet Union and which got inspiration from international cases, the assignment analyzes which was the function of public spaces and to which extent they were involved in the modernist ecology of the city. Moreover, it investigates the current status of public spaces in Togliatti, discussing further the issue of their urban renewal and the approach of institutional and business-oriented stakeholders to them.

In the second part the paper presents the case of the urban project “Ital'yanskiy park”, which has been developed in Togliatti since May 2016 and which has aimed to create new meanings around a specific public space in the city centre. A contextual analysis of the needs to which the project has tried to answer and a detailed story-telling of its evolution stress the role that it has played in the process of city's narrative re-building and of citizenship's urban re-engagement. The conclusions propose a would-be scenario for a further development of the process of rebranding the city.
Kyiv nodal areas: contexts and transformations

Olena Dronova, Dmytro Poleshko (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)

Renunciation of the Soviet urban planning approaches, the liberalization of relevant legislation, confusion under the pressure of business economic priorities and the lack of national urban strategy makes Ukrainian cities vulnerable. City nodal areas (CNAs) usually become the focus of neoliberal influences. The methodology of CNAs selection and their current transformations is the object of our research.

CNAs are the strategic spots of urban structure (Lynch, 1960). These are crossroads of material and spiritual ways, people streams and transport routes, communication links, junctions of different interest’s conflicts. Because of the historical significance, CNAs have to acquire more cultural and symbolic value. However, we recognize the ill-conceived functions replacement and constant spatial changes there in practice. We classify 6 types of 50 Kyiv CNAs taking into account their transformations: I – Nodal areas of Kyiv Centre, II – Nodal public spaces of special social significance, III – CNAs highly transformed due to the malls building, IV – The reconstructed CNAs with dominated transport function, V – Nodes that perform transport functions and require reconstruction, VI – Nodes with major transport functions including serving long distance national and international routes.

In most Kyiv CNAs the cultural, aesthetical, representative, communication functions are replaced by commercial, service and purely transport ones. Centre areas lose of public spaces and identity. We consider the new urbanism approaches and active public involvement in the urban development as the main instruments of situation improvement.

Session 4D: Mobility and commuting in metropolitan areas

Chair: Martin Ouředníček (Charles University, Prague)

Geographic mobility and population composition in suburbs of the Riga metropolitan area

Jānis Krūmiņš (University of Latvia, Riga)

Suburbanization has been an important process in transforming the metropolitan regions in Central and East European countries over the past two decades. Suburban settlements are in the process of quick change and the most obvious manifestation of those changes are expressed in socio-spatial restructuring. Migration and commuting are recognized as key forces influencing geographic patterns of residential suburbanization. Previous research reveals that a close relationship exists between socio-spatial stratification and migration patterns but despite the widespread nature of suburbanization in the post-socialist countries, this relationship has been insufficiently studied. The aim of the current study is to examine the characteristics of the long-term inhabitants and suburban in-migrants in the Riga metropolitan area. Thus, the research contributes to an understanding of post-socialist suburbanization by clarifying the population subgroups behind the shift to the suburbs. The analysis is based on individual level data from the recently released 2011 census round. Despite some inconsistencies, these statistics are the most reliable available data on composition of population in the post-socialist countries. Using multivariate methods, this study analyzes characteristics of population subgroups with and without migration experience. The study finds some evidence of differential mobility behavior with regard to individual socio-demographic characteristics and geographic features.
Daily mobility in Prague during post-socialist time: life in suburbia and gender differences

Petra Špačková, Lucie Pospíšilová (Charles University, Prague)

Even though mobility has been recently a common topic of many studies, gender aspects of mobility are often overlooked (Hanson 2010). Nonetheless, the influence of gender relations in society on mobility is undeniable. Women are generally considered to be less mobile than men, especially in particular phases of life cycle (Lews 1997). In Prague metropolitan area, the largest differences in mobility (as represented by commuting to work) could be found in suburbia (Špačková, Pospíšilová 2016). However, suburban zone is a very diverse milieu: e.g., there is a mix of original residents and new suburbanites, there are locations with different transport accessibility to the city of Prague and also local accessibility to social infrastructure and employment opportunities. No study of mobility which would reflect suburban diversity hasn’t been carried out yet.

Therefore, the aim of our paper is to explore gender aspects of daily mobility patterns in suburban zone of Prague and to investigate the interplay between personal characteristics, gender relations within households and characteristics of the place of residence.

Empirically, our paper is based on two complementary sources of data. First, we analyse commuting patterns on the level of the whole suburban hinterland and examine how the gender differences, especially the gendered division of labour, are reflected in commuting to work and the modal split (with special focus on car use). Second, we use an in-depth study of selected suburban households to shed more light on individual mobility patterns and perceived barriers to mobility, division of labour within household, access to financial resources and car.

Enclosed neighbourhoods in sprawling suburbs of Lithuanian metropolitan areas. How ‘alien’ the new spaces are?

Gintarė Pociūtė-Sereikienė, Dovilė Krupickaitė, Simona Balčaitė (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Institute of Human Geography and Demography, Vilnius)

Despite the fact that general population number in Lithuania is decreasing, the number of residents in the capital city and suburbs of the major cities is growing quite fast. The studies show that major Lithuanian cities are changing not only physically, demographically, but also socially. The most prominent changes are taking place in suburban areas, where population structure has experienced major transformations. Newcomers usually represent middle, upper-middle or higher social classes urban residents. They come to rural territories and try to convert their residential neighbourhoods into ‘small cities in the village’. Newcomers are not only shifting the social structure and are trying to change the lifestyle of former rural areas but also bring challenges for local authorities.

Presentation puts emphasis on findings obtained during field studies, which took place in suburban zones of Lithuanian metropolitan cities in 2014-2016. Also, the attitude of local authorities towards the newcomers and their needs will be discussed. The special emphasis will be put on neighbourhoods that are gated and guarded (gated communities). Our survey shows that namely such type of settlements form their own enclosed, often ‘alien’ in the local context lifestyle, though the actual social tensions between ‘new’ and ‘old’ worlds exists.

Commuting patterns in Prague metropolitan area

Jiří Nemeškal (Charles University, Prague)

Suburbanization research belongs to the major topics of contemporary human geography in the Czech Republic and other European post-socialist countries in general. Although the term 'suburbanization' is often understood in its residential form, its non-residential component is equally important as well. Mutual interaction of new commercial functions with residential suburbanization and core city is an important consequence. This paper analyses commercial
suburbanization through commuting in Prague metropolitan area with emphasis on area around Prague International Airport. Commuters structure and commute patterns of particular area is introduced according to census and mobile phones location data. These two sources together allow to examine a position of new suburban commercial nodes in competitive hierarchy of metropolitan area. This paper contributes to discussion, whether commercial suburbanization offers attractive jobs for new suburban residents or these two ways of suburbanization accelerate spatial mismatch between place of work and residence. Main results show ongoing leading position of Prague, but also increasing importance of new suburban labour nodes for different parts of the metropolitan area.

Session 5A: The (post-socialist?) politics of geographical knowledge production: urban ‘creativity’ discourses and theory export in/from the post-socialist city
Organisers: Thomas Borén (Stockholm University) and Craig Young (Manchester Metropolitan University)
Chair: Craig Young (Manchester Metropolitan University)

Exploring mobile urban theory: the “creative city thesis” in the post-socialist urban realm
Thomas Borén (Stockholm University), Craig Young (Manchester Metropolitan University)
This paper seeks to advance the understanding of the contribution of scholarship from within/on the post-socialist urban arena to global urban studies, in relation to (post-socialist) urban change. We seek to present a nuanced account by considering scholarship on the “creative city” in a post-socialist context by interrogating the interaction of three forms of global mobilities – the “creative city” thesis as globally mobile urban policy, the neoliberalization of universities as a globally mobile restructuring of the context in which these inequalities in knowledge-production are produced, and urban studies theorizing itself as a set of globally mobile concepts and practices. By taking this perspective we can explore the dynamic interaction of the development of a particular urban phenomenon (“creative city” policy) with both urban development practices (leading up to urban change) and academic knowledge production and how one affects the other. Adopting this perspective allows us to emphasize factors such as path-dependencies within post-socialist areas (academic traditions and practices, and the role of creativity policies in urban development) and to give due emphasis to agency within the region and how these interact with global processes of neoliberalizing academia.

The development of creative economy in a post-socialist urban environment: Belgrade as a polygon for rising creative activities
Nikola Jocić (University of Bamberg)
Socialism in ex-Yugoslavia was special compared to other European socialistic states. Yugoslavia did not belong to the Warsaw Pact; it rather had a politics of ‘sitting on a fence’, and cherished the self-management type of socialism. Post-socialistic transition in Serbia is happening later than in other former socialistic countries because of the huge political and socio-economic occasions which occurred in the region of ex-Yugoslavia during the 1990s. Armed conflicts, economic crisis, and hard transitional process led to multiplied social and economic problems. The industrial production as one of the pillars of the previous country fell apart. The question which is rising is – can creative economy, at least to some extent, rebuild the neglected Serbian society? This article analyzes the development of creative economy in a post-socialistic urban environment of Serbian capital Belgrade. With the example of two
different creative branches (artistic-based, and knowledge-based) the interconnection between creative economy and the urban environment, including different stakeholders interested in such urban development will be explained. It will be researched how creative economy is influencing general social-economic development in certain urban areas, and how post-socialist practices are involved.

**Institutions, social practices and urban change: the utility of imported concepts in post-socialist contexts**

*Luděk Sýkora* (Charles University, Prague)

It is widely acknowledged that any interpretation of urban change in former socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) has to account for the interplay of socialist legacies and forces of contemporary global neoliberal capitalism. This implies that the use of normative concepts derived from the experience gained from the developments under the conditions of neoliberal capitalism and outside of the context of CEE, will be short of contextual sensitivity to regionally embedded socialist legacies. As (most) CEE countries embarked on the path of global capitalist development and established basic capitalist institutions, the import of concepts, such as creativity or multiculturalism, is part of a pathway to more mature capitalist society and hence urbanization. However, the utility of these concepts is contingent upon the careful recognition, reflection and incorporation of post-socialist contextual factors. Using the examples of concepts and notions such as innovation, creative and smart city, multiculturalism and cosmopolitan city, this paper addresses the interaction between institutions, social practices, socio-material structures and symbolic representations to reveal complex relationships between necessary and contingent factors that shape the utility of imported notions, analytical and normative concepts, while utilized within CEE urban contexts.

**After the European Capital of Culture – how interpreting the notion of ‘creative city’ changed urban cultural policies in Warsaw and Wroclaw**

*Katarzyna Wojnar* (University of Warsaw)

The process of urban cultural policy formation in Central and Eastern European (CEE) cities, like Warsaw and Wroclaw, has been a subject of drastic change over last 25 years. Changing cultural policies at national level, dynamic situation on real-estate market, spread of ‘creative city’ rhetoric among decision-makers, growing political mobilisation of urban activist movements and artistic communities are important components of this process. Another strong impulse elevating the debate on urban cultural and creative policies has been the efforts of Polish cities to bid for the title of European Capital of Culture (ECC) in 2016. Between 2009 and 2011 several major Polish cities have been developing their proposals which resulted in growing awareness and broadening the engagement in the urban cultural policy debate. In Warsaw this process resulted in appreciation of already established bottom-up cultural community, bigger budgets for non-institutional culture as well as introducing convenient regulations and solutions regarding cultural activities. In Wroclaw this process strengthened top-down and elitist approach towards urban cultural policy, despite initial community-oriented approach that has been the core of the winning ECC bid. This paper aims to explain these differences by focusing of structural and institutional factors.
Urban policy, post-socialist challenges and the ubiquity of neoliberalism: policy practices in the face of intra-urban densification and peri-urbanisation in Shkodër, Albania

Dritan Rustja (University of Shkodër), Örjan Sjöberg (Stockholm School of Economics)

In what has been described as a rather inward-looking body of research, that of post-socialist urban studies, some major themes derived from the wider world of urban theory do stand out. One of these is the impact of neoliberalism. This notion is not only much used, however, but also much criticised for its lack of specificity and precision. As a result, despite some encouraging recent examples of empirical application to post-socialist settings its analytical usefulness has frequently being called into question also in this particular context. In an attempt to move beyond the current impasse, we set out from an ambiguous case trying to establish whether neoliberal ideas and attendant policy prescriptions do make a difference. Setting our sight on urban densification and peri-urban development in the dominant urban centre of northern Albania, Shkodër, we investigate how real world challenges facing the urban authorities and various policy prescriptions issuing from the national as well as local level intersect to create the policy practices that are meant to address the problems with which politicians and planners face.

Postsocialist reurbanization? A comparative study on Eastern Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic

Annegret Haase (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig), Adam Radzimski (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Petra Špačková (Charles University, Prague), Manuel Wolff (Humboldt University Berlin / Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research)

Across Europe, reurbanization has evolved as a new pathway of urban development: formerly shrinking cities have either stabilized their population after a phase of decline, or they face new growth. This has manifold impacts on their economic development and the job situation, land use, housing markets and quality of life. Reurbanization has been prominetly discussed for Germany and the UK, but much less with regard to postsocialist cities, with the exception of eastern Germany. There is, however, some evidence that Czech and Polish cities also see signs of new inner-city growth and a trend towards core city stabilization.

Given this context, the paper addresses the issue of reurbanization or new growth after shrinkage for the case of postsocialist cities. It analyzes how reurbanization has evolved in these cities and their urban regions, how it is characterized, and which drivers are pushing it, or which obstacles are hindering it. The paper provides a contrasting comparison between cities in eastern Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic. Using data for the national scale and selected case studies, the paper presents analogies and differences between the three national contexts and discuss the features and eventual specifics of reurbanization within the postsocialist context.

Budapest and the rising topic of waterfront renewal in Central and Eastern European cities

Gábor Tolnai (Eötvös Loránd University)

Analysing waterfront renewal in CEE cities has a quite short past, even though waterfront as general topic appeared before the fall of socialism in western literature. Yet numerous coastal or riverside cities of the region have experienced radical morphological, functional, economical, socio-spatial changes in their waterfront zones. This neighborhoods, as symbolic, image-forming parts of the city have quickly awakened the interest of both local governments and
privat investors, and have become the sites of most spectacular transformations. At the same time, they often reflect the dark sides of the metamorphosis too.

The application of most urban theories in post-socialist cities had a short flourishing period that was closed down by shifting the attention on their post-colonial counterparts. In contrast, studies on waterfront (re)development have strengthened simultaneously in peripheries and semi-peripheries, that gives an opportunity to realize globally relevant researches using „the view(points) from elsewhere”, but emphasizing the local specificities. The paper interprets the case of Budapest’s riverfronts in the context of CEE cities and invokes some models from mainstream waterfront literature to describe and evaluate the spatially divers and uneven processes.

Urban development issues in Urban Development Issues – Eastern issues meets Western expectations in Central European journal

Piotr Trzepacz, Agata Warchalska-Troll (Institute of Urban Development, Jagiellonian University in Cracow)

Urban Development Issues [UDI] is a journal published by the Institute of Urban Development in Krakow, Poland. Since the first volume of 2017 it’s being published in English. Editorial Office of the journal started its work with analysing the content of major urban studies journals. The results show growing thematic fragmentation of topics included in published papers, deficit of post-socialist cities (and authors!) representation and Chinese-American domination over scientific achievements in this area. At the same time, the experiences of the Editorial Office of UDI show different approach to publishing among Central and Eastern European authors – not just in a selection of topics or methodological approach but to the formal (structural) issues of scientific papers as well. As the outcome of completed analysis and experiences, authors established a following goal: to identify direction of changes in urban studies and their impact on the possibility to establish new journal in Central Europe.

Session 5C: Building solidarity under post-socialist conditions – II

Organiser: Markus Kip (Darmstadt University of Technology)
Chair: Markus Kip (Darmstadt University of Technology)
Discussant: Elena Trubina (IWM Vienna / Ural Federal University)

Make Potsdam great again – reconstructing the “lost heart” comes with a price

Manuel Lutz, André Tomczak (Berlin Technical University)

In recent years, the struggle about the future and shape of Potsdams historical city center has become the focus point of intense local conflict. When a series of projects for reconstructing Prussian architecture - including the infamous "Garnisonkirche" - were rolled out around 2005, the city council abandoned their own planning policy of a “cautious re-approachment to the historical layout”. Poised to end the characteristic co-existence of pre-and postwar buildings, a revanchist planning is pushed by private financiers – with wide support through discourses of "regaining the lost heart" or simply "beautifying" the city centre, as powerful citizens initiatives propagate. Doubtless, the large-scale reconstruction of the city palace – housing the new federal-state parliament – lend credibility to this aesthetic re-feudalization. However, replacing the surrounding remnants of socialist modernism proves to be contested: In 2014 and 2016, the made plans were questioned via citizen referendums. 25 years after the re-unification this
planned demolition triggers a debate that moves from aesthetics back to urban function, opportunities for participation, de-commodified appropriation and the value of public property. The case reveals how city form and function are entangled with questions of representation, identity and self-realization of different groups. Searching for the driving forces since 1989 this paper will trace the lines of conflict to identify the different and shifting actor constellations and their strategies determining the city center development. Central question is, how a local discourse of regaining “what was destroyed in and after the war” achieved a hegemonic state, that sufficed so far to legitimate the complete abolition of post-war modernism and the re-privatisation of most valuable public assets in Potsdam’s center.

The many futures of Berlin’s Alexanderplatz. Architectural aesthetics as a reflection of different modes of solidarity
Markus Kip (Darmstadt University of Technology)
This presentation considers the debate over the future of Berlin’s Alexanderplatz, the area in East Berlin that was reshaped in the 1960s to be an important central place in the “Haupstadt der DDR.” The debate has been ongoing since German reunification in 1990, but attracted greater interest and controversy in 2013 with the Berlin building senator’s announcement that she was considering granting heritage preservation status to some still remaining GDR-era buildings at Alexanderplatz that were poised for demolition. The arguments differ in their emphasis on aesthetic, historical, and economic considerations. Within this spectrum, advocates for protecting GDR-era buildings focus on aesthetic and historical reasons, presenting them as testimonies to the Ostmoderne, or socialist-era modernism. Opponents, by contrast, favour radical modifications or demolition to make way for large-scale property redevelopment. Within this debate, I argue, we can see the contested architectural aesthetics as a reflection of different ideas about social solidarity. This presentation will draw out the characteristics of these ideas of solidarity and how they are symbolized architectural models.

Neighbourhood public spaces within the context of their social environments – the case of Kiev
Nataliia Mezentseva, Mariia Palchuk (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)
In this paper authors consider actual transformations of public spaces located at Kiev's neighbourhood in socio-spatial (Neal 2010) and evolutionary perspectives. Causes of transformations of public spaces located at a central part of the city and in the neighbourhood in the context of the second generation of post-socialist changes (Kalyukin, Boren, Byerley 2015) are analyzed. Also the influence of a social surrounding of public spaces is shown. Why does the perception of neighbour public spaces located in the residential district have different features? To find out the answer on this question we compare local citizens' perception of two test cases of public space. For assessment of perception respondents answered questions divided into four blocks: "accessibility", "using", "image" and "integration".
Informal governance in urban spaces: power, negotiation and resistance among Georgian street vendors

Abel Polese (Tallinn University), Lela Rekhviashvili (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography)
Drawing on evidence from the competition for public spaces between street vendors and the authorities in Georgia our contribution through this article is two-fold. First, we provide empirical evidence showing the diverse role of informality in a series of settings, and its capacity to influence decision and policy making. Second, we explore the relationship between informality and power (and in particular the policy-making process) to go beyond a legality-illegality binary. Our goal is to show the influence that informality has on governance at the local but also national level. In particular, by mapping the various sources and expressions of power, informality is shown and conceptualized as a space where formal institutions and citizens (or informal institutions) compete for power, where certain aspects and mechanisms that regulate public life in a given area are played out. The importance of such a space of informal negotiation is shown to be vital in contexts where none of the two ideal types of social responses to policy problems – exit or voice options – are available.

Corruption and legality in the post-Soviet Ukraine: state/society/capital complex and (virtual) accumulation of capital and space

Yuliya Yurchenko (University of Greenwich)
Corruption in Ukraine takes various forms and serves various purposes. As a phenomenon, it is a mechanism of accumulation, a form of economic protectionism, and an integral part of neoliberalisation. Informal transactions were a historically contingent necessity in the 1990s; via pre-existing connections between the state administration, nascent capital, and security agencies they have evolved into their legalised forms such as tax avoidance and evasion, systemic favouritism in privatisation procedures, etc. Institutionalisation of corruption is a practice of creation of ‘virtual spaces’ where accumulation can escape state control (Yurchenko 2013). The power balance in the Ukraine’s state as a state/society/capital complex (elaboration on Cox 1981) became tilted towards capital. Accumulation of the latter also accumulates and transforms urban spaces into spaces of capital consumption (Harvey 1975) and is performed under façade policy of ‘cleansing’ from corruption and informal practices.
In the paper, I: (1) question the conceptual boundaries of ‘corruption’ and its (institutionalised) forms, (2) analyse neoliberal transformation of the state as institutionalisation of corruption and the rule of capital, and (3) lay out the implications of the state/capital bond for the state/society/capital complex of Ukraine and for (re)construction and shrinkage of urban productive and reproductive spaces.

Formalising “frontier” finance: the role of Kyiv as a centre of calculation in the financialisation of Ukrainian agriculture

Alastair Grey, Adam Swain (University of Nottingham)
This paper uses the idea of the “frontier” to examine the way Kyiv is emerging as a centre of exploratory, or innovative finance linked to the marketization of Ukrainian agriculture. In particular we explore the ways IFIs and associated donors (such as the World Bank’s International Financial Corporation and USAID) are assembling networks of capital and
technical expertise, through which flow both financial capital and embodied expertise, which tie predominantly agricultural regions into the nascent financial centre of Kyiv. Ukraine may emerge as a “frontier economy” attracting foreign capital flows into Kyiv. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union the prevailing wisdom among both academic and policy experts has been that marketization should entail forms of state intervention into agricultural credit markets designed to incentivise private lenders to incorporate small and medium-sized agricultural producers into the “frontier” of formal finance rather than the provision of government subsidies (such as interest rate subsidies). Therefore this paper explores the geography of Ukraine’s agricultural credit market and the IFIs’s experiments to address one of the major challenges to the growth and profitability of small and medium scale agricultural producers: namely access to external finance at a sustainable rate of interest.

Session 6A: Cultural issues in the contemporary regeneration of cities in transition
Chair: Thomas Borén (Stockholm University)
Discussant: Wladimir Sgibnev (Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Leipzig)

Who took the “Bohemian districts” out of Bohemia? The non-appearance of alternative life-style districts in post-transition cities
Andrew Ryder (University of Hertfordshire)
Since the late nineteenth century, cities in America, the UK, Japan, France, Holland, Germany and elsewhere have contained so-called Bohemian districts, where residents could engage in alternative life-styles. New York, San Francisco, Berlin and London have had notable “gay” neighbourhoods: Christopher Street, the Castro, Nollendorf Platz, and Soho; Paris has had Monmartre, Hamburg has had the Reeperbahn, and Tokyo had Yoshiwara and now has Kabukicho. By contrast, such districts are hard to find in post-transition cities. Although “alternative” hotels and businesses exist, they are not clustered together, and guide books do not refer to adult entertainment districts. One possible reason is that cities lack the critical mass required for such districts: only Berlin, Budapest, Kiev, Moscow and St Petersburg have 2 million or more inhabitants. Local politics may also have deterred the formation of such districts. However, long-established life-style districts are disappearing due to the rise of the internet and on-line services. Thus, the failure to form such districts may reflect a new kind of post-internet city. Using maps, guide books, and literature, this paper tries to answer the above questions, and explores the extent to which alternative life-style activities persist, but in a new, non-spatial form.

Kyiv: becoming a creative city?
Yuri Ischenko (Institute of Geography, NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv)
Nowadays we witness the ongoing dramatic rise of creative industries worldwide, which soon may become one of the main drives of economical development. And Ukraine is not standing apart. Creativity is based on talent and ideas as an infinite resource of growth. And, obviously, it is creativity which should lead post-industrial transition of Ukrainian economy. The research includes the analysis of actual state of creative industries in Ukraine on the regional level, but main attention is paid to defining the role of Kyiv as the biggest centre of innovative and creative activity. Kyiv is studied out in the context of its preconditions and prospects of becoming a creative city; the main threats to this process are considered as well.
From creative quarters to tourism headquarters: contradictions in Barcelona’s model and the Poblenou regeneration process

**Joan Ganau (University of Lleida)**

In recent years there has been much debate about cultural and creative quarters. The 22@ district project in Barcelona offers an excellent case study in which to discuss these questions. The project, that initially aimed constructing a creative cluster, was effectively moving away the companies that the project was targeting. The top-down approach of the project and the social changes soon generated much controversy in the city. The response from the city council was another top-down approach, with the construction of new "creative working spaces" available for collectives of artists.

The economic downturn can even help this promising "creative regeneration" of the neighbourhood: both the fall in property prices and the stagnation of the Barcelona 22@ project have produced interesting and spontaneous changes in the last few years.

On one hand, new collectives of artists, art galleries, and cultural industries have emerged in the Poblenou, but far from the expensive new buildings of 22@. On the other hand, the area suffered a deep deprivation process. Finally hotels have been an unexpected guest in Poblenou.

The lower prices of land attracted several promoters to build new big hotels, close to the main Barcelona’s attractions.

The Poblenou, once a neighbourhood of blue collar workers has become a place of social collage were CEOs, alternative artists, poor immigrants and tourists that live together between the "new" and "old" Poblenou.

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**Session 6B: Cities of heightened tension: contested identities, historical narratives and Cold War geopolitics in geopolitical fault-line cities – I**

**Chair:** Michael Gentile (University of Oslo)

**Geopolitical fault-line cities**

*Michael Gentile (University of Oslo)*

The literature on divided/contested cities is composed of two relatively distinct families: works on cities hosting two or more antagonistic groups that “divide” the city among them (with classical cases such as Mostar, Nicosia and Jerusalem), and works on cities that are heavily segregated by socio-economic, ethnic, or religious background. During recent years, however, a new type of divided city has emerged, one in which conflict surrounds non-local concerns, and which is not necessarily segregated either. This session introduction discusses the concept of the geopolitical fault-line city (GFC), offering a cautious theorization of it. GFC’s are cities located on the interfaces of different global-scaled geopolitical “spheres of interest/influence”, where potent but irreconcilable historical and geopolitical narratives and discourses overlap. In such cities, ethno-national divisions are either absent or subordinate to the power of clashing geopolitical imaginaries, and conflict dynamics lack the predictability characterizing textbook examples of the contested city. Instead, GFC conflicts are more volatile, but also more easily exportable to other cities sharing similar predicaments.
(Geo)Politics of memory and the city: urban reconstruction and revisiting the NATO bombings in Belgrade

Gruia Badescu (University of Oxford)

This paper discusses the relationship between the ongoing reconstruction of ruins in Belgrade and the memory and representation of the 1999 NATO bombings in Serbia in a shifting European context. It scrutinizes how debates surrounding memorial architecture reflect the multiple, and at times conflicting, understandings of 1999 and NATO, as Serbia’s leaders are at once affirming a commitment to EU accession, while they receive Vladimir Putin in a highly charged military parade ceremony. Through analysing the debates about the fate of the ruined General Staff of the Yugoslav Army and the competition for the reconstructing the ruins of the Radio Television of Serbia (RTS), I discuss the tensions and the challenges brought by the representation of victimhood narratives and geopolitical musings in Belgrade after 1999 in the process of reconstruction and city-making. Furthermore, the paper reflects on how the meanings of reconstruction have changed in the context of Serbia’s increasing ambivalence between the EU and Russia.

Historical geography of the ruined Post-Soviet cities: the consequences of violent conflicts of the last 25 years

Roman Slyvka, Iryna Zakutynska (Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University)

Preconditions and the first manifestations of violent conflicts appeared in the late Soviet period and were associated with voluntarism of ruling communist elites in the national and regional policies. The collapse of the Soviet Union led to the spread of more than 20 ethnic pogroms and military conflicts, which were based on the geopolitical, political, ethnic and religious factors. The urban environments of Nakhichevan (Azerbaijan), Bender (Moldova), Sukhumi, Tskhinvali (Georgia), Grozny (Russia), Osh (Kyrgyzstan), Donetsk, Ilovaisk, Debaltseve and many other cities of Donbas (Ukraine) where ruined as a result of the military operations. The purpose of the report is to reflect the similar negative effects of violent conflicts on the urban environment of the Post-Soviet cities. The common problem of these cities are the remains of destroyed buildings and infrastructure. Dramatically changed the ethnic and demographic structures of the urban population, simultaneously transformed the cultural landscapes, increased vulnerability of the local people. Some cities acquired a new political function as centers of unrecognized political entities. There are a few examples of demonstrative revitalization of the war-torn urban spaces in Grozny and Nakhichevan. The report discusses the problem of irreversible change affected by violence Post-Soviet city.

The Asianization of Europe: observations on an emerging “Eurasian ethnic geology”

Stanley D. Brunn (University of Kentucky)

Europe is the scene of a major contemporary global diaspora, viz., the migration of large numbers of skilled and less skilled populations from southwest, south, southeast and east Asia. The “incipient Asianizaton:” stage occurred in the 1950s and 1960s and has grown in significant proportions since the end of the Cold War and opening of China to the West. Both the “incipient” and “advanced stages of Asianization a readily observable on the streets, in schools and the work, residential, worship and entertainment places in large and small cities. A distinctive “Eurasian” layer of varying thicknesses and composition exists across the continent. I suggest ten distinctive features one can use to “read” this fluid, multicultural and dynamic landscape and also offer four topics for disciplinary and interdisciplinary field and archival study that will advance our thinking about this fascinating process.
**Session 6C: Emerging socio-spatial inequalities**

**Chair:** Annegret Haase (Helmholtz Centre for Environment Research – UFZ, Leipzig)

**Spatial patterns of emerging inequalities in Tbilisi, Georgia**  
*David Sichinava, Joseph Salukvadze (Tbilisi State University)*

This article investigates the changing spatial disparities of households' socio-economic status (SES) in Tbilisi, Georgia. It is asserted that social geographies of Socialist cities were relatively equal than their peers from the West or the South, however, it still produced socio-spatial disparities or the 'landscapes of priorities'. The effects of socialist urban development have been exacerbated by the hybrid spatialities of transition to capitalism. The nouvelle régime indeed produced geographically concentrated pockets of segregation and exclusive spaces of particular population groups, however, findings are fragmented and indicate to intermixing rather a segregation. Moreover, these studies are mostly limited to evidence from Central and Eastern Europe, therefore less is known about the urbanisms beyond this 'exclusive club' of (post)Socialist cities. In this sense, Georgia represents a specific case. Although existing social and economic inequalities in the Socialist cities did not necessarily translate into space, qualitative evidence distinguishes Tbilisi from the post-communist cities located farther north and west.

By analyzing four waves of pooled household survey data, we assess how various geographic and demographic variables, specifically, residential location, migration status, and ethnicity affect households' socio-economic status and how these patterns unfold over time. We argue that contemporary social geographies of Tbilisi are formed by the compounding effects of Socialist legacies, patterns of transition and importantly, neo-liberal economic policies employed by various Georgian governments. In this article, we focus on the role of local specificities in the population restructuring by contributing to the existing debates on socio-economic segregation in urban environments.

**Planned to be equal, tending to the unequal – social polarisation in socialist new towns in Hungary**  
*Márton Berki (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)*

On the example of Hungarian socialist new towns, this paper critically examines the dialectic of post-WWII urban form vis-à-vis the societies inhabiting it. These formerly mono-functional industrial towns were not only showcase cities of the newly established state-socialist system and experimental terrains for ‘socialist’ planning but at the same time they (should have) represented the quintessence of socialist urbanity as well, explicitly designed to be new homes of a just society. Primarily based on heavy industry, chemical industry and/or the mining sector, these new towns were planned to become ‘homopolises’ (Gentile et al. 2012), however, from their very foundation they ‘attracted not only people seeking for a better life through honest work but also fortune hunters, adventurers, and even prostitutes’ (Csurák 2004, 82.). With such a high-level social diversity residing in (deliberately equalising) socialist forms of housing, keeping up with the daily routines of industrial production was the only certain point in most people’s everyday lives; hence, a great number of temporarily suppressed problems erupted when the new towns’ economies were shaken, most dramatically during the 1990s but in many of them throughout the 2000s as well. Therefore, social polarisation is still a key issue for former socialist new towns.
The demographic trends of the single-industry towns of Belarus in Post-Communist period

Ekaterina Antipova, Anton Titov (Belarusian State University, Minsk)

The single-industry towns are a typical phenomenon for the industrialization process in Belarus. There are 49 single-industry towns in Belarus and it is 43% towns of the country where 19% of urban population resides. Urban structure of Belarussian single-industry towns is characterized by macropolization. For 4 towns with population size more than 100 thousand people is share of 38% of population size.

The natural population movement of Belarus is characterized by natural decline (0.3‰). However, there is another situation in the single-industry towns which is demographic revitalization and natural increase. Population migration of Belarus is characterized by positive balance. Compared to average performance of Belarus negative migration balance is observed in most of the single-industry towns what is the evidence of certain social economic problematicity of their development.

Demographic trends of Belarussian single-industry towns in XXI century coincide with trends of urban population of Belarus – mostly it is indicated by annual positive dynamics, rise in births, natural population increase. The rise of death rates is the single-industry towns demographic trend different from urban scenario. Positive demographic balance of the single-industry towns has contrast-factorial type and it forms on the base of dominance of natural increase over migration loss.

The cities of the Kharkiv region: should they have a monocentric or polycentric model of spatial development? Prospects and threats

Kateryna Sebida, Konstantin Niemets, Natalia Gusieva, Lidmyla Niemets (V.N.Karazin Kharkiv National University)

Kharkiv is highly urbanized region with sharp monocentric settlement pattern, the area with intense, mostly industrial, urban residential and public buildings. Its settlement pattern was a long and difficult period of formation and development of polycentric pattern has transformed dramatically in monocentric. Modern monocentric spatial model of regional development in Kharkiv region is characterized by exaggerated eccentric development and eccentric position of Kharkiv. This is a key reason for preserving the "center – periphery" pattern of spatial development, leading to aggravation of regional disparities in the level and quality of life, hindering overall development of the region and so on.

Considering the European principles of spatial development as a key priority for Kharkiv region we’ll discuss perspectives of polycentric development and metropolisation processes. We’ll show the role of spatial disparities, changes in economic specialization, different social processes (in particular, migration) in the transformation of spatial patterns of the Kharkiv metropolitan region.

Session 7A: Urban planning studies – shifting and persisting realities of urban planning in CEE and beyond

Organisers: Carola S. Neugebauer and Daniela Zupan (RWTH Aachen University)
Chair: Carola Neugebauer (RWTH Aachen University)

Participation and effectiveness in urban planning processes

Carola S. Neugebauer, Daniela Zupan (RWTH Aachen University)

Facing the mega-trends of neo-liberalisation and democratisation, local actors throughout Europe strive to balance urban planning between effectiveness and participation. So actual
debates on urban planning and governance give the impression that a shift of planning paradigms towards communicative-participatory and cooperative-effective planning is over in Western European contexts, and increasingly rooted in post-socialist countries.

First analysis of urban public conflicts adumbrate, however, complex and contradictory realities of planning paradigms in urban Europe, sometimes far-off ideal and taken-for-granted proclamations. Thus, based on the in-depth analysis of urban conflicts in the German city of Bonn – and cross-references to Russian examples – the paper contours at first local understandings and practices of “participation” and “effectiveness” in urban planning. In so doing, the contradictions and common grounds of conflicting, silent and/or allied local stakeholders are revealed. These findings are secondly discussed in reference to both, actual planning theory and the broader concepts of democracy and neo-liberalism. Finally, the paper puts first (comparative) conclusions up for discussion.

Strategic spatial planning as an approach to Ukrainian post-Soviet cities’ development

Vladyslav Tyminskyi (CANactions School for Urban Studies, Kyiv)

Over the last decades Ukraine in particular and CEE-countries at large have seen rising interest in the use of strategic planning as an approach to managing the urban development processes in the context of such global challenges as volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity.

In Ukraine, we have seen some attempts to apply a strategic approach in the field of urban development and spatial planning. However, even a cursory look at the implementation of spatial development strategies immediately reveals the hidden challenges which lay between a well-developed 'paper strategy' and one that works in reality.

The research work is aimed at comprehensive and interdisciplinary investigation of the transformation of urban planning in the post-Soviet Ukraine as a part of Central and Eastern Europe and identification of its conceptual frameworks in the context of European professional discourse. The research is based on the comparative analysis of the case studies conducted in the chosen Ukrainian cities.

From de- to re-politicizing urban planning and design: potentials for a paradigm shift?
The case of green urban infrastructure in Moscow

Daniela Zupan, Mirjam Buedenbender (RWTH Aachen University)

This presentation explores the potential of re-politicizing urban planning in the context of neoliberal urbanism in Moscow. We argue that in Moscow the de-politicization of urban planning, which has been identified as a central tool in the advancement of neoliberalisation (Ong 2006), increasingly faces its limitations. Indeed, we observe the emergence of new spaces for critical debate and political re-engagement. This holds especially true for green urban infrastructures, which include green spaces a city provides for its population for sanitary reasons, leisure etc. During the last decade green spaces have become a central theme in Moscow’s planning community and have provoked counter-movements. This paper argues that the re-politicization of urban planning results from the conjuncture of three interrelated processes, namely the nature of market-driven urbanism in this field, neo-authoritarian politics (‘hipster Stalinism’), and the emancipation of Russian planners from the unfettered belief in ‘imported’ best practices. This raises the question as to whether the current conjuncture presents a window of opportunity, which may enable a paradigm shift in the Russian planning community. To identify central elements making up this particular window of opportunity, to reflect on the role of green urban infrastructure in this process and to evaluate the potential of the re-politicization for a paradigm shift for the creation of a socially just Moscow, we study the professional community’s discourse on green urban infrastructure in the last decade.
Models of governance and cooperation in Polish metropolitan areas – the story of struggle with the tragedy of the commons

Karol Janas (Institute of Urban Development, Jagiellonian University in Cracow)

The discussion around so called "metropolitan problem" has started in Poland over 25 years ago, just after the collapse of the central planning system. However, at the very beginning of the transformation it was rather academic debate. The new administrative reform which reestablish the self-governance in Poland did not address the challenges connected with the rapid economic development of Polish cities and other socio-spatial phenomena such us chaotic suburbanization and uncontrolled spatial development. To tackle the need for more integrated governance in urban functional areas, some Polish cities have developed their own, bottom-up approaches. Recently, also some top-down solutions has been delivered by the government, however their effectiveness was substantially dependant on different models of integration and cooperation developed earlier.

An extensive research carried out by the Urban Policy Observatory of the Institute of Urban Development has allowed to deeply investigate 16 cases of the regional capital cities and identify four models of inter-municipal cooperation in metropolitan areas. The models were reffered to the theories of metropolitan reform (Paddison 1983, Lowery 1992) as well as the public choice theory (Triebout 1956, King 1984, John 2001) and the concepts of public governance and the new public management (Izdebski 2007, Goldsmith 2005).

Session 7B: Cities of heightened tension: contested identities, historical narratives and Cold War geopolitics in geopolitical fault-line cities – II

Chair: Michael Gentile (University of Oslo)
Discussant: Elena Darjania (Tbilisi State University)

Shifts in Post Euromaidan symbolic landscape: comparison of Kiev and Transcarpathia

Ágnes Erőss, Katalin Kovály (HAS RCAES, Geographical Institute, Budapest)

The relation between power and public space has been one of the main interest of geographical research in the last decades (Mitchell, 2003; Low and Smith 2006; Massey 1994, 2005; Harvey 1979, 2008). City serve as an arena challenged by contesting groups and their imaginations about public space. Following a regime change, the new possessors of the power make attempt to occupy the symbolic space by reinterpreting or completely erasing that elements of iconography which does not fit into the novel ideology while installing new idols and icons (Hobsbawm 2015; Foote, Tóth and Árvay 2000). In Ukraine, the post-Euromaidan political power has accepted a law that launched the process of decommunization (Fedinec and Csernicskó 2016), which resulted in major changes not only in toponymy but in the urban landscape as well. Main interest of present paper is to study the major shifts in symbolic landscape in the capital, Kiev and compare it to the processes one can witness in the westernmost periphery of the country, Transcarpathia. Our aim is to shed light on recent transformations in symbolic landscape in selected settlements in Transcarpathia and analyse the specificities different of the Kiev example.

Territorial identity and transformation of the urban space: Vinnytsia and Zaporizzhia

Anatoliy Melnychuk, Oleksiy Gnatiuk, Maria Rastvorova (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)

Mutual influence of urban identity and transformation of urban space is observable in different geographical contexts. Therefore, perception of urban space transformation may suggest the direction in which urban identity actually changes. However, Ukraine, the country in the rapid
but often inconsistent and controversial post-Socialist transition, still remains terra incognita from this perspective. Therefore, we investigated the public perception of urban space transformations in two Ukrainian cities with different cultural and political backgrounds. People, living in the studied cities, were asked about their attitude to the most demonstrative and representative urban transformations. In both cities, new strata of urban identity are developing based on actualization of the senses related to local historical heritage, including certain historical epochs. However, it was found out that construction of the post-Socialist urban identity depends on differences in the demographic structure, economic specialization, and local political regime. The intensity and effectiveness of communication between the urban political and cultural elites and the ordinary citizens are also significant. The research identified the key challenges for urban identity in studied cities: modernization of historical environment in Vinnytsia and deindustrialization and decommunization in Zaporizhia. The authors argue that existing urban identity should be taken into account in the search for modernization models for Ukrainian cities.

Science and higher education in the cities of contemporary Ukraine in the new geopolitical context: recent trends and perspectives for future research

Denis Eckert (National Center for Scientific Research, Toulouse / Humboldt University Berlin, Centre Marc Bloch), Jégo Laurent, Maisonobe Marion (National Center for Scientific Research, Toulouse)

By focusing on the spatial patterns of Higher Education and Research (HER) in Ukraine, we intend at focusing on functions generally considered a key issue for future urban development. Two themes will be discussed. We will first present the evolution of academic research activity in Ukrainian cities in the last 20 years, by analysing bibliographic data extracted from the Web of Science. The spatial patterns and dynamics that emerge in the Ukrainian urban system will be questioned, answering not only the question “where” Ukrainian science is being produced, but also addressing the issue of the geographical structure of national and international cooperation networks.

The second part of the presentation will address the more general question of the current evolution of the cities, which host universities and higher schools, after the 2014 geopolitical crisis, and in the context of persistent financing problem of HER. In our view, studying the mobility of students (both domestic and international) could be used greatly help deciphering the dynamics of cities in Ukraine where higher education plays an important role. This question calls for further discussion and perhaps also for a specific research programme.

Session 7C: Green, smart and just? Sustainability and greening policies in post-socialist cities

Chair: Katrin Grossmann (University of Applied Sciences Erfurt)

Greenery Resources of Kyiv City for Elderly Urban Gardening

Oleksandr Dmytruk, Olena Motuzenko, Viktoria Kiptenko, Daryna Petlina (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)

The exploration of the territorial distribution and functionality of Kyiv green spaces providing for recreation and meeting the interests of elderly people corresponds to the objectives of Marie Składowska Curie Action-RISE project GRAGE (Green and Grey in Europe: elderly living in urban areas). Data from both public agencies and academic research platforms our analysis of the city greenery for 2005, 2011, 2017. The findings (based on maps metrics and remote sensing data) suggest the greenery endowment in urban sector decrease (from 8,1 to 6,3
sq.m. per person) and its structure and spatial patterns transformed. The assessment of the in-city dacha, private housing gardening and in-quarter, lawn and other planting proves their role as the key resource for urban gardens (19.4% of the total city area). The voluntary elderly initiatives of city gardening have support of NGOs but appear illegal under the current legislation. Thus, elderly people gardening providing for sustainable urban development needs further scientific substantiation in planning, policy and legal frameworks.

**Green economy in Ukrainian cities: myth or reality?**
*Olena Kononenko (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)*

The opportunities of Ukrainian cities for the development of green industries are limited due to the shortage of major types of resources, a large number of current problems in cities, imperfection of management in solving tactical and strategic tasks, ungrounded choice of development priorities.

In this paper the main approaches and criteria for assessing the dynamics of Kyiv's transition to a green development model will be discussed. It will be argued that the feature of the transformational processes in Kyiv is heterochronic co-evolution. It manifests at various paces of change in the main areas of greening of the urban economy. Thus, there are positive changes are typical for the structure of the urban economic system (post-industrial changes), transport system, waste management, while other components, first of all, renewable energy, green construction, sustainable water supply, have not yet received positive dynamics.

**Can industrial tourism change Kryvyi Rih’s face?**
*Volodymyr Kazakov, Viktoria Patsiuk (Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University)*

New circumstances determine new guidelines for the development of urban systems, especially in terms of radical change of industrial cities functions, shifting from production to services. One of the new priority is industrial tourism, which has significant impact on the development of industrial regions and the diversification of their mono-economy.

The purpose of this paper is to assess the preconditions for development of industrial tourism in Kryvyi Rih, which has the greatest potential for this among Ukraine’s cities. We will present our vision of the forms and mechanisms for the sustainable industrial tourism in highly polluted and contaminated city. The emphasis will be placed on the importance of forming of industrial culture among industrial city (region) dwellers as a guarantee of an adequate attitude to industrial heritage and industrial tourism.

**Dnipro: new city’s facades**
*Liubov Zelenska (Oles Honchar Dnipro University)*

Dnipro – one of the largest cities in Ukraine – is characterized by a plurality of facades, which reflects the cultural, meaningful, natural, economic polarities of the city. What are the modern facades of Dnipro talking about? First of all, about the response on new global, national, regional economic and political processes; about changes under the influence of technological innovations; about providing more favourable and comfortable living conditions; about creating of so called "parallel" city nucleus.

How many new facades in the city of Dnipro? This presentation will show the peculiarities of the emerging of a new waterfront, industrial, sacred facades, but at the same time preserving the facade of the "communist reserve" (the construction boom of the epoch of constructivism and eclecticism in architecture, when the city leadership tried to increase its prestige in this way). Particular attention will be paid to the emergence of areas of gentrification of urban space, the role of the main actors in the transformation of the city.