

THEORIZING and PRACTISING
GENDER SENSITIVE PLANNING
in EUROPEAN DISCOURSE

Leibniz
Universität
Hannover



DOCUMENTATION

Scientific conference with integrated meeting of the European network
„Gender, Diversity and Urban Sustainability (GDUS)“
Hanover, April 25th - 28th, 2012

genderarchland

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Time and location	Programme
1st day WED, April 25th, 2012	
	Workshop with doctoral candidates
10:30 - 18:00	Gender Studies in Planning Sciences
Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, LUH ¹	Presentations and discussions
2nd day THU, April 26th, 2012	
	GDUS network meeting
10:00 - 13:00	The network's mission
	Presentations and discussions
14:00 - 17:00	Strategy / organisation of the network
Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, LUH	Internal presentations
Network PR	
18:00	Book presentation
Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, LUH	Descriptive reading of the book 'Fair Shares Cities'
3rd day FRI, April 27th, 2012	
	Conference
10:00 - 17:15	Theorizing and Practising Gender Sensitive Planning in European Discourse
Leibnizhaus, Hannover	Presentations, discussions, workshop sessions
4th day SAT, April 28th, 2012	
	GDUS network meeting: Continuation and ending
9:30 - 13:00	Strategy / organisation of the network
Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, LUH	

¹ LUH - Leibniz Universität Hannover



GENDER STUDIES IN PLANNING SCIENCES

Welcome to the PhD-Workshop
Prof. Dr. Barbara Zibell

Presentations

Indicators of quality of urban life: everyday life for women and men in cities
Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

Healthy Urban Open Spaces for Physical Activity of Elderly Women and Men
Irene Bittner

Quality criteria for the assessment of public facilities from a gender perspective
Inés Novella Abril

Gender planning practices in Italy: The "Gender Lab" experience of Portogruaro's P.A.T.
Maria Sole Benigni

The women participation in housing micro finance program to support poverty alleviation in central Java province?
Landung Esariti

Airports as engines for Sustainable Metropolitan Regions? Functions, Interaction and Integration of the Area
Johanna Schlaack

How to achieve equal living conditions?
Criteria for equal living conditions in spatial planning in comparison to gender planning
Florian Reinwald

Tackling Social Exclusion of Women via Community-Based Urban Regeneration
Melis Oguz

BARBARA ZIBELL

WELCOME TO THE PHD WORKSHOP

As director of the "Forum for GenderCompetence in Architecture Landscape Planning" at the Faculty for Architecture and Landscape Sciences (abbreviated: gender_archland) I welcome you warmly to this PhD workshop. It takes place on the occasion of the – several days lasting – this years' meeting of the network "Gender and Diversity in Urban Sustainability" (abbreviated: GDUS) in Hannover.

The GDUS network exists since 2007 and comes together reasonably regularly – if possible once a year and at alternate places – to exchange experiences and opinions concerning research interests and projects. Until today meetings took place in: 2011 Hannover – 2010 Vienna, Helsinki, Bordeaux – 2009 Madrid, Vienna – 2008 Madrid, Tours – 2007 Delft, Brussels – aiming at integrating the gender perspective in common projects and discussions. Mostly intended is to get funding for a common research project in the framework of the European Union.

It is the first time that within the framework of such a meeting like this in Hannover now there takes place a PhD workshop as today aiming to exchange experiences and research projects among young scientists. They have been represented at former meetings of the network, too, but not within an own format. Well, this year we invited them and you to participate actively to enter the European discourse of gender perspectives in spatial planning. I am very pleased to assert that our call evoked such an interest so that – due to your contributions – we are able to present and discuss an amount of eight proposals today.

On my own account I have to remark that one of the contributors, Johanna Schlaack, participates even though her dissertation project has not been regarded until now out of a gender perspective. I got to know Johanna Schlaack when she already had conceptualized her dissertation project. But she is working on a topic (airport as engine for sustainable spatial development?) that seems to be fit for a gender discourse, especially because such a topic has not been looked at out of a gendered perspective. So I asked her explicitly – as well

as other candidates out of Leibniz University, who do not consider a gendered perspective until now – to participate in this workshop today. But she is the only one who said yes and is ready to face up to this discussion. And I think she is pretty courageous in doing so.

I am looking forward to this day today and want to thank first of all Doris and Ruth who prepared this workshop and will chair it together, too. Unfortunately I will miss part of the day because of another meeting: The Scientific Commission of Lower Saxony is just evaluating the Gender Centers in the State of Lower Saxony. And just today, there will take place a hearing of the concerned institutions, from 10:30 on. So I ask for your understanding if I have to leave just now, and not to take it personally. Presumably, I will return at any time in the afternoon to participate some of your presentations and discussions. I am looking forward to it.

I wish you productive and progressive discussions. We will see later or perhaps also tomorrow at the GDUS network meeting or on Friday at the conference in the Leibnizhaus, for what some of you also have applied as far as I know. So - have a good time and bye bye!!



BLANCA GUTIÉRREZ VALDIVIA
INDICATORS OF QUALITY OF URBAN LIFE
EVERYDAY LIFE FOR WOMEN AND MEN IN CITIES

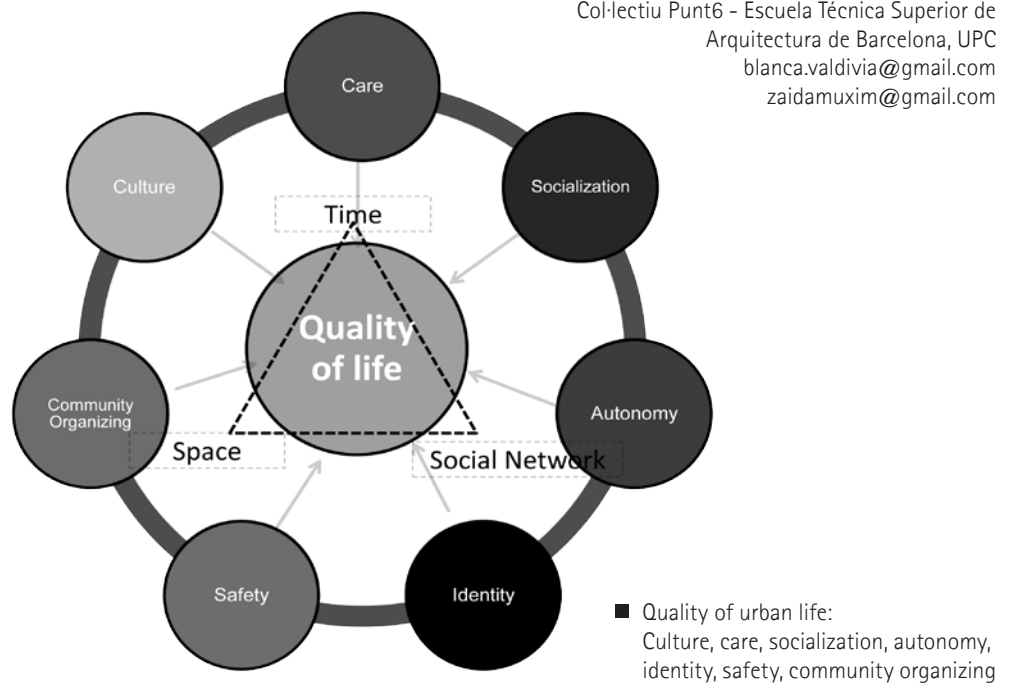
Women through their actions and claims have managed to reduce the strict division of roles that assigned to women reproductive tasks in the private sphere and men in productive work in the public sphere. However, cities are still androcentric spaces. Social hierarchies (such as gender hierarchies) determine the physical configuration of space and the social use that is made of the same. Urbanism and regional planning have not enough incorporated the reality of a complex and diverse society. Homogenize individuals and in practice provides insufficient and inadequate response to a significant portion of the population, not taking into account that women and men have different experiences and needs.

This paper presents a first stage of the doctoral thesis "The gender of space: indicators of quality of urban life not androcentric" which seek to develop indicators to assess the quality of life in urban areas by incorporating a gender perspective it. The hypothesis is that the quality of life for women and men in the city is different. This is due to androcentric configuration of space, which determines their use by women and the role of these as elements that contribute to satisfy the everyday needs of people.

Gender mainstreaming in the indicators of quality of urban life can include items that otherwise would not consider, valuing care work, making visible the experiences of women and including elements that masculine subjectivity considered "not objective" and therefore unimportant, such as safety perception. The urban space as a physical support where daily activities are developed should be adapted to the different needs that people have, allowing them to develop all kinds of activities. Therefore, for this work has been selected for analysis 5 variables that are closely linked with planning and urban design but also are linked to management and public policy. These variables are: facilities, retail, public spaces, mobility networks and housing. Through these dimensions we can get an idea of what life in the city for women and men. It has been decided not to work dimensions such as education or labor, because

they are considered structural conditions of a society. The selected variables have social issues that are structural (such as safety perception) but mainly have physical aspects which are specific to each territory and which may be involved throughout the planning and urban management, so in the event that actually exists a gap between the quality of life for women and men, it could be mitigated through urban design. The methodology that has been carried out for the development of indicators is the methodological triangulation through different quantitative and qualitative techniques, emphasizing the participant observation and in-depth interviews as key tools to obtain information essential to the development of indicators.

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IRENE BITTNER

HEALTHY URBAN OPEN SPACES FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF ELDERLY WOMEN AND MEN

Urban open space means space for everyday and leisure-time physical activities. Walking and cycling are basic physical activities in everyday life for reasons such as transport to work, shopping, to accompany people who are less mobile or to visit other people. Therefore health prevention (Edwards, P. 2008; EU Work Group "Sports & Health", 2008; FGÖ, 2010) started to focus on urban environments as basic infrastructures for physical activities. The planning field only implicitly considers physical activity and health issues for infrastructure within studies and projects on sustainability (Trojan et al. 2001). The concept of walkability by the International Physical Activity and Environment Network (IPEN) discusses issues related to walking and urban environments and compares urban areas by using indicators such as density of population and street connectivity to measure urban environments. Areas with higher densities are highwalkable areas, where people walk 1000 steps/day more than in suburban areas with low densities. (VanDyck, D. 2009). According to demographic change this thesis will focus on healthy urban spaces in everyday life of elderly people. Urban open space can be a basic for elderly people to stay physical active and thereby stay independent, which means a high living quality (WHO, 2007). The thesis will be a case study in Brigittenau, 20th district of Vienna. The district is an inner city area with a high density of population. The building structure differs between block perimeter development, courtyard housing, prefabricated multi-storage housing in row development and few examples of contemporary housing. The variety of open spaces reaches from squares, parks, playgrounds, streets, waterfronts, semi-public spaces within housing areas and others. Brigittenau (5.67 km², 82300 inhabitants) is socially heterogeneous (MA 23, 2012) and further characteristics can be found in smaller sub-areas (MA 18, 2012):

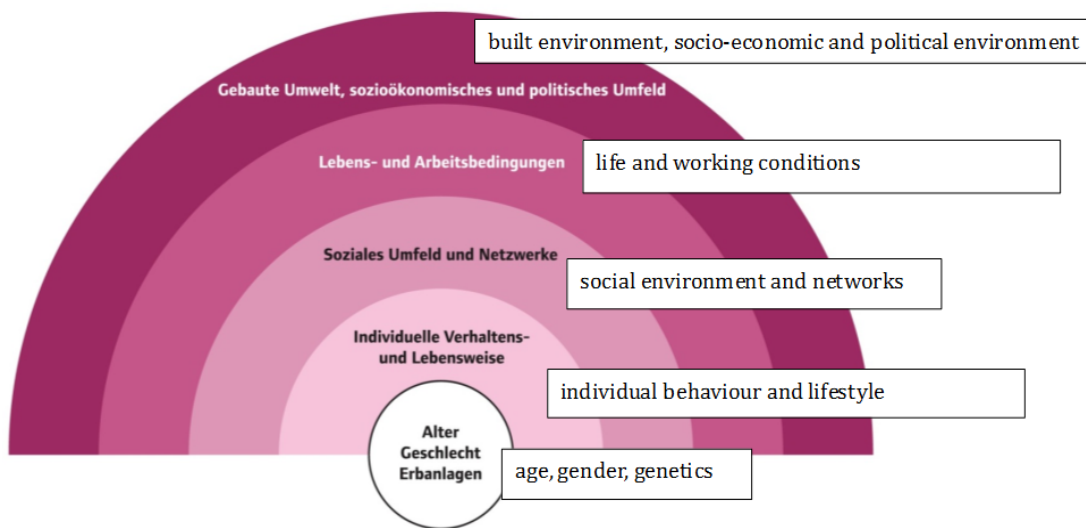
Issues related to age: The district is younger than the Viennese average population. In 2008 36.3% are younger than 30 years compared to 33.9% in Vienna. At the same time only 20.5% are older than 60 years compared to the average of 22.4% in Vienna (MA 23, 2012). On the first sight, Brigittenau does not reveal as ideal example to research on elderly people but figures from a

social area analysis provide more information (MA 18, 2012): In prefabricated housing areas built around 1960 most of the people are over 60 years old. The areas offer green spaces between the multi-storage row development, but do not offer many other aspects of highly walkable areas such as street connectivity or high density of shops or social infrastructure. The youngest inhabitants (under 15) of Brigittenau live in the densest areas (block perimeter development before 1910) and are between 13% to 16% and more.

Issues related to immigration: The district has one of the highest amounts of inhabitants with a foreign nationality. In 2008 27.1% of the inhabitants in Brigittenau had foreign nationalities, while the Viennese average was 20.1%. The biggest groups of foreign inhabitants in 2008 in Brigittenau are people from Ex-Yugoslavian countries (9.84%) and from Turkey (5.26%) (MA 23, 2012). The population of non-Austrians is highest in the densest areas (block perimeter development before 1910): 30% to 35% (MA 18, 2012).

Issues related to education and income: Brigittenau is a less-favoured area within Vienna, which can be expressed also by education and income. Only 3% to 7% of the inhabitants in Brigittenau have an academic education (Vienna average: 10.4%) and only between 10% to 27.4% completed a secondary school (Vienna average: 27.6%) (MA 18, 2012). The average net income in 2008 is EUR 16650/year which is only 84% of the Viennese average (MA 23, 2012).

Issues related to gender: All figures mentioned above do not differentiate between men and women. Only the average net income of men and women is available for Brigittenau: An average net income of women was thereafter only 76.3 % of the Viennese average, men earned 91% of the Viennese average. Figures related to physical activity are only available for Austria, but show the clear tendency that women are less physical active than men throughout their whole biography (STATISTIK AUSTRIA, 2007:194-196). It still has to be investigated, if further figures related to gender issues for the research area exist.



(Source: FGÖ, 2010, Sallis et al., 2006; Dahlgren & Whitehead, 2007)

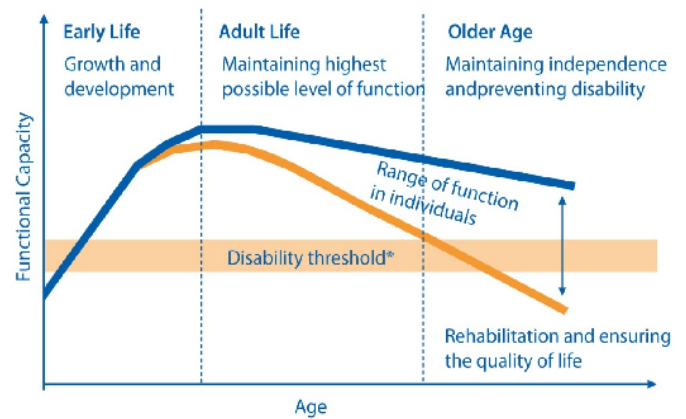
This first analysis of quantitative socio-spatial figures related to Brigittenau, Vienna leads to the following questions concerning elderly people, physical active environments and urban development:

- Elderly people in the research area live in less walkable environments. How can their physical activity and quality of everyday life be supported or improved by urban development measures?
- Only little is known about gender-related issues on elderly people and the use of urban open space. How do elderly women and men use open space? Why do elderly women and men use open spaces for being physical active and why not? What are their ideas for an improvement?
- Today, areas with a dense population of immigrants are upon the youngest in the research area. How do elderly immigrant women and men use open spaces in the research area today? What are future issues, when the youngest people in Brigittenau grow over 60 in the year 2060?

The methods used in the thesis will be based on qualitative research by mapping, describing and interpreting of the structure of physical space in the research area, by mapping, describing and interpreting the social space by observations and guideline interviews with relevant stakeholders. Within the GDUS PhD workshop I expect to reflect my ideas, extend my knowledge and find new inspiration through the discussion within a related scientific community.

Irene Bittner, Institute for Landscape Planning, BOKU Vienna

■ Influential factors on active aging



(Source: WHO, 2007, *Global Age Friendly Cities: A Guide.*)

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Source of the pictures:

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INÉS NOVELLA ABRIL

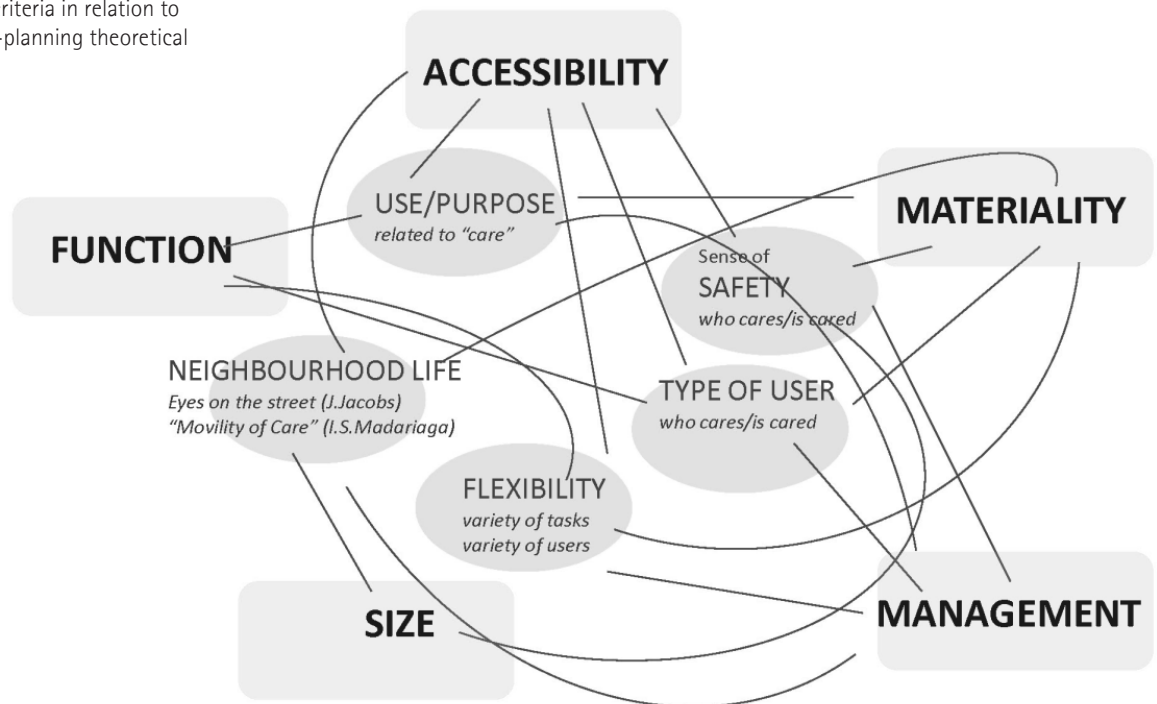
QUALITY CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

There are certain fields of expertise and certain professional areas where it's harder to introduce gender perspective. Architecture and Town Planning belong to this group, both as disciplines and professions. Even if both of them have a solid theoretical basis, they harbour an eminently practical purpose. This condition as a praxis makes harder to incorporate ideas drawn from fields like social sciences; but, at the same time, it turns them into a powerful tool to materialize those ideas and theories and bring them closer to people's everyday life. The relation between gender studies and architecture or planning follows this pattern, especially in countries like Spain, where formal education for most architects is mainly technical and far from these matters.

This antagonism (more difficulty versus potentiality) demands on the one hand a strong effort in order to approach gender studies theories to architects academic and professional education. But on the other hand, regarding to the empirical nature of architecture, it is also necessary to offer to architects and planners specific tools which may help to incorporate gender mainstreaming into architectural and planning projects. These tools should preferably be the discipline's own, and they should be introduced using architects and planners language, making use of their own references and codes, and looking for the way they are introduced into the manner these professionals work, into their daily routine, into the regulations and processes through which cities and buildings are created.

However, this lack of information between gender studies and architecture or planning is two ways. It means that those related to Equality (both professionally and academically) have difficulty in reading architecture and planning, although they may be acquainted with theories that relate gender to these fields. This results in a problem for new career fields such as Equal Opportunities Advisors¹ (EOA) whose responsibility among others is writing gender or equality impact assessments on town planning policies. In Spain, most of EOAs come from social sciences studies and thus they need not only theoretical knowledge but also practical tools that link all this theoretical knowledge to other disciplines

- Assessment criteria in relation to some gender-planning theoretical concepts



praxis, in our case architecture and town planning.

This paper focuses on urban facilities, specifically on those known as infrastructures for the everyday life, which are considered essential from a gender point of view in order to get true egalitarian cities. Five quality criteria are proposed: function, size, accessibility, materiality and management. They are intended to help architects to elaborate gender inclusive projects, but also as an assessment tool for professionals related to Equality2. Each criterion is based in gender theoretical reasoning, but belongs to architectural language practise; thus, they are easy to understand and handle by both professional profiles in their work. These five criteria are proposed to put in order some theoretical concepts and to facilitate its use as a practical working tool; but they aren't independent, since most of the assessment elements may refer to more than one criterion and, in any case, all of them are linked to each other.

Since this is just the first stage of a research and in order to be specific, here we will refer only to public neighbourhood-scale parks and a case study will illustrate all the information. Public parks are urban facilities which are easily comprehensible for those who haven't received architecture studies because they are public space themselves and their main users are people related to caring work – those who are caring (mostly women) or those who are being cared. On the other hand, giving a real example is also getting close to architects way of communicate and work.

Function is probably the most generic and basic criterion. It responds to two questions: What will this facility be used for? and Who will use it?. Use and type of users will determine the way a facility is used and also the frequency people use it. Proximity facilities should be able to host everyday activities related to caring work and they should be especially attractive to those who expend longer time in the neighbourhood and have a greater need of them. They should fulfil neighbours daily needs in order to promote a regular use which ends up generating a sense of belonging and safety. A neighbourhood-scale park should

host everyday leisure activities addressed to those who have more free time: the elders and children. It is very important not to confuse this type of parks with urban or metropolitan scale ones, since the latter are designed for less frequent activities, no daily ones, and thus for more intermittent users who come from other parts of the city. On the contrary, a neighbourhood-scale park should be a regular meeting place for neighbours, like an extension of their own homes.

Apart from its capacity, facilities size is important from gender point of view because it has to do with the sense of safety. Delimited spaces promote community encounter and natural surveillance. This is very interesting for women, first because they have a greater sense of insecurity and second because it makes easier caring work, since dependant people gain greater autonomy in a safe and controlled place.

Physical accessibility as a criterion for the assessment of neighbourhood-scale facilities may be the most obvious type of accessibility because it's essential for the elders, children and people pushing wheelchairs or strollers. But from the gender point of view these facilities should be accessible in terms of hours (according to caring work needs) and also in economical terms, so income level isn't determinant for its use. An accessible public space, both visually and physically, reinforces the sense of safety due to a greater influx of people that generates natural surveillance. When analysing accessibility of everyday life facilities it is important to take into account its relation with other parts of the city, with other facilities, with housing areas, etc. In this sense, facilities with a poor or inadequate communication –especially in relation to public transportation and pedestrian routes– would be considered as negative, although an everyday life facility should be placed into the residential areas, avoiding longer or unnecessary trips due to urban zoning.

Materiality is sometimes and undervalued criterion, and often only consigned to aesthetics. Fences and paving are the most important elements in the assessment of neighbourhood-scale parks, because they determine accessibility and safety levels and therefore, according to what has been said above, its quality from gender point of view.

Management is a criterion more related to public administration but architecture and planning may contribute to its quality. Here we will assess hours schedule and level of maintenance required. The capacity of the facility to be flexible will be considered as positive.

During the Phd-Workshop, apart from explaining each one of the five quality criteria and its theoretical background, all this information will be illustrated with a case study. To that end Parque de la Rambleta in Valencia will be analyzed. It is a multipurpose facility with a metropolitan scale which, however, has a small neighbourhood – scale park on one side. The analysis will pay attention to the way park and adjacent residential area are related and how and when the park is used.

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- Material as a quality criterion for the assessment of public spaces

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MARIA SOLE BENIGNI

GENDER PLANNING PRACTICES IN ITALY

The aim of this study is to describe the effectiveness of gender policies in urban planning in Italy and the role they have played up to now.

In fact, the use of participatory and sensitive approaches to the differences that exist in the way of life and use of urban spaces represents today a priority in the field of urban planning and design.

Gender relationships are constructed according to space and places. From the symbolic meaning of space and place and the messages of gender that they transmit, to the exclusion due to violence towards women, space and place reflect the way in which gender is constructed and recognized (Fainsten, 2005).

For example, the limitation of mobility of women, both in their jobs and social opportunities, is a significant form of subordination, as well as their exclusion from certain places and the manipulation of their identity.

The basic theories of my gender approach study start from the consideration that usually "habitat" is a way of establishing and recognizing oneself in the world, thus creating a relationship between the human being and the environment: "an-individual-in-the-world". In that way, the feminist theory of womanhood is that "habitat" is a "female" individual in the world (Farè, 1992).

Therefore the main topic of my study is that competence of gender planning is an integral part of planning expertise, which contributes to a sustainable urbanity which relies on the fundamental appreciation of gender equality and social sustainability for women and men, yet further research is still required.

"Gender mainstreaming" is the integration of the gender perspective in every stage of the policy process with the aim of promoting equality between men and women. Gender mainstreaming is not a goal in itself but a means for achieving equality; this approach in urban planning is focused on the integration of gender equality in all stages of the planning process: from formulating the objectives to planning the measures and to implementing and evaluating them (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). Therefore in order to



■ Region Venezia: City of Portogruaro

investigate the urban environment from a gender point of view, it is essential to understand if cities are planned for men and women of every age, race and level of salary. In most cases the total lack of attention concerning this problem has not generated gender-neutral cities, but cities have been planned and built mainly for healthy, rich, young men with few family responsibilities.

The study is being developed in the following way:

- By studying the review concerning gender studies and gender-oriented planning theories.
- By collecting various case studies on gender planning in Italy and other European countries and by analyzing one case study in particular (Portogruaro, Venezia).
- By evaluating and analyzing the results of these experiences which are the main issues of this research which is still underway.
- Contemporarily, the potential of the European network GDUS will be examined, with the aim of strengthening the various levels of gender-oriented practices (administration, policies, projects, theories) and linking them together.

In the 1970s the feminist movement in Italy became interested in gender theories in the field of urban planning which drew attention to the various problems concerning public services, public standards and time policies.

Then in the 1980s practical solutions were found to address these issues: some plans were developed (Milan and Bolzano), and time policies were discussed and drawn up. In the late 1990s these themes were included in equal opportunity policies in order to improve women's roles in every field of society. However this had a negative effect on the quality of the debate on gender since it became simply a question of reaching a certain percentage of women who were involved in national and local government gender policies. There were also some positive experiences in the Veneto region where the territorial equal opportunity policies developed various different plans involving and carried out by women in a participatory process. Over the last twelve years the debate on gender planning has lost its sparkle in Italian planning theory and practice because of the socio-political context.

However, after my first theoretical approach to this subject, I started to assess various Italian case studies on gender planning carried out over the last ten years in Portogruaro, Bolzano, Milan and Bergamo. During these studies the aim of the town councils was to work with women and not for women in order to pass from women's policies to gender policies. The positive aspects of all case studies are:

- Political interest in promoting gender policies
- The training of the staff required for carrying out the policies
- The involvement of women in participatory processes
- The presentation of the results of the policies to the local population

The main difficulties and/or negative aspects are:

- The lack of previous social analysis concerning women's lives and conditions
- The difficulty in passing from theory to practice, from the policies to their realization
- The lack of knowledge or training on gender policies at all social levels

The experience of Portogruaro, which was the most recent Italian study that caught my attention, was an important step in the gender empowerment process having effectively incentivized women in making public decisions thus giving them the opportunity of expressing their point of view, improving their knowledge of the territory and contributing to the construction of the PAT (Piano di Assetto Territoriale – Territorial and Town Plan), at the same time.

However applying the gender approach in urban planning is a much more complicated and articulated process. It assumes that society has a certain knowledge regarding the impact of gender in territorial policies. A careful analysis of supply and demand divided into social categories and the integration of a statistic point of view are required.

In order to include the gender approach in the planning, it is also necessary to introduce the temporal dimension, taking into account the daily habits of the citizens as important elements for improving urban life. For this purpose, the construction of specific gender geographies are required in order to obtain a real gender mainstreaming improvement in territorial planning, then developed in the Town Implementation Plans.

A virtuous circuit of planning and monitoring of the decisions regarding urban policies could be developed with the aid of the evaluation of social impacts, public budgets and impact indicators bearing in mind the theme of services and daily habits and places.

Of course there are still many problems concerning gender planning participation to be solved. For example, bureaucratic, administrative or technical urbanistic language is often used in order to define problems and elaborate procedures. In this way an opposite effect may be produced which makes the practices less transparent and access to them more difficult.

The same can be said for the methods used to support the participation of the citizens, or for the forms of governance: if participation involves only the "stakeholders", there will be new forms of exclusion and participation will be reduced.

A following phase of my study will be dedicated to finding out how to introduce characteristics and structures into the Italian context by following the example of previous experiences of this kind in Europe as in the case of Vienna where these gender policies were put into practice and carried out successfully. The positive outcome in Vienna is certainly due to a gradual process of "common knowledge" concerning the culture of gender at all levels. Through a virtuous collaboration of experts, technicians, and citizens and by analyzing projects, it has been possible to draw up useful guide lines and check lists for planners and administrators and reach satisfactory results above all concerning the quality of urban life for all the citizens while bearing in mind social policies.

Planning means managing our co-existence in shared spaces (Healey, 1973). In order to manage our existence and understand or solve a problem, discrimination, an inequality or unease, we must be aware of these situations. The preliminary state of awareness (like field studies, education and diffusion of the gender dimension) therefore assumes a strategic importance in planning. The limit of Italian experiences in the last years is due to the fact that the preliminary state of awareness has not been given due consideration.

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LANDUNG ESARITI

LOW INCOME HOUSING IN SEMARANG / INDONESIA

A GENDER SENSITIVE MULTI-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Research Background

In Indonesia, the number of inadequate housing increases over the time. In 2006, there are approximately 6.5 million housing shortage (Bappenas, 2006). The Ministry of Housing reported that the number of housing shortage was projected until 2014 exceeded 13.5 million. Based on 2010 data, the total number of poor people was 12.49% of the total population which represents the number of people living below the poverty line (CBS, 2011). The variety of data represents the severe condition of housing for poor family, which basically describe the poverty based on the number of inadequate housing. Since the 1990, the Indonesian government has conducted several programs for poverty eradication in relation to housing, namely (1) public housing, (2) slum upgrading, (3) site and service, (4) infrastructure provision and (5) housing microfinance. Most of the programs represent the aid from the government from the supply perspectives; how the government enabled themselves as provider for public goods. Housing is still seen as primary good for poverty alleviation. In other words, people living in adequate housing means that they have live well. Turner (1977) mentioned that houses encourage productivity, maintain people's health and as a means to community development. Houses could also be used as income generating activities, for example renting a separate room of the house (Tipple 1993).

The research is triggered by the fact that central government program for low income housing in Indonesia still focuses only on physical results; on quantitative aspects. This is proven by the result of a first research on housing microfinance implementation in Semarang and Solo City in 2008 and 2009. The findings reported that the target of the program was to get the more housing constructed to eradicate the urban slums ((Esariti 2008), (Esariti 2010)). The results also revealed that each of the programs mentioned above has recorded relatively success at certain level, however they were not be able to scale up and be adopted on national level. My hypothesis is that the programs have not been carefully designed based on the beneficiary's characteristic. The population of Indonesia is heterogenic, because it consists of more than 200 tribes, more than 10 languages, and has at least 5 religions. This shows that

Indonesian people are pluralistic, therefore it is important to create program for low income housing that serves the heterogeneity based on sex, age, tribes, religion and so forth. In other words, the program still does not represent the integration of major stakeholder in slum upgrading. If the poverty reduction is related with the housing construction as a measure to reduce urban slum and housing shortage, then it is also important to include the main stakeholder in housing construction, i.e. the relation between gender issues and housing should be taking into consideration.

Objective of the research

The Phd project aims at analyzing what are the ingredients to have successful strategy in reducing urban slums as well as achieving qualified housing construction for low income family, especially for reducing the rate of housing shortage yearly. My preposition is " if gender sensitive approach is applied in creating low income housing strategies in Indonesia, then the implementation of low income strategies in local level is successful and can be adopted on national level" As a result, the quality of life will increase because poor people empowerment in the housing construction process.

The research will be based on an analytical framework, which is nurtured my concepts of empowerment, quality of life and home improvement as a means of poverty reduction. This research will look at the empowerment measurement based on capabilities approach, which basically seeks for the evaluation of methods for enhancing organizational capabilities of the poor (men and women) and also finds out the effect of change in organizational and personal capacities of the poor (men and women). According to McCall, women are frequently excluded in research (McCall 2005), therefore the idea to use gender analysis in this research is update and innovative, as it answers the recent problem in low income housing in Indonesia. The main analysis will be used the intersectionality, relation of gender and space and gender sensitive approach in the individual-household levels, sub community level and regional/ national level.

Short Literature Review

Moser (1986) introduced the gender planning approach based on rationale that "because men and women play different roles in society. They often have different needs, and therefore when identifying and implementing planning needs, it is important to disaggregate within communities, households and families on the basis of gender" (Levy 1986). The focus on gender rather than women because it looks at the relation between women and men who is socially constructed. (Moser 1993). Regarding housing, Walter (2010) pointed out that house is a part of economic production of community . In other words, house serves as a safe and comfortable place for children upbringing, a place for a person to always come back, and a place that brings happiness. She added that a house means authority; no one can intervene what happened inside houses. This is in line with Terlinden statement in (Reuschke 2010), likewise Turner (1977), both mentioned that house could performs as a means to community development.

Since 1970s, a popular perspective discussed that women can only participate in private space (houses) while men work in public space (outside houses). However, for women; private and public spaces are differentiated by culture and politics dynamic organization (Clark 2011; Kortendick Oktober 2004). For

women, space means free room; part of the city, which is still maintain its heterogeneity and differences as part of city characteristic which is reliable sustained (Walter 2010) (Zibell 2006). This confirms the need to include women in every stage of planning implementation, such as housing for the poor.

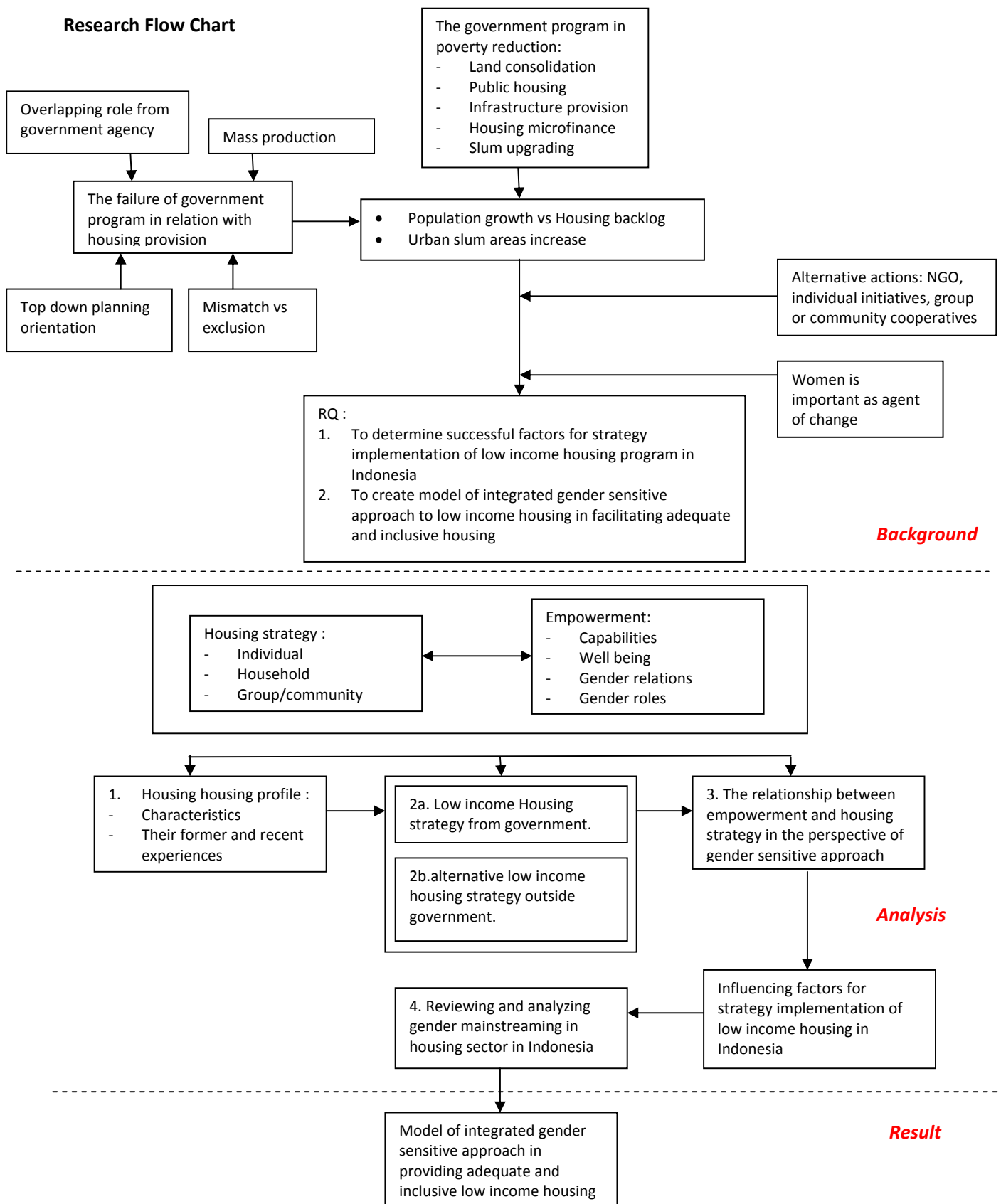
According to Shields (2008), the intersectionality perspectives suggests that individual identity affects the way people think, accepts and deals with gender. Therefore in doing gender investigation, the researcher should carefully aware the individual's social location as their identity. In doing so, gender should be seen as the relationship between power and social identities (Collins, 1990;2000 in (Shields 2008)). Intersectionality is a methodology of studying "the relationships among multiple dimensions and modalities of social relationships and subject formations" (McCall 2005). Intersectionality theory assumes "that dominant groups control productive resources and major social institutions, using those institutions to promulgate legitimizing ideologies that make social inequalities appear natural" (Sidanius & Pratto 2001 in (Misra 2003)). Following that, "race, class, gender and sexuality are interrelated systems at the macro institutional level because they are created, maintained, and transformed simultaneously and in relation to one another. Therefore, they cannot be understood independently of one another" (Weber 2001 p 104 in (Misra 2003)). Put it simply, intersectionality discusses why various biological, social and cultural categories such as gender, race, class, and other axes of identity interact on multiple and often simultaneous levels, contributing to systematic social inequality. Degele and Winker (2009) argued that intersectionality represents the form in culture to symbolize the difference, neutral and hierarchy of main role. The intersectionality is a concept related to class, race, gender and therefore should also include the analysis of intercultural, identity, integration versus exclusion in community (Gabriele Winker 2009). Additionally, it is the perspective that one single approach could not fit in describing complex inequities (Cormier 2011), hence it is required an approach that better understand and address the diversity.

Method of Analysis and Data Collection

The research will use the Mixed Method Research; more specifically the Convergent Parallel Design, to acquire both of quantitative and qualitative method in data collection ((Creswell 2007),(Clark 2011)). The data collection is divided into 2 objectives, to obtain primary and secondary data. The data collection procedure is designed as follows:

1. The qualitative method, using in depth interview will investigate the implementation of different low income housing strategy in 5 locations in Semarang City.
2. The quantitative method is conducted by distributing the questionnaire in the same locations, and used the sampling method based on population percentage.
3. To check the impact of the selected program issued by the government, the researcher will conduct in-depth interview to the key stakeholders in program design level.
4. In-depth interview will also be used for investigating the alternative of housing construction for low income family provided by Non Governmental Organization (NGO) or other community affiliations in Semarang City.

Research Flow Chart



Source : Esariti, 2012

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■ Table: Variables to be Studied – Linking the Quality of Life, Empowerment and Poverty Reduction in Local Level

Aspects	Quality of Life	Empowerment	Home Improvement
Economic	Physical health as an important mean to productive activities Ability to get job/income generating activities	Able to have control over income Ownership of assets and land To have relative contribution to family support, access to and control of family resources	Ability to have satisfactorily rewarded occupations Being able to get bank loan Able to have regular income flow
Social-cultural	The diversity of age, sex, religion, educational level characterize the persons' ability to achieve their needs and control over social status Ability to avoid from stress/oppression	Freedom of movement Lack of discrimination against daughters Education of daughters/commitment to educating daughters Participation in domestic decision making Control over sexual relations, ability to make child bearing decisions, use contraception, obtain abortion Freedom from violence	Ability to participate in social networks Have an equal share of power and economic resources Ability to share household works and children upbringing between family members
Environment	Individual behaviors in supporting environmental friendly action		Proximity to social services and public infrastructure
Legal		Knowledge of legal rights and mechanism, familial support for exercising rights	Being able to be treated equally with respect and dignity in all circumstances (not experiencing exclusion) Protected from violence and harassment
Political		Knowledge of political system and means of access to it, familial support for political engagement Ability to exercise right to vote	Ability to participate in policy decision making in every level
Psychological		Self-esteem Self-efficacy Psychological well being	Being able to live in a safe and comfortable house Access to time management, ability to maintain leisure activities

JOHANNA SCHLAACK

AIRPORTS AS ENGINES FOR SUSTAINABLE METROPOLITAN REGIONS? FUNCTIONS, INTERACTION AND INTEGRATION OF THE AIREA

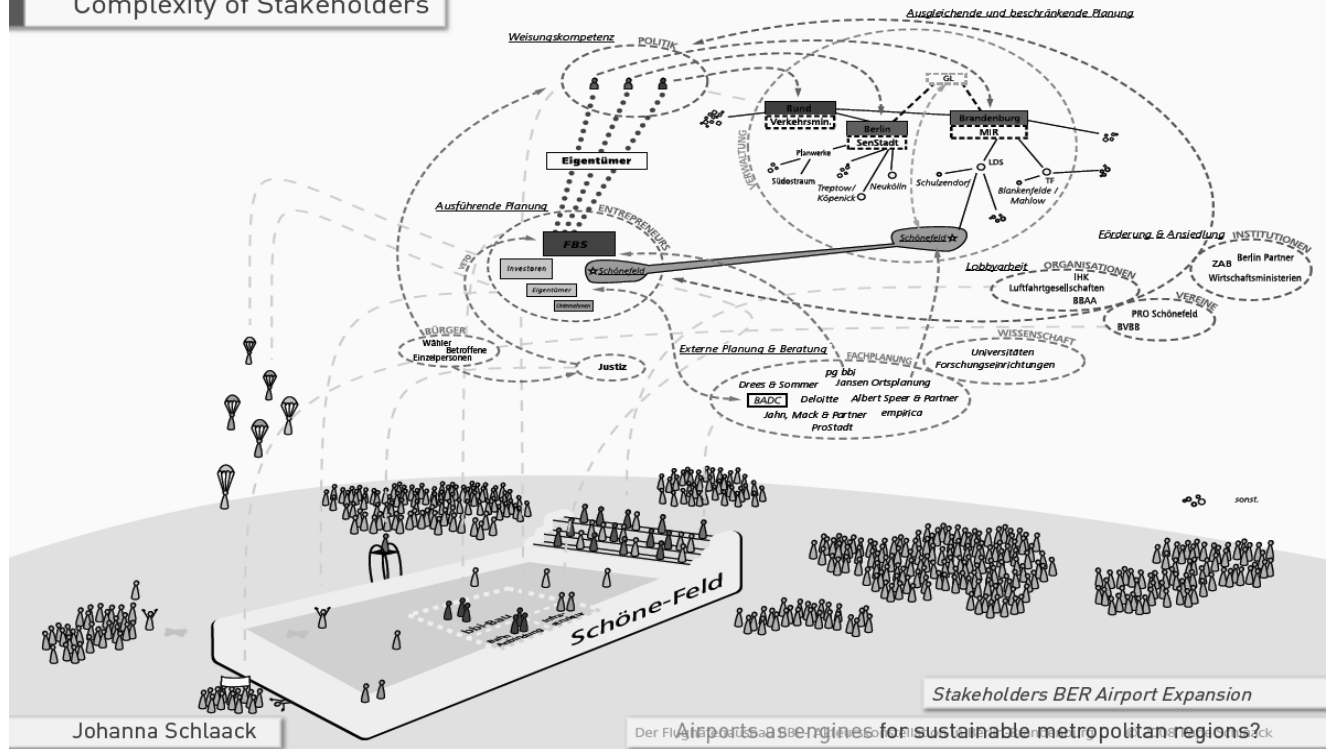
While a hundred years ago, at the beginning of the 20th century the main railroad stations served as infrastructural hubs fuelling trade and urban development in the cities this role has now been taken over by the airports. Hence, there can be observed a clear shift in the spatial orientation of city regions with a new focus on the airport area which increasingly plays a key role for urban development in the metropolitan region.

The new role of airports as intermodal infrastructure hubs of innovation and new centres of economic growth led to an expansive (sub)urban growth in the airport area itself and moreover in the corridor connecting airport and city centre. This new form of growth often takes place in the absence of superordinated planning concepts and participation of communal and regional stakeholders. Despite the potential of becoming an integrated development hub in the metropolitan area the insufficient cooperation of planners, airport authorities and private investors results in the well known image of today's airport areas: faceless business parks sprawling alongside traffic corridors and unstructured suburban residential areas which are willingly labeled as Airport Cities.

In the discourse on the worldwide emerging phenomenon of airport related growth different concepts can be distinguished, for example, the model of the Aerotropolis, the Airport City or the Airport Corridor. In my dissertation, I am analysing the terrain of urban output where the interaction of metropolitan region and airport becomes visible and propose a new concept to define this space: the Airea. The Airea is generally characterised by immense pressure for development and a significantly higher investment activity compared to the rest of the metropolitan region. But how exactly do the spatial configurations within the Airea function and how could the quality of urban design, architecture and open space be evaluated and improved? Is there a specific typology of airport agglomerations or even a typology of interaction in the Airea? In the ongoing discourse of airport regions, analysis of the interrelation and the interaction of

Berlin Brandenburg and the BER

Complexity of Stakeholders

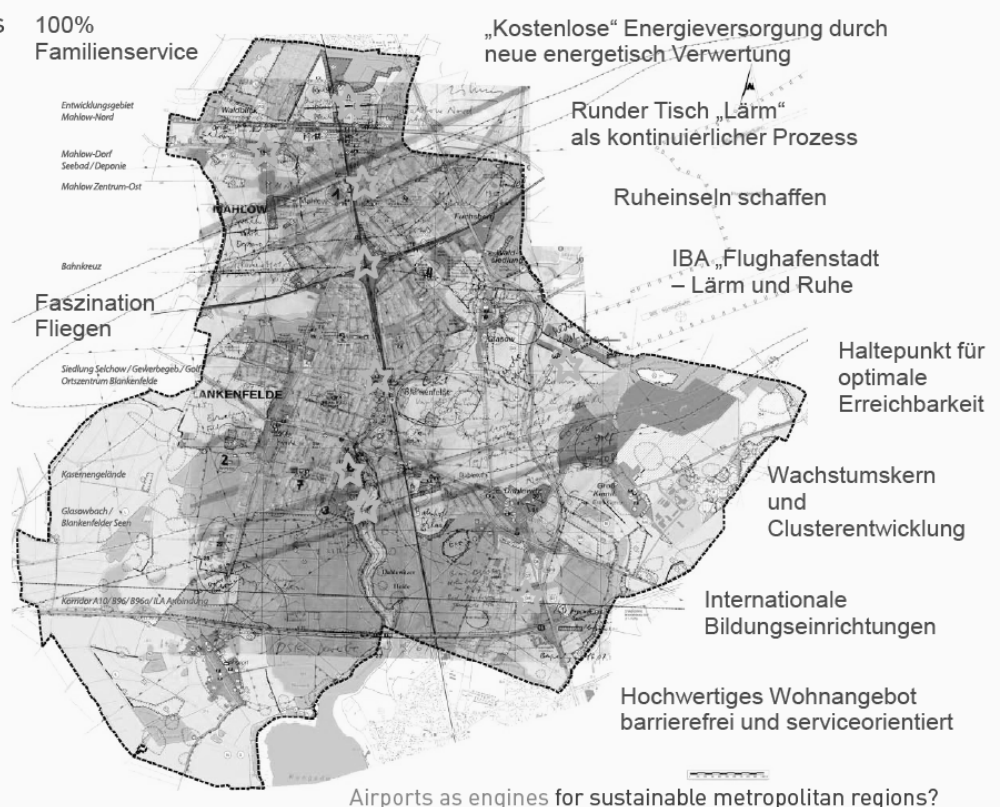


■ The complexity of stakeholders

Pilot Project fair leben

10 Places - 10 Ideas

100%
Familienservice



■ Project fair leben

airports and metropolitan regions is underrepresented and mostly focused on the airport perspective rather than the perspective of the metropolitan region and the city centre. Thus my PhD-project is focusing on the function and the spatial configuration of the direct airport area and the urban output in the Area with regard to different forms of interaction and potentials for a sustainable integration within the metropolitan region. Moreover it seeks to explore if the existing (sub)urban fabric around airports and in the Area is capable of creating a sense of identity and sufficient spatial and architectural quality.

Besides perspectives on Amsterdam Schiphol, DFW Dallas – Fort Worth and DIA Denver, the main case study is BER in the Berlin-Brandenburg metropolitan region. Berlin's airport system is transforming heavily – three airports are merged into one. The new Berlin Brandenburg Airport (BER), ambitiously planned as hub for the capital region, will replace the existing tri-polar airport system this summer 2012. Thus the overarching concept, which is pursued by regional and local planning authorities together with Berlin's airport authority, mainly aims at a strategically integrated axis from the new BER airport to Berlin's inner city and its new main train station Hauptbahnhof. But how can sustainable development in the airport vicinity be encouraged in terms of urban quality, connectivity, economic balance, green development and quality of live near the airport?

Referring to the conference topic "Theorizing and practicing gender sensitive planning in European discourse" and to the question of urban sustainability, the presentation will give an overview of the airport related development in Berlin Brandenburg and will discuss different concepts and strategies of airport city development and their interplay with the metropolitan region for the first time in light of gender themes. It also seeks to explore which functions of the former main station forecourt in its capacity as pivotal civic place with high urban quality, the airport city of the 21st century could and should take over in its newly seized role as modern gate to the world, without becoming a severe competition for the existing city centres.

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Dipl.-Ing. Johanna Schlaack is an architect and studied at Technische Universität Berlin and at Edinburgh College of Art. She is doing her PhD "Airports as engines for Metropolitan Regions" as DFG-Fellow within the "Transatlantic Graduate Research Program Berlin – New York" at Center for Metropolitan Studies Berlin and as Visiting Scholar at Columbia University New York. In her research she analyses processes and outputs of airport related urban growth regarding different international case studies as well as airport conversion strategies with focus on Berlin's transforming airport system. Johanna Schlaack leads and coordinates the "Planungslabor FlughafenStadt", main project at "Kompetenzzentrum Stadt und Region in Berlin-Brandenburg" and is co-founder of the initiative "Think Berlin". As a partner she runs the urban consultancy "P.S. Planen und Stadt".

FLORIAN REINWALD

HOW TO ACHIEVE EQUAL LIVING CONDITIONS?

CRITERIA FOR EQUAL LIVING CONDITIONS IN SPATIAL PLANNING IN COMPARISON TO GENDER PLANNING

The main objective of spatial planning and development in Austria is the establishment of equal living conditions in all regions (see ÖROK, 2002:72). Women and men, young and old have - depending on their phase of life and life situation - different needs and requirements concerning the (built) environment and are affected differently by planning decisions. Planners face the challenging task to treat these individual requirements with equal importance and respect.

The question which arises is: How can planners achieve a (theoretical) just result regarding equal living conditions and take different needs and requirements into account?

Gender in Planning

"Gender" refers to the social construction of roles and expectation which are assigned to women and men in contrast to "sex" which refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. Hence the social construction of gender means, that attributes, behaviour patterns or expectations are assigned to women and men.

But these assignments of "typical" male or female attributes lead to inequality between women and men. Female connotated activities such as house- and family-work or child care do not have the same prestige as for example gainful employment. Therefore these aspects are not equal taken into account in our society. This manifests itself in the fact that the needs and requirements arising therefrom are not considered equivalent in politics, in policy planning and as well in the Planning sector. Women and men do not enjoy the same rights, receive the same amount of resources or have the same opportunities. Also the gender specific division of labour as a result of how our society divides work among men and among women according to what is considered suitable or appropriate to each gender has strong influences on the everyday life of women and men.

The gender mainstreaming strategy tries to reduce these inequalities.

Most definitions of Gender Mainstreaming such as the definition of the European council or the UN Economic and Social council refers to gender equality. The aim is to assess the implications for women and men of any planned action, policy or program. "It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated" (c.f. UN ECOSOC). The aim is to achieve gender equality. But what does this mean for spatial planning and what is the tradition in the planning sector to achieve equality?

Equity in the sense of (traditional) spatial planning

In spatial planning the benchmark which is used in order to evaluate the balance of interests to obtain equal living conditions is the common good. The common good targets the welfare of the community. Therefore equality in the spatial planning relates to a "just" distribution between groups and regions. The basic theoretical background of the common good definition and therefore the benchmark for justice in spatial planning derives from the utilitarianism (Davy, Benjamin; 2001:2).

"Just" is what brings the greatest benefit or is of best use for the greatest number of people. That means: Justice is a maximization of the sum (or average value) of benefits (Schmid, Tom; 2007:94). "In the public interest" hence means that the interests and benefits of the individual are measured in comparison to the interests of all, the overall benefits.

In summary, the utilitarianism uses the "use" as absolute size and benchmark for the principle of equitable distribution. Plans and decisions, which discriminate individuals, are acceptable if the sum of the resulting benefit is greater than without the (planning) act. There are no distinctions whether gains and losses are distributed evenly. In utilitarianism, two (planning) decisions are regarded as equivalent if they contribute to the same degree to the general interest. From the utilitarian perspective for example it is possible to fight the overall unemployment rate by a general ban on working for married women, rather than searching for other, more equitable measures.

Equity in the sense of gender mainstreaming

Within the gender mainstreaming debate the consideration of different needs and requirements is a main focus. But there is no commonly agreed definition of what equal means. There are different views: The "equality perspective" – women and men are equal the "difference perspective" women and men are different, and the doing gender approach with its "constructivist perspective". But the overall aim is justice among the sexes. Equal in the sense of gender mainstreaming therefore also refers to justice.

In gender sensitive landscape planning we try to combine the difference and the equality perspective. Gender mainstreaming in landscape and spatial planning means to evaluate open space structures according to their usability in everyday life for women and men with consideration of different life situations and take into consideration the various requirements of women and men, girls and boys. (c.f. Damyanovic Doris 2007, Damyanovic Doris 2005) The aim is equalization and equal opportunities. But within the gender mainstreaming and gender planning debate there is no definition of what justice among the sexes and what a just distribution in the sense of gender mainstreaming means.

Theories of justice which support the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy in spatial planning and development

For the PhD Workshop the presentation will focus on different theoretical approaches towards justice and will reflect their suitability for the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy in spatial planning to achieve equal living conditions. Several philosophical and planning approaches towards justice and equity in spatial planning and development such as "A Theory of Justice" (Rawls, John 1971) or "The Right to the City" (Don Mitchell, 2003) are compared and the theoretical backgrounds are analysed in order to support a definition of justice in the sense of gender mainstreaming.

The question I would like to discuss within the PhD workshop is: What has gender to do with justice and what does a just distribution mean within gender planning?

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MELIS OGUZ

TACKLING SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF WOMEN VIA COMMUNITY-BASED URBAN REGENERATION

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF "NEW LOCAL" WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ISTANBUL AND BERLIN

Since the establishment of cities, there have been exclusionary/inclusionary places where communities of various quality and quantity have to face both social and physical barriers. Rodrigues and Stoer state "You realize that people with special needs are not marginal: it is society which marginalizes them" (1996 as referenced in Geddes, 2000:790)². A subliminal meaning hidden under this statement is that every group within the society with special needs may be subject to exclusion. Thus the majority who lack the necessary infrastructure to fulfill these "special needs" and everything which is shaped according to the needs of this majority initiates the exclusionary process.

This statement also tells us that women may be excluded from planning practices as long as they remain as the "invisible minority" of the mainstream society. Especially in Turkey, no room has been made for women in any level of local policy and planning practices - representation, services, organizational structure, processes, etc. Even if there has been made one, this could not go beyond being dumped and limited to secondary ranks under labels of 'social and cultural'. The male-stream structure brings along the gender-blindness fanning the flame of gender inequalities. All these factors have been barriers against the longing for a more democratic society and a more just and livable globe.

The presentation to be held on 25.04.2012 will be based on an introductory study which has led to the PhD study aimed to be undertaken. As exploring the



1 The concept of „migrant“ is a concept which is being deconstructed as it does not imply the various and distinctive of the dimensions which have to do with migration. Thus, within the study a new terminology will be used, which is beyond "nationality" and deals with the idea of belonging/being accepted.

2 Geddes, Mike (2000) "Tackling Social Exclusion in the European Union? The Limits to the New Orthodoxy of Local Partnership" International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 24:4 pp. 782-800.

city, both as a woman and as a city planner, I have come across many physical barriers, which actually prevent women from going out or even reaching the public places beyond the territories of their neighborhood. In a way, these physical barriers cause a vicious cycle especially among strictly patriarchal social groups, where women's primary role is still seen as reproduction within and in close vicinity of their homes. Those women not using extended maps in the city begin to feel more and more isolated from the urban society and in time they even may start to feel anxious about leaving their neighborhood without any "obsolete" reason, or even if they do, they start to feel more comfortable to have a company with them. As long as women continue to be stuck in their limited circle of neighborhood, they reproduce and sustain social values such as: women should not go out alone, women cannot (are not capable of) going from one specific place to another and they might always need help, women should be at home after a specific hour, etc.

In the presentation, which will be based on an observatory/experimental study in Istanbul, we will have the chance to see what kind of "slight" deficiencies could be an important barrier to prevent women's integration to the city economically and in socially. As cities such as Istanbul and Berlin receive a huge amount of migration, women's integration to the city on each level gains more importance as they are significant actors to transfer their values to the next generation as well as to their peer generation.

The integration to the cities, as a new point of view, is especially significant within the process of globalization. The new liberal economies and policies of this process present two significant outcomes in terms of urban rights:

- The basic urban demands of excluded groups who could not be represented in local decision making mechanisms play actually a crucial role in shaping the urban rights. The exclusion of women by urban plans is nothing more than the physical, social and economic reflection of an exclusion fashion inherited from social traditions.
- With the developments in information and communication technologies constituting the basis of the theoretic explanation of globalization, each and every person is able to access. This allows local governments to get more democratized and thus paves the way for the struggle with the exclusion of urban women.

So, the urban centre has to be open and if not has to be opened up for everyone living in the city without any gender discrimination. This way, women who have been stuck within the limited space of "home" and neighborhood may participate in the public space where people from various social groups have the opportunity to come across via new crowds.

The UN Millennium Goals declared on September 2000 sets eight significant goals to end poverty in 2015, two of which are to encourage gender inequality and support empowering women and to provide environmental sustainability.³ These two study fields gain importance both in national and international planning policy arena; and gender equality and environmental sustainability may be achieved via one mutual solution, namely community-based urban regeneration programs, as the main problems against these goals are highly correlated with each other.

3 <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

This PhD thesis, which is going to be two-pillared, will be based on case studies to be undertaken comparatively in Berlin (Germany) and Istanbul (Turkey). Hereby, an industrialized country with a history of planning system and participation will be contrasted with an industrially laggard country. The worker migration started in 1961, the migrant Turkish groups have been dominantly clustering within the city centers of industrial German towns (e.g. Neukölln and Kreuzberg, Berlin); and due to ethnic, religious, linguistic restrictions many Turkish women have not been able to participate in urban processes. The programs which are put into action to integrate and empower these women into the society and the city will be explored, and lessons will be tried to be put forth for internally migrant women, yet as foreign as Turkish women are to German towns, settled in Istanbul.

The case studies which build the skeleton of the PhD thesis takes place from September 2012 in Istanbul and February 2013 in Berlin, both to last for six months. Questionnaires (150 women in Berlin, 150 women in Istanbul and control groups of 50 men for each city), focus group conversations, in-field observation will be conducted during the field studies.

This study will be undertaken being aware of the multi-dimensions of exclusion, which as a phenomenon will be conceptualized and dealt with its economic, social and physical dimensions. None of these dimensions may be treated as independent from one another. Nevertheless, this PhD thesis bound to the primary discipline of urban planning, having found its presence in and aiming to contribute to, emphasizes the physical dimension of exclusion and thus give weight to the questionability of the "existence within the public space".

By comparing movement maps of new local women, this PhD thesis aims to put forward policy proposals for metropolises such as Istanbul and Berlin, where social integration of every and each group is necessary for the sustainability of the urban economy and society.

Melis Oguz

PhD student of Technische Universität Berlin (by the supervision of Prof. Dr. Dolff Bonekämper) and Istanbul Technical University (by the supervision of Asist. Prof. Özlem Özçevik)

DORIS DAMYANOVIC, BARBARA ZIBELL SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Selection and Structure of the PhD workshop

The announcement of the PhD workshop took place through a call for papers in November 2011. Young scientists who are working on gender topics with spatial relations in their doctoral theses were called upon. It referred to gender research key aspects in all scientific disciplines which are related to (urban) space.

The selection of the participants was carried out in February 2012 by the review of a scientific board (Prof. Dr. Barbara Zibell, Dr. Doris Damyanovic, Dr. Ruth May, Prof. Dr. Rainer Danielzyk, Hon. Prof. Dr. Brigitte Wotha). Here, scientific quality, plausibility and value for the development of theory respectively planning practice were the crucial quality criteria. Finally, the abstracts of eight participants were chosen for the PhD workshop. This selected interdisciplinary group of young scientists was made up of landscape planners, architects, urban planners and social scientists from five different nations.

In the next step the participants were asked to state the contents of their abstracts more precisely and to set focuses within their presentations. In the PhD workshop every scientist had 20 minutes of time for the presentation. Additional 20 minutes were spent on discussion introduced by a comment or questions from another PhD workshop participant.

Key aspects of topics and results

The first three presentations dealt with the issue of quality of life for different users of the city and its measurability. These inputs made visible that considering different everyday lives of residents, women as well as men, young as well as old people, is a prerequisite in planning. Thereby, it also has to be taken into account that the use of public space is determined by gender, age, ethnic group, cultural and social general framework (e.g. income, level of education).

The social scientist Gutiérrez Valdivia who does her empirical research in the greater area of Barcelona formulated two general approaches to the develop-

ment of indicators of quality of life from the gender perspective. To develop indicators it is crucial to appreciate unpaid work (e.g. care and family work) which is mostly done by women and often neglected in mainstream planning. Out of the sociological perspective of Gutierrez Valdivia the triangulation of qualitative and quantitative techniques (e.g. observations, interviews) is essential.

The landscape planner Bittner investigates the everyday life of elderly people with a migrant background using the example of the 20th district of Vienna. She wants to research public space for the suitability of daily life movement (walking, bicycling) of elderly people for health prevention. The conclusion of the presentation and the discussion was that a mixture of qualitative and quantitative planning and social scientific techniques will be essential. The exact differentiation of the group of "elderly people" is the prerequisite for the findings of her research plan.

The architect Novella-Abril researches on the quality of public facilities and their accessibility and usability for the everyday lives of local people. In her presentation she refers to the "Parque de la Rambleta" in Valencia, Spain. For the realisation of gender justice in architecture she proposes five crucial quality criteria: function, size, accessibility, materiality and management. These criteria are based on theoretic concepts and can be implemented in the elaboration of gender inclusive projects but can be used as an assessment tool for planning and designing urban spaces in general, too.

Two other works are dealing with the policies and processes of spatial planning:

Starting point of the scientific work of architect Benigni is the gender planning practice in Italy (e.g. Gender Lab Portogruaro, Venice). She wants to analyse this gender planning practice in comparison to international projects (e.g. Vienna). Her focus lies on the evaluation of the effects of gender policies in urban planning. Regarding the valuation of her case studies she refers to the strategy of gender mainstreaming which integrates the gender perspective in all stages of planning. In the discussion she was recommended not to limit herself to only one case study but to add further references.

The sociologist Esariti, too, deals with the gender specific evaluation of policies and processes. She investigates the house building for people with low income in Indonesia. Her very well chosen research design is made up of a mix of methods from qualitative and quantitative social research (e.g. narrative interviews on-site, interviews with responsible administrative and political persons, evaluation of the national programmes etc.). She states that quality of life has to be talked about in context. Quality of life at most depends on satisfaction and well-being. If people reach these qualities they may flee poverty.

The three following speakers presented exciting further topics from the gender perspective: airport planning as a motor for sustainable development, the concept "equal living conditions as a principle of spatial development" and inclusion instead of exclusion of women by community-based urban regeneration.

In her doctoral thesis the architect Schlaack discusses the subject of airports as motors for sustainable development of metropolitan regions using the case study airport Berlin-Schönefeld. Her urban planning work is concerned with the influence, interaction and integration of large-area infrastructure into the existing settlement structure. Thereby she also makes a comparison to inter-

national projects (e.g. Dallas, Schiphol). For the workshop she looked at her research question from a gender perspective for the first time. An important result of the common discussion was that questions on the persons concerned of airports should be raised, for example: Who are the potential users? (e.g. gender, age, group specific evaluation of air passengers resp. airport personnel); Who are the persons concerned with the extension of the airport? (e.g. gender, age, group specific evaluation of the residents and employees) and how much time do different users spend in the region in a day. The result was that the weighting of interests in such large-scale projects is a challenge for critical and gender-sensitive urban and regional planning.

Landscape planner Florian Reinwald deals with the criteria for equal living conditions as a principle for spatial development in context to gender planning. This subject is discussed in the case study Mörbisch am See, a village in Burgenland (Austria). The common welfare is the benchmark for judging equal living conditions. Equal opportunities related to spatial development require a just distribution of resources. But what does "just" mean in spatial planning and out of the gender perspective? Reinwald introduces two approaches, the approach „A theory of Justice" (John Rawls, 1971) und „The right to the city" (Don Mitchell, 2003). The result of the presentation and the following debate was that the discussion on justice concepts in context to gender planning is crucial for a just distribution of space, time and resources, just accessibility to public space as well as equal opportunities in participating in urban and regional planning.

Melis Oguz, urban planner, looks into the subject of fighting social exclusion of women through community-based urban regeneration measures. By showing pictures from Istanbul she clearly presented how pedestrians, especially women, were constrained in their daily ways by design and planning (e.g. very narrow sidewalks, bad lighting, high kerbs). She assumes that these physical barriers also hinder women in the participation in the public so that asymmetric gender relations are kept up and reinforced. But the equal participation of women in the public is an important aspect to produce equal gender relations. She wants to work on this research by comparing case studies in Istanbul and Berlin. Methodically she will realise this by observations and interviews of focus groups.

In summary, the presentations which dealt in different ways with urban and rural space have shown that inter- and transdisciplinary approaches are basic for a gender-sensitive theory development in planning sciences. Different theoretic approaches like the appreciation of the daily life (everyday life approach) or the orientation on diverse requirements of use regarding gender, age, social and cultural background (diversity concept) are general principles of gender planning. But also input from the justice debate can add important impulses for theory building in gender planning.

The presentations also have shown a range of qualitative and quantitative techniques, like methods for the spatial as well as architectural evaluation, surveying of users and the various groups' needs, collecting and evaluating the local situation or the use of space by people. On the other side it became obvious that the examination of planning laws and processes is a precondition to get gender issues into mainstream. It is also essential to deal with planning practice as well as to formulate the gender relevant criteria for different levels of planning so that gender issues can be implemented in the mainstream of spatial planning at least.

Feedback on the event by the participants

The scientific works' stands were different: Some of the participants are still at the beginning of their research and concerned with methodical questions, others have completed their research design and others are about to end their works. This mixture of levels of experience made it possible to have a vital exchange.

At the same time the participants came from various countries and also brought researches with them from contexts which are in part non-European. It came clear that the state of research and implementation of gender theories and concepts in spatial planning is very divers and strongly determined by political and societal frameworks, by history and development conditions of the countries. It seems important – especially against the background of the development of common European research approaches – to have such debates more often so that the state of knowledge can be raised to a common level to strengthen transdisciplinary synergies.

Therefore, the reporting young scientists as well as the participants from research and planning practice gave positive feedback. The participants said that the scientific discourse with colleagues and GDUS members¹ encouraged them to continue working on gender topics in planning sciences. It was particularly emphasized that the setting of the PhD workshop gave them a unique possibility to intensively exchange opinions on individual topics. The very constructive suggestions from science as well as from planning practice were helpful to set the course for future work. Eva Kail, employee and gender planning expert of the city of Vienna, mentioned for example that this group seems to have a high potential in knowledge and that the dynamics developed during the workshop will go forward with new ideas.

The young scientists finally suggested that such workshops should be offered at other conferences because the international and interdisciplinary exchange brings new and critical views on the own subject. They also wished for a stronger integration into the gender, diversity and urban sustainability network (GDUS). The young scientists who took part in the event would like to start their own network of youngsters within GDUS. At the end of the several days lasting conference they agreed on first steps to realise this plan.

¹ Members of the European network „gender, diversity and urban sustainability“ (GDUS)

	Name	Institution
1	Agha, Menna	Aswan, Egypt
2	Arpke, Hannah	BioDIVA, Leibniz Universität Hannover
3	Benigni, Maria Sole	PhD Programme in Territorial and Urban Planning, Faculty of Architecture, University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy
4	Bittner, Irene	Institute of Landscape Planning, BOKU Vienna
5	Dr. Damyanovic, Doris	Institute of Landscape Planning, BOKU Vienna
6	Esariti, Landung	Institute of Human Geography, Freie Universität Berlin, Urban Development Research Group, Diponegoro University Indonesia
7	Prof. Dr. Gheetakutty	gender_archland, visiting professor, Centre for Gender Studies in Agriculture and Farm. Entrepreneurship Development", Kerala (India)
8	Güngör, Gökem	Istanbul Technical University
9	Gutierrez Valdivia, Blanca	Col lectiu Punt 6, Barcelona
10	Heineking, Ingrid	Leibniz Universität Hannover, gender_archland
11	Joecker, Johanna	Leibniz Universität Hannover, gender_archland
12	Kail, Eva	City of Vienna
13	Kunze, Isabelle	research fellow, BioDIVA, Leibniz Universität Hannover
14	Liebig, Anna	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, Institute for Urban Design
15	Dr.-Ing. May, Ruth	agip Arbeitsgruppe für Innovative Projekte, Hochschule Hannover, Vorstandsmitglied gender_archland
16	Novella Abril, Inés	Valencia/Madrid
17	Oguz, Melis	Technische Universität Berlin/Istanbul Technical University
18	Ortiz Escalante, Sara	Col lectiu Punt 6, Barcelona
19	Reinwald, Florian	Institute of Landscape Planning, BOKU Vienna
20	Schlaack, Johanna	Transatlantic Graduate Research Program Berlin-New York / Center for Metropolitan Studies, TU Berlin
21	Tummers, Lidewij C.	Office Tussen Ruimte, Rotterdam
22	Prof. Dr. Zibell, Barbara	Leibniz University Hannover, Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, gender_archland



The Network's Mission

Begrüßung durch die Dekanin der Fakultät für Architektur und Landschaft
Prof. Dr. Christina von Haaren

Begrüßung durch Prof. Dr. Barbara Zibell

Leitfragen von Dr. habil. Martina Padmanabhan

Gender Planning as an integrating approach to spatial development
Prof. Dr. Barbara Zibell, Dr. Doris Damyanovic

Signs of gender aware urban planning in Finnish context
Ass. Prof. Dr. Liisa Horelli

Governing the city - gender and urban governance
Ass. Prof. Dr. Christine Hudson

Strategy / Organisation of the network (intern)

Original idea of the network / results from previous meetings
Dr. Doris Damyanovic (Vienna 2009, Hannover 2011)

G(A)DUS-Network - Current state and Future - 2012+
Presentation of the results our survey
Mag. Heidrun Wankiewicz, Ir. Lidewij Tummers

Possibilities of EU-funding

Experiences in DG Research at European Commission
Prof. Dr. Inés Sanchez de Madariaga

Experiences in EU-projects-management
Dr. Anke Schröder (PluS, Hannover)

DEAN'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The Dean gives the attendees a cordial welcome to the Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences.

In her short address, she brings to mind the hard way of the emancipation of women on which, however, significant progress has been achieved precisely in the last two centuries. As an illustration of this statement, she refers to a poem by the woman writer Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, one of the most important German women poets of the early 19th century.

The poem „Am Turme“ (“At the Tower”) (1842) reflects the poet's mood which at the same time might be evidence of how many of the women in the early 19th century might have felt:

In the first line, she stands on a high balcony and sees a bird fluttering, which reminds her of the boundless freedom inaccessible to herself. Then she watches two dogs on the beach and wishes to be permitted to splash around in the waves of the sea just as wholeheartedly. In the third line, her eye moves along to a ship, which arouses her wish to take the helm and make a stand against the wave breaking. The poem finishes with the statement that all this is denied to her for only one reason: because she is not a man, but a woman. As a woman, she has to sit and keep still like a good child. At the most, she can secretly undo her hair to let it flutter in the wind, representing herself.

Freedom for women of that era existed, if at all, in their dreams and thoughts only.

Today, this lack of freedom is meanwhile far behind us: Not only may we think and say what we want, we may also meet to share our perceptions, experiences and thoughts, we may develop new concepts and theories. Even though these are still too little heard and put into practice, this is an achievement whose value cannot be appreciated highly enough.

With those thoughts, the dean took leave, wishing the network meeting all the best and great success.

BARBARA ZIBELL

INTRODUCING - WHO IS WHO AND WHO IS DOING WHAT?

On behalf of the "Forum for GenderCompetence" at the Faculty for Architecture and Landscape Sciences (gender_archland) I welcome you pretty warmly to our network meeting 2012.

I am very pleased that you are joining this - several days lasting - meeting with us that we planned to have just one year before but it could not take place because of funding reasons.

Together with those of you, who came nevertheless (predominantly those from Germany and Austria, and Eva from Valencia, because of the "On stage!" exhibition opening), we made sort of a preparing meeting last year. And since then - thanks especially to Ingrid without her we would not sit here together today - we worked on this real logistic event of the century!

Well, I myself got to know the GDUS network personally in December 2008 when we met in Tours with Sylvette, one of the founding mothers of the network, who unfortunately could not follow our invitation this year. Then, I felt happy about presenting the shortly before founded gender_archland, now able to look back to more than four years of existence. The documentation about the first three years (2008 to 2010) has just been released as volume 3 of our series weiter_denken (thinking beyond). And I hope to be able to present it tomorrow at our conference in the Leibnizhaus.

The GDUS network is made up until now only out of a small core group of few personal members. However, the gender_archland understands itself as an important institutional hub within the network. Since 2009 we have been successful in engaging three network members as guest scientists with us. These were: in 2009/10 Lidewij Tummers, for two semesters and generously funded by the Maria Mayer Goeppert Programme of the Lower Saxony State; in 2010/11 for the winter term Eva Alvarez from Valencia, who unfortunately had to cancel her travel because of an engagement at the AA London, and 2011 for the summer term Doris Damyanovic, funded by our university as well as Eva's stay. With every of the three we achieved to produce common publications or

projects. It seems me to be a good chance to publish our network and to keep it alive at the same time. These common products are:

Together with Lidewij Tummers the article: "What can spatial planners do to create the 'connected city'? A gendered reading of the Charters of Athens", for an issue of the Built Environment, forthcoming, prospectively next December; and together with an assistant of mine, Katja Stock, L Tummers published their contribution "'Contemporary tools of urban development, orientated on equity?" to the proceedings of the Real Corp 2010 in Vienna.

Begun together with Lidewij and finished together with Eva: the student-made exhibition „On stage!", opened for the first time in March 2011 at the Chambers of Architects of Lower Saxony and for the second time, together with the presented Indian architect Sheila Sri Prakash, at our faculty in October 2011 (another highlight is that the three students – Claudia Falconi, Hannah Katharina Jenal and Anna Ziegler – received a special award for their work by the SOROPTIMIST International Club Hannover), just at the moment the exhibition is going to Valencia to be opened there for the third time, afterwards it is planned to go to Vienna (BOKU – University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences) and in 2012 probably to Chennai, India, where the mentioned architect Sheila Sri Prakash is living – and so on ... you will see a printed version of the special panels tomorrow at the conference in the Leibnizhaus

And together with Doris and still in progress: the article „Gender Planning as an integrative approach to spatial development" – written for the DISP journal, edited by the Institute of Technology Zurich (ETHZ) – out of which we will present some extracts today.

I would be pleased with continuing these visiting internships as soon as possible.

Who is here today to represent the gender_archland:

Out of the board it is – besides of myself: Martina Padmanabhan, who will be the chairwoman this morning (thanks to you, dear Martina!).

Out of the office it is: Kirsten Aleth, in this position since 1st of March, also working for the international relations office at our faculty (this means valuable synergies for us).

Out of the conference preparing team it is: Ingrid Heineking who is well-known in the GDUS network and Johanna Joecker, Bachelor student in Architecture and participant of our travel to Barcelona and Valencia, which Doris and I conducted last year visiting Zaida Muxi and Eva Alvarez.

Did I forget anything or anyone?

And who is here today coming from far away? Besides of the GDUS members those are some special guests and other interested persons – but I propose everybody should present herself in a short round of introductions afterwards.

But what is our program today? We want to deal with the mission of our network and with its future: the network's mission in the morning session, strategic and organisational aspects in the afternoon. And I mean, it will be the duty of the chairwomen (Martina in the morning, Evelyn Gustedt from the German Academy of Spatial Research and Planning ARL, she will arrive in the afternoon), to guide us through the program of the two half days. I only want to point out some aspects concerning the whole day and the course of action as well as the physical well-being:

Well, after the morning session we will have a break at 1 o'clock. It is possible to have lunch in the cafeteria (at own expense) here in the faculty building. At 2 o'clock we will meet again for the afternoon session (chaired by Evelyn). Target of the day is (until 5 o'clock) to be clear about the future of our network and – maybe – to prepare a common position paper to be published at a suitable place (maybe in journals, maybe on our homepages).

In the evening, at 6 o'clock, we will have the public presentation of our Ashgate book project „Fair shares cities“. Unfortunately, Marion, one of the editors besides of Ines Sanchez de Madariaga, was not able to come because of health reasons. But Ines from Madrid is here and Liisa Horelli from Helsinki is ready to participate in the panel besides of Eva Kail from Vienna. Chair of the panel will be Evelyn Gustedt again.

Afterwards, gender_archland invites you to have a drink in our faculty foyer, besides we will have a modest poster session in own affairs: gender_archland and GDUS will represent themselves.

Last but not least, from 8:30 on, it is possible – for those who want to participate – to have dinner together in a restaurant not far away from here, at own expense again. The attendant meeting catering is offered for free to all of you.

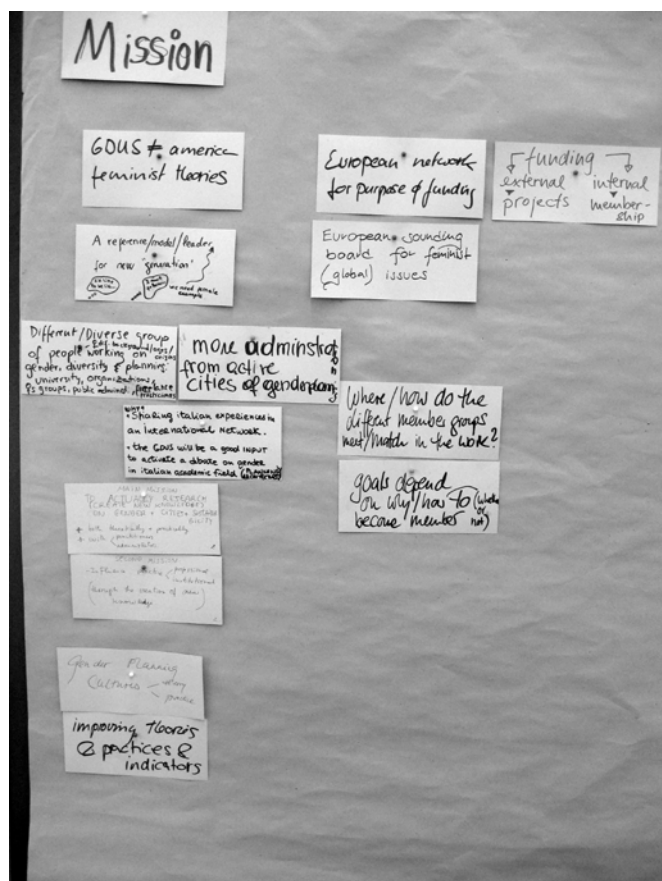
Are there any questions for the course of the day or any organisational details?

Furthermore, I want to mention that Ingrid and Kirsten will be responsible for the minutes of the day (thanks to both of you!!). We intend to document the meeting as well as the conference of tomorrow in a convenient way (at least on the GDUS homepage with link to gender_archland or vice versa).

If there are no more questions or remarks, I want to pass over to Martina who will chair us throughout the morning session. I am looking forward to productive and progressive contributions and discussions!!

MARTINA PADMANABHAN KEY QUESTIONS

- Which are the emerging key issues and concepts?
- How are they applied and made productive?
- What are the challenges and outcomes of gender sensitive planning?



DORIS DAMYANOVIC, BARBARA ZIBELL
**GENDER PLANNING AS AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH
TO SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT**

The objective of this presentation is to promote gender in the planning sciences (Gender Planning) as a necessary integrative planning approach for sustainable spatial planning and development. Assuming gender planning as an integral part of spatial development requires "a more explicit consideration of gender [...] in both how planning is delivered and in its wider impact" (Burgess 2008). Particularly, it means building an understanding of the different interests of users and user groups as well as stakeholders and decision-makers, considering of course gender, but also age, life situation and ethnic, cultural and social backgrounds. Moreover, it focuses on the integration of gender equality in all stages of the planning process: from formulating objectives to planning measures to implementing and evaluating them. Besides, it is crucial to question the 'ideal' guiding principles in planning and the values underlying the planning philosophy with a view to gender equality (Tummers, Zibell forthcoming).

The key questions we want to focus on today are: Which are the key feminist and gender perspectives that influence the development of gender planning? And: Why is gender planning a viable approach for the development of an integrative planning theory?

In a first step, we will give a summarized overview about the main feminist concepts which influence gender planning. Especially feminist theory and practice have much to contribute to both planning theory and planning practice (Schneider 1989/1998, Sandercock, Forsyth 1992, Wotha 2000, Damyanovic 2007). However, we will also refer to important contributions from the realm of critical male studies (Cornell 1999, Döge 2001). We will furthermore outline the insights gained from trends in female emancipation in the course of history and their relationships with the approaches which underlie gender planning.

Building on this, we want to discuss why gender planning is – and, given the challenges of sustainable development, why it even has to be – an integrative planning approach. We will link this up to Sandra D. Mitchell's integrative approach. Mitchell (2009) developed the cognitive method of 'integrative

pluralism' which is characterized by pluralism, pragmatism and dynamics of knowledge. Those elements provide opportunities to develop the potential for innovative cognitive processes by widening the dialogue and superimposing different theoretical approaches. "Complexity ... is not beyond understanding; it requires new ways of understanding." (Mitchell 2009, 13).

In this context, we want to demonstrate that integrative thinking is a fundamental concept of gender planning and that gender planning acts as a catalyst for valuable integrative approaches in planning which, up to now, has been predominantly malestream-oriented.

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LIISA HORELLI

SIGNS OF GENDER-AWARE URBAN PLANNING IN THE FINNISH CONTEXT

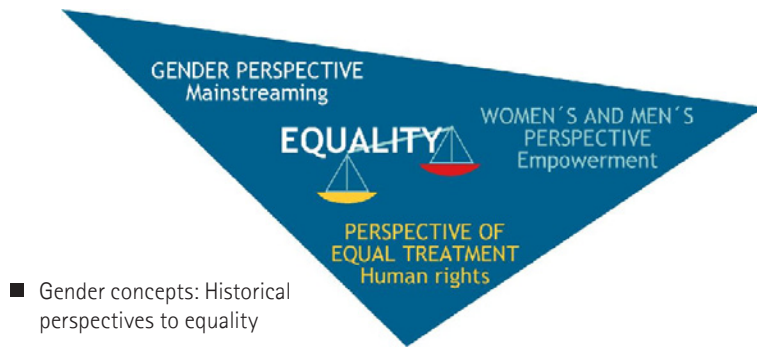
The Finnish women were first in the world to acquire both the right to vote and also to stand for elections at the beginning of last century. Unfortunately, this heritage has encouraged the building of a most gender-blind culture according to which the Finns are so equal that no gender mainstreaming is needed (irrespective of the highly segregated labour markets and the women's euro of 80 cents). Unlike the other Nordic countries, Finland has not started to gender mainstream its public services until very recently. Currently, however, several municipalities have started to gender mainstream different sectors of local governance due to the EU structural fund programmes and the Charter for Equality in Local life. Nevertheless, there are only few examples in the field of urban planning.

Unlike regional planning and development, which have been the focus of gender mainstreaming for more than a decade (Wankiewicz, forthcoming), urban planning still suffers from the lack of systematic mainstreaming and the application of gender aware theories and concepts, not only in Finland but also in other countries.

The problem with efforts to gender mainstream urban planning is that neither gender experts, nor planners seem to understand that gender does not only deal with the numbers of women and men, but with gendered interests (Larsson, 2006). So, what would a theoretical framework be like that enables to



■ Definitions of equality: Equality has to be defined in context, also in planning



appropriate the gendered context and interests in order to guide the choice of interventions and tools?

The aim of this paper is to present the construction of an integrated framework for gendering urban planning, to test it with a couple of examples in the Finnish context, and to draw some conclusions for discussion. I argue that it is necessary to build a gender-aware integrative framework and to experiment with cases of urban planning which might have a transformative impact on the traditional planning system and gender-neutral practice.

The framework for gendering and testing urban planning comprises concepts from gender studies, environment-behavior (E-B)-research and planning theories (see Hillier & Healey, 2008). As gender and gender+ concepts are familiar to most of you (see also my abstract on evaluation), I will not describe them but start by presenting two E-B concepts that are important. First, the co-construction of gender identity through action in space and time which animates mental images that gradually become self-evident and simultaneously reproduce differing ways of maintaining one's self. Secondly, the "person-environment fit" as the criterion of perceived environmental quality, individual and collective. (Horelli, 1995; 2006)

It is difficult to choose the focus of mainstreaming urban planning, due to the variety of planning systems, theories and definitions of urban planning that are applied in different contexts. Recent planning theories tend to focus on the process theories, ignoring the substance or content theories that guide the outcomes in terms of gender-sensitive structures, settings and options for socio-temporal patterns of activities. The key issues in planning still tend to be defined by male planners, such as the New Urbanism movement and the different versions of sustainability and climate change (Silva, 2010). Nevertheless, women have put on the agenda the infrastructure of everyday life (Research group for everyday life, 1991); cohousing (Sangregorio, 2000), the care economy with complex spatial and temporal patterns (Jarvis, 2009), as well as social justice (Feinstein, 2010). Unfortunately, future oriented visioning is still scarce in planning in general and from the gender perspective, in particular (Taylor, 1998; Myers, 2007; Gunnarsson-Östling, 2011).

The first Finnish example deals with participatory e-planning in the co-design of a shared neighbourhood yard in Helsinki (Saad-Sulonen & Horelli, 2010). It was based on visioning and mixed methods by different groups, small girls and boys, adolescents, women and men of varying ages. The process resulted in an integrated plan for the community yard around the youth centre, with a barbecue and a café designed by the girls, mountain biking by the boys, play ground by young children, walking trails with handrails for elderly women and

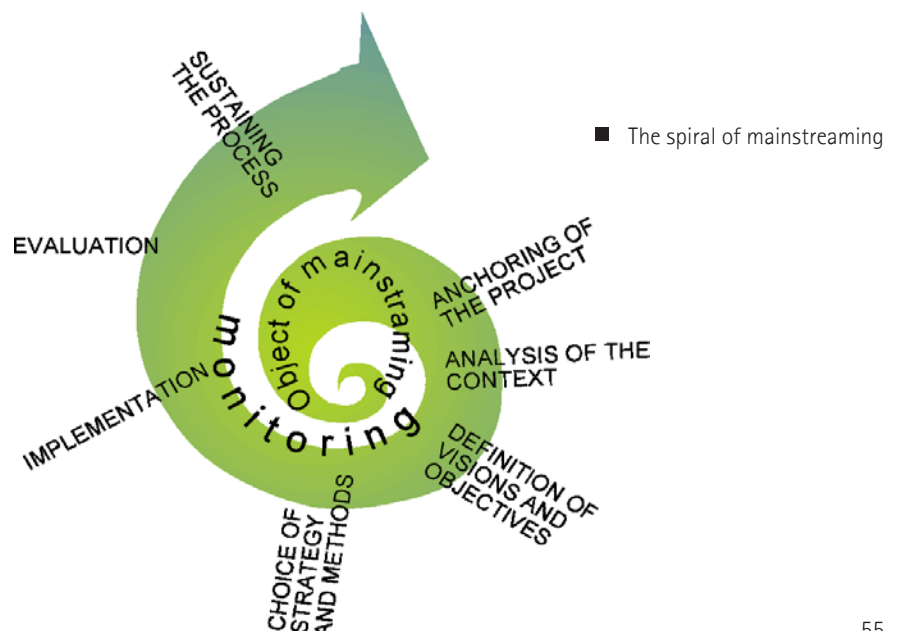
men. The yard is now constructed and is being maintained by both the residents and workers from the City.

The second example concerns time policies and time planning. The latter concerns issue-focused planning, as it is not about women and men as such, but about enhancing the supportive infrastructure of everyday life so that women and men of different ages and backgrounds can sustain their lives (Horelli, 2010). The planning took place by simultaneously focusing on housing, work, services and mobility in the neighbourhood of Herttoniemi, in Helsinki during 2004-2009. The outcomes of participatory time- and e-planning can be seen as the building and managing of the local environment (community yard, metro station, safety issues etc.); service innovations (bus-routes, afternoon daycare services, help-desk in the local web-site); enabling tools (local web-sites with instruments for e-planning, e-governance and e-learning); a community building infrastructure and a new culture of shared governance (Local forums and groups, "Planning School for Citizens").

The third example deals with the recently started co-construction of the future master plan of Oulu and "the planner's multi-scalar rucksack", in Vantaa. They will hopefully have normative objectives (gender+ in global contexts), strategic objectives (gender+visions, based on procedural & content theories) and operative objectives & measures with gender relevant criteria (mixity, barrier-free settings, safety, accessibility, sustainability, fluent everyday life, and the recognition of spatio-temporal patterns).

Conclusions for discussion: Procedural & content theories should be integrated in urban planning from the gender perspective in order to enable participatory, issue-focused planning; alternative visioning should be enhanced with creative methods; gender analysis of the context should imply, in addition to the application of statistics also the use of theoretical concepts. I agree with Anita Larsson (2006) that gendered planning requires the balancing of reproduction and production, economics and social welfare, private and public spheres, strategic and operational plans, examined through the lens of everyday life from different perspectives.

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Key words: gender mainstreaming urban planning, gendering, person-environment fit, co-construction of space and identity

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CHRISTINE HUDSON

GOVERNING THE CITY – GENDER AND URBAN GOVERNANCE



■ "The city belongs to men"
- Thucydides (471 - 400 BC)

The focus of this paper is on how women's insecurity in urban areas highlights the need for more gender-sensitive urban governance.

Despite one of governance theory's strengths being that it "recognizes that processes of governing take place in and through families, workplaces, communities, schools and other sites beyond the domain of institutional politics" (Newman 2005: 81), there has been a lack of gender analyses of governance (Newman 2005; Jarvis et al 2009; and Brody 2009). This is somewhat surprising given its potential to connect with feminist critique of, for example, the public private dichotomy (Newman 2005; and Nussbaum 2003). Women and men use and experience the city differently and have, for example, different priorities in terms of services and infrastructure (see Beall 1996; and Hudson & Rönnblom 2008). These differences are socially constructed reflecting that the lives of women and men are deeply and systematically conditioned by various social norms and expectations (Nussbaum 2003). Indeed Beall (1996) argues that urban governance needs to be gender-sensitive in order for these differences to be taken into account in planning and policy-making so that (all different) women's and men's differing needs, interests, priorities and responsibilities, as well as their unequal economic and social power are addressed (Brody 2009). Actively involving women in the city's policy-making processes and institutions is necessary not only to ensure that these will be more responsive to the different needs and situations of both women and men but also "to foster gender-awareness and competence among both women and men in the political arena and planning practice" (Beall 1996: 1-2).

The city through its space, its architecture, its social relations, and its gendered activities produces and reproduces the power relations in society (Markus 2003; Bromset al 2005). Certain ways of organizing and structuring the city are accepted as natural, as neutral processes and in this way the gendered and racialized power relations remain hidden (Grosz 1996). An important aspect of governance is the right to participate in and influence policy and decision making processes that affect one's life. Indeed, the right to the city should be the

same for all citizens, regardless of sex, age, ethnicity or handicap (Fenster 2005). However, not everyone has the same opportunities to influence these processes. As Young (2011) points out the gendered, racialized, sexualized and classed relations of power in the city have the potential to oppress and dominate not just through the distribution of material resources, but also through taken-for-granted assumptions and practices that include some while excluding others. Feminist research on the gendered construction of cities shows how women as a group are excluded from planning process (Friberg & Larsson 2000; Fainstein & Servon 2005) and how women's insecurity in urban spaces (Listerborn 2002; and Hudson & Kvist 2011) curtails their access to and participation in the city. Women's fear of men's violence, and the ways in which it constrains their freedom to exercise their citizenship, raise fundamental problems for democracy. This paper aims to contribute to the gendering of governance theory by exploring how women's insecurity in urban areas affects their use of, access to and participation in the city and the consequences for their citizenship. Drawing on theories relating to the materiality (embodied nature) of citizenship (O'Loughlin 2006; Bacchi & Beasley 2002; Beasley & Bacchi 2000; and Young 2011), focus group interviews gathered in four Swedish municipalities are analyzed and the implications for gender-sensitive governance considered.

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BARBARA ZIBELL

RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION

The three lectures held in the morning session were commented and - with regard to the mission of the GDUS network - discussed.

Relating to the input of Damyanovic / Zibell comments referred predominantly to the relationship between science, planning practice and politics as well as to the impact of utopias and visionary concepts in the past and presence of spatial planning. It could be kept that concepts like those of the utopian feminists in the USA or in Mexico contributed a lot to changes in ways of life during the early stage of industrialization. But that those concepts with their claim of change in gender relations were not able to achieve permanently (Horelli). Quite the contrary, they disappeared very fast from the screen again and have not been recollected before the work of the US-American scientist of architecture, Dolores Hayden, in the 1980es (cf. Hayden 1981) when they were registered by many professionals and the scientific community for the first time. Innovation of knowledge is not necessarily attended by political assertiveness. As well as the political mission of gender mainstreaming that is in its course not systematically geared to postmodern concepts like deconstruction of gender relations. In the course of reworking scientific and political lines of development in gender planning there is to differentiate carefully between both systems resp. different ways of thinking and acting.

In her lecture, Horelli referred to the meaning of the historical lines of development in terms of integrating different traditions of thinking. She indicated a crucial demand of integration: between different traditions of thinking in the various disciplines of spatial sciences, such as environmental psychology, and deduced the logic of intersectionality discourse in which concepts of equality and gender are brought together to the concept of gender+. This perspective met a lot of consent among the participants but with added value more to the design of a project than to the planning process. It could be held that thinking on different levels has crucial significance as social and societal conditions unlock only by interlacing and mutual intersection. The complexity of planning tasks is not to be answered by simple, sectoral and one-level-concepts. In addi-

tion, the use of gender planning theory to the strategy of gender mainstreaming was questioned (Sanchez de Madariaga) and held: „Gender Planning is not enough; we have to be in the mainstream discourse of what is happening in planning.“ Out of a practical perspective it became apparent that the gender bias shows itself much less in academic discourse but in the course of practice when allocation of precise areas and spaces takes place (Kail). Finally, the importance of differentiating and distinguishing carefully between practical / political oriented planning discourse and (critical) planning theory was pointed out again (Tummers).

Subsequent to the lecture of Hudson, the feminist models applied in the several inputs and votes were inquired: Does the concept of safety in public space deal with the idea to protect women against potential violation of men? Or does the idea of a fair and tolerant society require space that is available for everybody in equal measure? Which are the general principles which lead to women-friendly, women-fair or equal and cooperative cities? The gender contract is not independent of the particular governance model that is followed. Public-private-partnership aims for win-win-positions and convenient solutions for everybody. At the same time, quality of public space is often left behind. Governance sounds well but out of a political point of view there is to question what can be reached thereby in the sense of those who are less than others able to articulate because they have no voice in the political arena. In the end, the question remains: "Governance - what is the gender perspective in it?" (Horelli)

MARTINA PADMANABHAN

FINAL CONCLUSION

At the end of our morning session it is to be held that we discussed challenges and we produced outcomes and discussed them in a very critical way with the result of very political issues, concepts and fundamentals of what is gender and planning up to the question of female citizenship. Standing in our feminist planning discourse we heard inputs from spatial and landscape planners as well as political scientists and we also got insights of psychologists into our way of thinking.

What I found interesting in a special way that was the question what can be performative of Gender Mainstreaming? It could be interesting to follow that up.

I also take home that identity is like a complex product of activity and space and time. Sounds so simple but I think it has great relevance.

As we thought about the mission of the network - that tried any possible practical confusion - we are rather on a theoretical level of not being a privilege. The question is what is new with the normal objectives of planning: Do we need to be aware of them, do we have to have standpoints, what are the typical issues to invent and how are they related to visions.

And I am happy it comes up here and also not only in the visions that the historical perspective actually showed that utopias have become anyway reality for us. So maybe there is really a way, really power in this kind of narrative. On the other side we need criteria to indicate it for our work, also for the communication with administration and practical discourse.

And again to come to the challenges and outcomes: Concerning the multilevel meanings of governance I found the discussion very critical in a way and it also shows that our thinking and practice are very political, indeed. And we have to consider that is not the building who attacks somebody who acts but it is the people in it and the people also who design it.

I found it also very interesting to see that the topic of violence could be changing the productive setting to what is the emotional quality of the city.

BARBARA ZIBELL

OUTLOOK TO THE FUTURE OF GDUS

GDUS is a network uniting gender competence in planning practice and research from several European countries forming a body of knowledge and experience. All participants of the meeting agreed that it is worth to sustain.

Chance and potential

Further development of knowledge should be supported by funding for common research and evaluation as well as personal exchange for teaching and research.

A common future is not to have without a vision or an idea of what is sticking the network together – this could be for example the topic of Gender Planning Cultures in Europe.

The vision is to have a broad framework in which lots of issues may be integrated, for example issues of implementing gender in planning systems, in planning processes, in evaluations, in topics of housing and mobility and so on, and lots of questions may be raised, for example how people act and communicate in planning processes in terms of gender and gender+ that means including diversity and considering intersectionality. Precondition is to reveal values and criteria and to understand differences and circumstances.

It is a long term vision only to be fulfilled step by step in changing working clusters and collaborations from bi- and tri-national to at least multinational level to continue with forming the science of gender (planning) theory and mainstreaming gender in planning theory and practice as well.

Challenge and structure

Today, GDUS is a network organized like an amebe, with platform in Tours, website at BOKU but without office neither members nor member fees or permanent support.

An open question is if it requires building up structures in terms of a "spider in the net" to have a point of reference and responsibility for keeping the network alive. Or if it may continue in developing with open borders searching for funding in changing cooperations to have annual meetings at least or to be able to exchange researchers and develop common (research) projects.

A first step to a future as outlined above is just made in July 2012 by applying for a European Working Group "(Gender) Planning Cultures" at the Directorate of the German Academy of Spatial Research and Regional Planning (ARL) in Hannover.

Having installed such a European working group would make it possible to have several meetings a year with selected experts for a period of two or three years to be able to base the idea of the network's vision and mission.

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2	Dr. Damyanovic, Doris	Institute of Landscape Planning, BOKU Vienna
3	Droste, Christiane	UrbanPlus / gender+
4	Prof. Dr. Gheetakutty	gender_archland, visiting professor, Centre for Gender Studies in Agriculture and Farm. Entrepreneurship Development", Kerala (India)
5	Dr.-Ing. Gustedt, Evelyn	Head of unit "Spatial Planning, Space-Related Politics", Academy for Spatial Research and Planning
6	Heineking, Ingrid	Leibniz Universität Hannover, gender_archland
7	Adj. Prof. Dr. Horelli, Liisa	Helsinki University of Technology, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, FIN
8	Ass. Prof. Dr. Hudson, Christine	Umea University, Department of Political Science, SE
9	Kail, Eva	City of Vienna
10	Dr.-Ing. May, Ruth	agip Arbeitsgruppe für Innovative Projekte, Hochschule Hannover, Vorstandsmitglied gender_archland
11	PD Dr. habil. Padmanabhan, Martina	BioDIVA, Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institute for environmental planning
12	Prof. Dr. Sanchez de Madariaga, Inés	Universidad Politecnica de Madrid
13	Dr.-Ing. Schröder, Anke	Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen - Zentralstelle Prävention
14	Tummers, Lidewij C.	Office Tussen Ruimte, Rotterdam
15	Wankiewicz, Heidrun	Office planwind, Salzburg
16	Prof. Dr. Wotha, Brigitte	Büro für Stadt- und Regionalentwicklung, Strande
17	Prof. Dr. Zibell, Barbara	Leibniz University Hannover, Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences, gender_archland

ABOUT THE BOOK

INÉS SÁNCHEZ DE MADARIAGA, MARION ROBERTS (EDS.)
FAIR SHARES CITIES
THE IMPACT OF GENDER PLANNING IN EUROPE

About the Book

This book is about the progress made in leading European cities towards mainstreaming gender with regard to planning and urban design. It is timely because the principles of gender equality have been enshrined in European Union legislation and policy for many years and have not yet been the subject of systematic review with regard to urbanism.

It aims first to critically examine the concepts of gender mainstreaming in planning in the light of developments in feminist scholarship and societal change. Secondly it will examine institutional resistance to gender mainstreaming at different national and supra-national levels. The third section is more optimistic and elaborates how approaches to empowering women are achieving some success in different member states. The fourth section considers the advances made in gender equality through specific projects in spatial design. On this more optimistic note, the book has a concluding chapter which looks towards future trends and possibilities. The proposal is for a collection of chapters authored by academics and practitioners in a number of member states. It will include different types of contribution, some based on empirical research in the field, others focused on policy analysis and a few taking a more conceptual and reflective stance on existing theories, policies and practices.

The book offers readers insights at the cutting edge of planning research and practice. It will provide practitioners with examples to inspire and students and lecturers material for information, discussion and debate. It provides an explanation and critique of the most advanced practice, thereby illuminating and advancing theory.

Target Market

The book will be aimed at final year undergraduate and postgraduate students of planning, architecture and urban design and practitioners who are looking to advance their professional development. In many countries in mainland Europe

architecture courses include an urbanism pathway which equates to British town planning courses. Because gender mainstreaming is now a legislative duty, it should be taught in all planning and urbanism courses and hence the book should be recommended reading for many courses throughout Europe. Because the book is describing up to date practice and bringing together previously unpublished examples, it will attract readers across the English speaking world, particularly in the USA and Australia.

Competitor Books

Jarvis, H, Kantor, P and Cloke J. (2009) *Cities and Gender: critical introductions to urbanism and the city*. Abingdon: Routledge

This is a textbook targeted at undergraduates, with a wide scope in urban policy and international development as well as planning. Our proposal is directed at a more experienced readership and is focused on planning and urban design, rather than development.

Greed, C. (1994) *Women and Planning: creating gendered realities*. London: Routledge

This book was groundbreaking in its time. It is British focused and was written before the gender equality duty became law. Our proposal draws on examples across Europe and reviews progress made towards gender equality since adoption of equality policies in urban planning at both European and national levels.

Fainstein, S. & Servon L. (eds., 2005) *Gender and Planning: A Reader*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press

This is a very good collection of excerpts from classic texts. It is a reader rather than a consideration of policy and practice.

Edited Collection

The editors are experienced academics who are both specialists in the field of gender and urban planning and design. Inés Sánchez de Madariaga has a distinguished career as both a professor and a practitioner. She has been a member of many international committees and advisory boards and is currently on secondment as an advisor to the Spanish government. Marion Roberts published her doctorate on gender divisions and housing design over fifteen years ago and has maintained her interest in the area through publication and teaching. She has previously edited three collections and is a published author who understands the quality and standards required. Marion will ensure that the collection is written in publishable English.



■ Impressions of the event

Outline

Chapter One: Introduction

Concepts, Themes and Issues in a Gendered Approach to Planning,
by Marion Roberts

Section 1: Mainstreaming gender-sensitive concepts

Chapter Two: Gender, sustainability and the Urban Environment,
by Susan Buckingham

Chapter Three: The Mobility of Care. Introducing New Concepts in Urban
Transport, by Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Chapter Four: Gender, Fear and the the Night-time City, by Marion Roberts

Chapter Five: Time Policies and City Time Plans for Women's Everyday Life. The
Italian Experience, by Teresa Boccia

Chapter Six: The Model of the European City in the Light of Gender Planning
and Sustainable Development, by Barbara Zibell

Section Two: Structural framework for gender-sensitive urban planning

Chapter Seven: Urban Governance and Gender-Aware Planning,
by Brigitte Wotha

Chapter Eight: Spatial Planning at Work: A Gendered Perspective from the
Netherlands, by Lidewij Tummers

Chapter Nine: European Regional Development Programmes for Cities and
Regions: Driving Forces for Gender Planning?
by Heidrun Wankiewicz

Chapter Ten: Opening the Gates. A Case Study of Decision-Making and
Recognition in Architecture, by Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Section Three: Learning from urban planning experiences

Chapter Eleven: Gender Mainstreaming as a Strategy for Sustainable Urban
Planning, by Doris Damyanovic

Chapter Twelve:

Vienna: Progress Towards a Fair Shared City, by Eva Kail and
Elisabeth Irschik

Chapter Thirteen: Gendered Sensitive e-Planning for Sustaining Everyday Life,
Liisa Horelli and Sirku Wallin

Chapter Fourteen: The Women's Design Service as Counter-Expertise,
by Eeva Berglund with Barbara Wallace

Chapter Fifteen: A History, Concepts and Practice of Time Policy and Time
Planning: The Bergamo Case, Italy
by Marina Zambianchi and Francesca Gelmini

Section Four: Learning from architectural-design project experiences

Chapter Sixteen: Planning Urban Complexity at the Scale of Everyday Life.
Móstoles Sur, a New Quarter in Metropolitan Madrid, by Javier Ruiz

Chapter Seventeen: Choreography of Life, by Franziska Ullmann

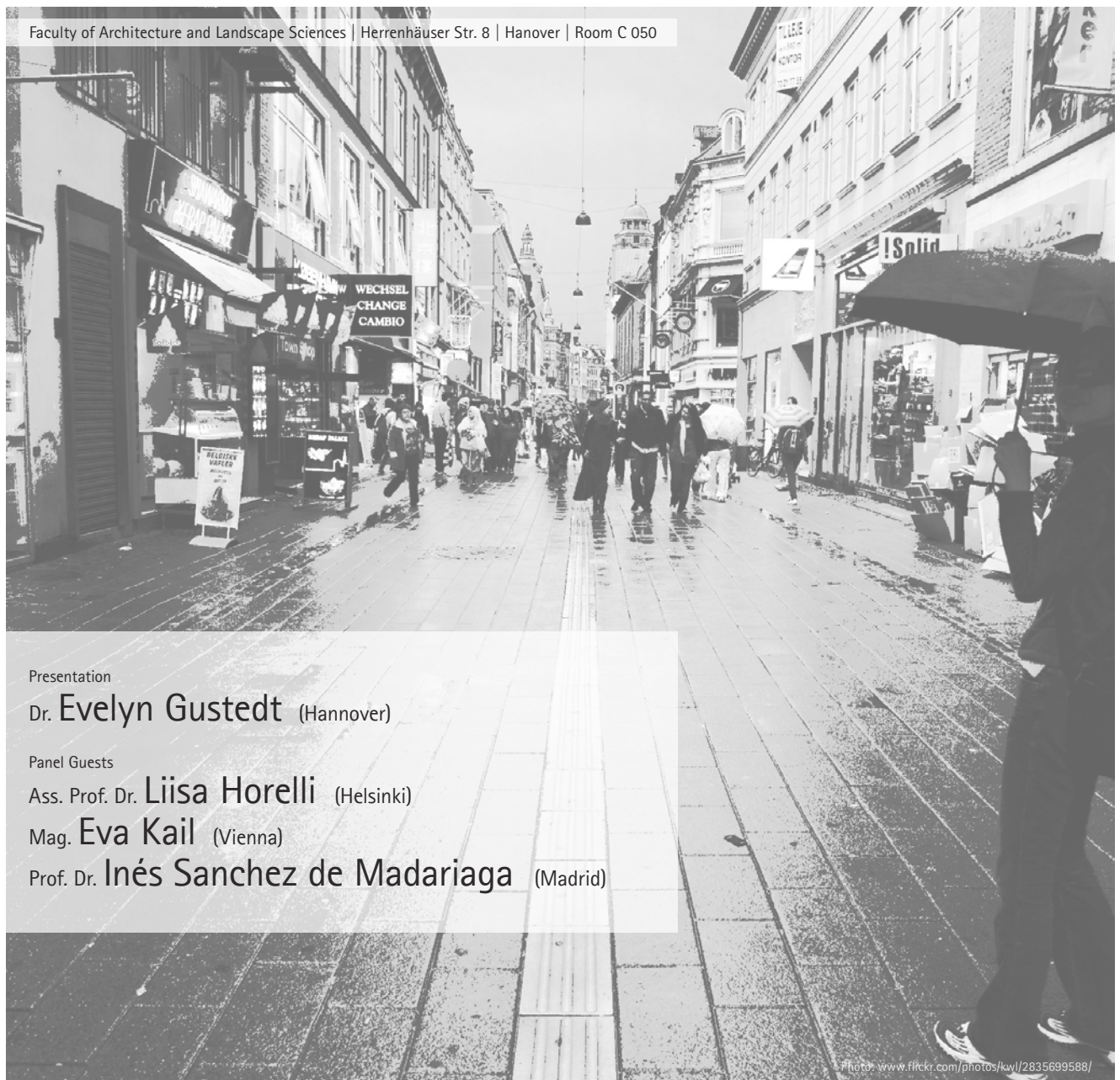
Chapter Eighteen: Postscript. Looking Forward,
by Inés Sánchez de Madariaga

Roberts, Marion & Sanchez de Madariaga, Ines, eds. | Ashgate, London (in press)

Fair Shares Cities

Gender Planning in Europe | **Book Presentation & Reading**
April 26th, 2012 | **18h**

Faculty of Architecture and Landscape Sciences | Herrenhäuser Str. 8 | Hanover | Room C 050



Presentation

Dr. **Evelyn Gustedt** (Hannover)

Panel Guests

Ass. Prof. Dr. **Liisa Horelli** (Helsinki)

Mag. **Eva Kail** (Vienna)

Prof. Dr. **Inés Sanchez de Madariaga** (Madrid)

■ Announcement poster for the event



THEORIZING AND PRACTISING GENDER-SENSITIVE PLANNING IN EUROPEAN DISCOURSE

Welcoming by Prof. Dr. Barbara Zibell

Words of greeting by Lower Saxony's minister of science and culture
Prof. Dr. Johanna Wanka

Changing Cities, Changing Gender Relations:
Debating Suburbanization and Gentrification
Prof. Dr. Susanne Frank

Gender Relations and Sustainable Spatial Development
Prof. Dr. Sabine Hofmeister

Workshop Sessions

1 Practising Gender Planning

Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Development – Berlin Handbook
Anke Schröder

Evaluation of urban planning from the gender perspective
Liisa Horelli

Quality criteria for the assessment of public facilities from a gender
perspective
Inés Novella Abril

Spatial urban indicators for assessing everyday spaces from the
perspective of gender
Adriana Ciocoletto, Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

2 Governance and Gender

Governing the city – gender and urban governance
Christine Hudson

Migrant Women's Safety: Policy Approaches and Best Practice
Sara Ortiz Escalante

Female out-migration in rural districts of East Germany
Susanne Stedtfeld

Do gender-sensitive urban governance structures advocate gender
diversity in housing?
Christiane Droste

Gender Planning Impact within Subsidy for House Building
Bente Knoll

BARBARA ZIBELL WELCOME

On behalf of the *Forum for GenderCompetence in Architecture Landscape Planning* (in abbreviation: gender_archland) at the *Leibniz Universität Hannover* I welcome you cordially to this international conference which takes place in the context of the this years' meeting of the European network *Gender, Diversity and Urban Sustainability*. This network, founded by gender planning scientists and practitioners in 2007, is very important for the international exchange of the gender_archland from the beginning on.

I am very pleased to welcome today – in place of the minister in charge, Mrs Prof Dr Johanna Wanka – Mrs Dr Barbara Hartung from the Ministry for Science and Education of Lower Saxony (thank you very much, Mrs Hartung, in advance for the greetings you will transmit). Mrs Hartung is one of the most important supporters of gender_archland and its activities. Not only for the funding of this conference today but also in general. The Ministry was generously engaged in funding gender_archland since its foundation in 2007. As the gender_archland aims to anchor gender perspectives sustainably within the spatial sciences at the Leibniz Universität Hannover (LUH) as well as at the Lower Saxony Institute of Technology (NTH) and to establish them within the three pillars research, education and transfer, it commenced a lot of activities since the beginning, for example: successful fundraising for research projects as well as for teaching appointments. The generous funding of our first guest professorship at gender_archland in 2009/10 came from the mentioned Lower Saxony Ministry Mrs Hartung represents today and was financed out of the Lower Saxony State *Maria-Goeppert-Mayer-Program* (MGM). Just as well as the funding of a junior professorship for Gender and Spatial development be filled til the end of the year.

I am very pleased to present you today another volume of our series *weiter_denken* (that means: thinking beyond) about gender_archland activities of the first three years (from 2008 to 2010). The volume informs about projects and activities of gender_archland but at the same time it serves as a report to the ministry who has funded the office of gender_archland for the first three years. Indeed, it is almost in German language but the reports of our first two guest scientists are in English, of course. On the table at the reception you may find

some inspection copies, on the internet you may receive the volume as of now as book on demand.

But back to the European network *Gender, Diversity and Urban Sustainability* (GDUS): As well as gender_archland it exists since 2007 and comes together reasonably regularly – if possible once a year and at alternate places – to exchange experiences and opinions concerning research interests and projects. Until today network meetings took place in Hannover (2011), Helsinki, Bordeaux (2010), Vienna (2010, 2009), Madrid (2009, 2008), Tours (2008), Delft and Brussels (2007), aiming at common projects with integrated gender perspectives in European discourse and comparative research.

It is the first time this year, that we perform within the context of such a network meeting a public conference to open the European discourse for the regional and national exchange with other gender researchers. And I am extraordinarily pleased to be able to present you Prof Dr Susanne Frank from the Technische Universität Dortmund (North Rhine-Westphalia) and Prof Dr Sabine Hofmeister from the Leuphana Universität Lüneburg (Lower Saxony), two top class scientists in gender research, and I thank you both very much for coming today!! At the same time – not only with Sabine Hofmeister, the acting vice president of the ARL, but also with Mrs Dr Evelyn Gustedt, who will be the chair of the day – we were successful in involving the German Academy for Spatial Research and Planning (ARL) actively in this conference. It is the first time for this cooperation and a good opportunity to acquaint both institutions with each other and to get in contact concerning planning cultures in Europe, an important topic also for the German Academy.

Well, the aim of the conference today among others is – after having discussed yesterday the whole day inside the network – to get impetus for a new adjustment of the future network activities. I would feel very happy if you would participate with your ideas and suggestions. This should last but not least be the whole purpose of this conference and especially the final panel in any case. Thank you very much for your interest!!

And now, I will pass over to Evelyn Gustedt – thanks to you, dear Evelyn, for taking the chair and explaining the course of action today (please, including information on lunch break and catering / food and beverages). Thank you so very much!

And thanks to you all for your attentiveness!

JOHANNA WANKA

WORDS OF GREETING

Dear Prof. Zibell,
Ladies and Gentlemen!

It is my pleasure to welcome you in Lower Saxony - Niedersachsen, also on behalf of the government of our State.

Four years ago, the forum "gender_archland" started its work. Since then, we can perceive a very positive and dynamic development. The Forum has complemented the range of gender research centres in Lower Saxony with its specific profile and has become an essential part of their network. On national level as well as in internationally gender_archland has evolved its branches and strengthened collaborations. The conference of today is the evidence for the lively discussions concerning gender sensitive planning.

Lower Saxony strives to ensure congenial conditions for gender equality and gender research.

Let me just accentuate some aspects:

Regarding the proportion of female persons on the different steps of the qualification ladder, Niedersachsen holds - together with Berlin - the top position in the equality benchmarking, issued 2011 by the Centre of Excellence Women in Science in Cologne. That is the fruit of our endeavour since 1990 to establish consequent politics and goals. For example: We installed equality officers at each university, in particular giving them the right to appeal in appointment procedures. This was one important factor in rising the appointment rate of female professors which amounts now to 35 % (2011), and a proportion of nearly 25 % female professors (in the whole of Germany it is 20 %). And 6 of the 19 universities in Niedersachsen are led by a female president!

Since 2001, we are supporting centres for gender research and/ or gender studies, in Braunschweig, Hildesheim, Oldenburg, as well as - for some years - the gender studies program in Göttingen.

Also since 2001, the Maria Goeppert Mayer Program for international gender research has offered guest professorships, normally for one term, to attract outstanding international researchers or talented post docs. Besides integrating the standards of international women's and gender studies and research in Niedersachsen the guest professors helped to develop the integration of

gender aspects in the bachelor/master structures. All in all, we could welcome 115 guest professors, fifty percent coming from abroad; 25 nations from all continents were represented. This ample potential of new ideas has stimulated gender research in Lower Saxony in an excellent way.

In 2010, we restructured the programme to ensure more sustainability: we opened up a competition for 8 permanent professorships, at least partly denominated for gender research. The appointment processes will be completed during the summer term 2012. And I am confident that gender_archland will succeed in assigning a person for a junior professorship "Gender and Spatial Development".

To emphasize the features of future gender politics I would like to refer to some points set up in the 2008 report of the European Commission: "Mapping the Maze – Getting more women to the top in research":

"Equality is part of quality in science. Therefore, inequality must be addressed by taking measures to systematically introduce the gender perspective in human resource development and in future research. This includes training the decision makers..." (p. 3)

Regarding gender equality, the "research oriented equality standards" which were issued by the German Research Foundation in July 2008 have had a strong impact on the discussion in Germany.

Gender research – respectively the integration of gender aspects in research – has gained some momentum in the public debate as well. But the potential of gender research for the future development of science, for a sustainable development of society and – last but not least – an economically sound global development has not yet been fully recognized.

A positive example is the study "Trilemma of Change" by Klaus Töpfer and Reiner Klingholz. They emphasize the role of women for shaping future policies regarding education, demographic change and economical development.

Such projects as "gendered innovations", headed by Londa Schiebinger from Stanford University, indicate strongly the possibilities of gender analysis as a resource to create new knowledge and technology.

And – to close the circle: besides Ines Sanchez de Madariaga, whom you all know very well, the other two co-directors of this project, namely Inneke Klinge from the Netherlands and Martina Schraudner from Germany, have been guest professors in our Maria Goeppert Mayer Programme, as well as Londa Schiebinger herself.

To shape the European research area in a future oriented way the potential of gender research for the "Innovation Union" should be fully integrated, namely in the discussion of the upcoming "Horizon 2020".

I am sure that your discussions of today will produce many fruitful ideas for the further and sustainable development of science, including gender aspects as an obvious element of innovation and excellence!

Thank you for your attention.

SUSANNE FRANK

CHANGING CITIES - CHANGING GENDER RELATIONS

DEBATING SUBURBIA AND GENTRIFIED NEIGHBOURHOODS

I greatly appreciate the invitation and would like to provide a few sociological thoughts on recent developments in the interaction of urban development and gender relations.

The main proposition of international urban gender studies is that urban development and gender relations are closely connected. Gender and the city mutually affect and shape one another. This claim has been developed in view of the urban and gender arrangements of Fordist, that is to say, industrial society, and ample empirical evidence has been provided to substantiate it.

In the course of the transition to post-Fordist society, however, our understanding and the significance of the two key categories 'gender' and 'city' have changed fundamentally and, consequently, also the ways in which they interact. In my view, urban gender research thus faces the task and challenge to reassess, theoretically and empirically, its key proposition in light of the changed conditions of post-Fordist social development.

In the following, I will attempt to do so for the two currently most discussed processes of urban development: suburbanization and gentrification. I consider this to be a quite suitable choice since suburbanization is generally perceived to be the most significant trend in Fordist and gentrification the most prominent feature of post-Fordist urban development.

Both tend to evoke opposite gender images: Suburbia is still perceived to be the stronghold of traditional gender relations and, for this reason, an outdated model "running out of personnel," as some prominent fellow sociologists claim (Häußermann, Läßle, and Siebel 2007: 370). Gentrified urban residential areas, by contrast, are interpreted as a product of changed conceptions of life and partnership and especially of an increasing career orientation among women.

In the following, I would like to subject this common perception of suburbanization and gentrification as opposites to critical scrutiny.

Suburbia: marginalization of women in the Fordist city

Let me begin, however, by first briefly reviewing the debates since the early 1980s about how gender politics has shaped the nature of the modern industrial city. One of the main merits of early urban gender studies was to show that the spatial structure of the Fordist city could not be traced to the structural principles of industrial capitalism alone. Research has demonstrated that a gendered distribution of socially necessary labor was inscribed into the built spatial patterns of the modern city right from the beginning. The sphere of unpaid reproductive labor was assigned women, who were confined to the 'private sphere' of homes and residential neighborhoods ("housewife") – a sphere that was then spatially segregated and isolated.

Two types of housing came to define the urban face of the Fordist period most clearly:

large-scale public housing projects on the urban periphery and suburbanization based on single-family homes. The former topic I will not be able to address today.

Residential suburbanization meant creating separate, purely reproductive spaces. A constitutive element of the classical residential suburb in industrial society was the middle-class nuclear family organized along the lines of the male breadwinner in full-time employment, on the one hand, and the full-time housewife and mother, on the other. This is why, in the international feminist criticism of the city, suburbia was the epitome of patriarchally structured urban space. As Sylvia Fleiss Fava put it: "As mere geographical extension of our male-centered society, suburban environments offer a secondary place to women, a place inhibiting the full expression of the range of women's roles, activities, and interests." (Fava 1980: 129).

Feminist research has provided ample evidence that the residential and urban structures of the Fordist era have been a major factor in hampering and restricting women's everyday lives and in reifying gendered role attributions, thus turning into "barriers to emancipation" (Wahrhaftig 1985). Standardized residential and urban development and functional zoning therefore do much more than create physical distance. They de facto and symbolically expel women from urban space and the public sphere, restrict their options and scope of action, and hence also impede the chances of changing their social status (see Spain 1992: XI; Borst 1990: 237).

Urban structures as media of social (gender) relations

If urban structures and architectures are, in the words of Herbert Schubert (2005: 2 – translated from German), a "means of assigning the individual members of a society their place and status in a community," the Fordist urban structures have been more than clear in making the point that the material and symbolic place of women is on the margins of society. Public housing projects and suburbanization based on single-family homes were a manifestation of spatial marginalization and even intensified it.

Gender studies realized early on that and to what extent the significance of urban structures and architectures extended beyond merely "indicating" and "reflecting" social structures.

Urban structures are much more than a "mirror" of society: They not only

express hierarchically differentiated social relations (by gender, class, ethnic group, age, etc.), they are a factor in creating them. They are thus a significant medium in the production and reproduction of social relations (Gregory/Urry 1985, Frank 1997, Zibell 2006).

From women's studies to urban gender studies

In the first phase of the feminist critique of urban structures and architectures, which, not coincidentally, began to surface in the heyday of the traditional gender role model, analysis and criticism mostly focused on the gravely neglected demands of everyday reproduction work. The primary goal was greater appreciation and recognition for the reproductive sphere in society, planning, and urban design.

This historically rooted fixation on the everyday lives of housewives and mothers has long been overcome. As post-Fordist social and urban development¹ has increasingly changed both the working world and everyday life, the polarizing perception of the worlds of men and women along the lines of gender dualism has more and more given way to a more differentiated view of diverse living conditions and patterns of everyday life. It has become clear that 'women' and 'men' do not face each other as 'homogeneous collectives' but rather represent highly differentiated, hierarchically ordered social groups – groups that entertain manifold, complex, and frequently also contradictory and conflict-ridden (gender) relationships.

Today, gender studies is a field of multiple paradigms to which researchers coming from women's, men's, gender, and queer studies, and a range of other academic disciplines contribute. In this context, gender is no longer perceived primarily as a characteristic of persons but as a key principle of organizing and structuring society. This, on the one hand, still involves analyzing how 'sex' in conjunction with other major structural categories, such as class and ethnicity but also age or sexual orientation, produce inequality in positioning people in urban space. On the other hand, the basic processes involved in the cultural and social construction of sex and gender have become a major issue, that is the "modes and media" of constructing sex and gender and the ways how such constructions may be undermined (Wetterer 2004: 125). The critical reflection of urban structures and architectures thus remains an important task.

Gentrification and the transformation of gender roles

Gentrification is probably the currently most closely scrutinized and, with regard to its significance in so many respects, most controversially discussed development in urban space.

Gentrification refers to a process of upgrading inner-city residential neighborhoods (mostly historical districts) by improving buildings and redesigning public space that goes hand-in-hand with the displacement of the resident population by higher income groups.

¹ "Post-Fordism" is an exploratory term indicating that the basic foundations of the Fordist urban and social formation are eroding while a stable new social formation is not yet discernible. Some of the key terms to characterize the transition from Fordism to post-Fordism include flexible production of differentiated goods for individual consumption (instead of mass production of standardized consumer goods), deindustrialization and tertiarization, "business orientation" of cities and nation states, flexibilization of labor relations and temporal structures, heterogeneity of lifestyles, new types of families and households, changed role conceptions of women, discontinuous life histories to name but a few.

According to a much cited definition by Neil Smith, "Gentrification is a process in the course of which once neglected and deteriorated inner-city working class neighborhoods are systematically redeveloped and renovated to serve the housing and leisure needs of the middle class" (Smith 1993: 183).

This definition clearly shows that the analysis of gentrification typically adopts a class perspective. "Dinks" (double income no kids) and "yuppies" (young urban professionals) are considered the typical gentrifiers: young people who work in highly skilled jobs, make good money, prefer inner-city residential areas because of the short distances to their workplaces in the new service sector, mostly located in the central city, and who enjoy and maintain an urban lifestyle.

In contrast, gender-related studies have frequently demonstrated that gentrification must be understood as an interaction process between class and gender/sexualities (Bondi 1991a, 1991b, Alisch 1993, Karsten 2003). That especially young, well-educated women on good incomes as well as homosexual men and women are particularly active as demanders in the inner-city housing market is a frequently observed and well-documented fact. They either live with a working partner, mostly in a household without children, choose to live alone, or live in some form of shared living arrangement with others. For this reason – and also because heterosexual gentrifier households have been found to much less frequently practice a gendered division of labor compared to conventional suburban households – gentrification has been interpreted as a spatial manifestation of and a catalyst for the gradual erosion of traditional gender roles.

Already in 1980, Ann Markusen provoked the academic world with her euphoric feminist interpretation of inner-city gentrification as arising from the collapse of the patriarchal household (Markusen 1980: 35). Following these considerations, Liz Bondi has proposed analyzing gentrification not only as a process of class formation but also as a process of dynamizing gender relations and gender identities. She argues that just as the suburbanization of industrial society was inseparably bound to certain, in today's view, conventional gender roles and conceptions of masculinity and femininity, gentrification testifies to the change of these roles and conceptions and must be analyzed in terms of the production of new gender roles and new conceptions of femininity and masculinity in the service society: "The issue is whether gentrification is a process through which changes in gender identities are constructed and expressed." (Bondi 1991a: 121)

Family gentrification

At the center of the debate on gentrification were above all singles households, couples households, and other shared living arrangements without children. In the meantime, the phenomenon of "family gentrification" is drawing increased attention. In the past, families belonged to the groups displaced from the inner cities by yuppies and dinks. Now families increasingly count among the gentrifier households. Yet, family gentrification is by no means a new concept and recent phenomenon: Peter Marcuse introduced the concept to the U.S. debate already in 1986 to characterize "the final stage of upgrading and redefining a residential neighborhood," which has experienced an influx of people "older than 30 years of age with small children" (Alisch 1993: 126 – translated from German). In addition, another development has begun to emerge: young parents deliberately choose to stay in the inner-city residential neighborhoods. Yuppies become yupps, "young urban professional parents" (Karsten 1993: 2582), and

dinks turn into diwiks, "double income with kids." The noticeable presence of young double income families, who could easily afford a suburban home but prefer living in inner-city residential locations, is changing the face of many upgraded areas. The most prominent German example in this respect is Berlin's Prenzlauer Berg, but a similar development can of course be observed in the Glockenbach District in Munich or in Amsterdam's Port District.

Moreover, a construction boom in family-friendly housing is underway. Apart from luxury apartments and condominiums, urban single-family homes are currently the second segment in the real estate business that is growing at a skyrocketing pace. Local administrations are making tremendous efforts to satisfy the demand for single family homes within city limits to lure the wooed middle class families back to the cities or, above all, to keep them there. For this reason, politicians and planners are advised to "to develop new housing in the vicinity of the inner cities in the form of apartment buildings and other types of housing that were formerly found primarily on the outskirts of town or in the suburban areas" (Sandfuchs, p. 83 – translated from German).

Even entire neighborhoods are being newly developed; Tübingen's French Quarter, Freiburg Vauban, or Rummelsburger Bucht in Berlin come to mind. These offers clearly target the active, mobile, and high-earning middle class families, especially of the bourgeois-liberal and the green-alternative milieus.

At the roots of family gentrification, too, are changed role and family models. Well-educated and high-earning women, and increasingly men, are no longer willing to choose between children and career but expect to be able to reconcile family and high-skilled employment in ways that do justice to both. An important prerequisite for coping with the enormous challenges this poses, especially in terms of organizing everyday life, is a residential neighborhood in a central urban location, which offers a wide range of infrastructure to cover the needs of individuals and families and thus allows for short distances. Moreover, many young parents strictly refuse to give up their urban lifestyle. At the same time, the family gentrifiers typically command sufficient economic, social, and cultural capital to transform the still not particularly child-friendly old inner-city residential neighborhoods to suit their needs – and particularly the needs of their children.

Consequently, family gentrification can again change the character and atmosphere even of already refurbished neighborhoods considerably. In Prenzlauer Berg, for instance, the strong presence and dominance of young parents in public space has led yuppies and dinks to feel alienated in their own neighborhood, thus causing them to move away.

In a gender perspective, this process of gentrification is hence not only perceived as a manifestation and consequence but also as a medium of the emancipation of middle class women, with or without kids, from traditional role assignments. The same is increasingly true for men as well. Men, too, are no longer willing to choose between children and career but expect to be able to reconcile family and high-skilled employment in ways that do justice to both. For both sexes, gentrified neighborhoods are thus places where new family models and gender roles can be tested, negotiated, and established.

Gay gentrification

In international debate, "gay gentrification" is interpreted in the same vein as the result of efforts at emancipation in urban environments. Especially in North America, there has long been an awareness of the special role of gay and lesbian households and the significance of sexual orientations in the process of gentrification. Gay gentrification is considered a deliberate response mostly on part of high-earning white middle class males to experiences of marginalization, sexual oppression, and aggressive homophobia in everyday life: "Gentrification was just one of the ways in which gay identity was consolidated, gay space was asserted and sexuality could be performed 'out of the closet' without fear of opposition" (Slater 1983: without page numbers). In this sense, Manuel Castells already called the homosexual appropriation of the Castro District in San Francisco a "strategy of survival" and the gentrifiers "moral refugees," who pay for their sexual and cultural identities "by making enormous financial and personal sacrifices in order to survive" (Castells 1983, Knopp 1997: 46).

From the 1980s on, "gayborhoods" emerged in many cities. They are considered an indispensable foundation of gay community building and the gay and lesbian rights movements. Assuming that with gender relations heteronormativity becomes inscribed into the physical and social organization of spaces and the built environment, Aaron Betsky celebrates the liberating effects of such "queer spaces." "Gay men and women are in the forefront of architectural innovation, reclaiming abandoned neighborhoods, redefining urban spaces, and creating liberating interiors out of hostile environments" (Betsky 1997: blurb).

The losers of gentrification

Contrary to what the previous sections may seem to suggest, critical urban gender research has by no means overlooked the downsides of this development: namely the fact that the creation of non-traditional, potentially emancipatory spaces for the privileged beneficiaries of these structural changes in society comes with the displacement of low income residents from their previous neighborhoods. It is not uncommon for the former gentrifiers themselves to also become the victims.

Today, it is increasingly noted and criticized that gay spaces are subject to depoliticization and commodification and tailored to consumer needs respectively, especially to those of heterosexual tourists (Rushbrook 2005). Numerous gayborhoods, particularly the Castro in San Francisco, are experiencing a new wave of gentrification in the course of which many homosexual households are being displaced as well.

A number of authors have pointed out that the consequences of such displacement through gentrification are anything but gender neutral: "Women are over-represented among the urban poor, who, directly or indirectly, suffer negative effects as a result of gentrification (Bondi 1991a: 114). In the U.S.A., the women affected by unemployment, poverty, and/or homelessness are mostly found in the inner cities. In (Western) European cities, in contrast, they are pushed to the urban fringes, notably to the large public housing projects mentioned above.

Here we find high shares of young single mothers and elderly women above 60 (Borst 1990: 253 ff., see also Kronauer / Vogel 2004).

New suburbia

In many expert debates, gentrification is analyzed – and rightly so – as an expression, product, and medium of transformed social and gender relations. By contrast, a look at the literature seems to suggest that in suburbia everything has remained the same. The suburbs are still considered the stronghold of the traditional family and gender model. Suburban neighborhoods are remarkably often stylized as the antithesis to their inner city counterparts.

In other words, the suburban lifestyle, perceived as traditional, narrow-minded, and preferably with a touch of contempt, provides the backdrop against which the urban conceptions of life of women and men with or without children shine as being particularly progressive. Manuel Castells formulates this polarizing perception most sharply: "The more patriarchal the family, the more likely the withdrawal to the suburb. (...) The more women play a role in a household, (...) the more the proximity to jobs and urban services in the city makes central urban space attractive to the middle class, triggering the process of gentrification" (Castells 1993: 253).

In explicit contrast to this view, I would now like to stress that suburbia today is no longer what it had been in the past.

The last great waves of suburbanization, which in addition to retailers and back offices also brought higher quality services and leisure infrastructure to the surrounding urban areas, gradually gave rise to fully functional suburban communities (Siebel 2005: 1136). As a result, many suburbs have evolved into autonomous, dynamic development hubs, which compete and interact with the urban centers in complex ways. They are thus no longer the "sub to the urb" but part of a polycentric urban landscape.

Many businesses seeking low-cost locations have moved to the suburban areas not least because of the proximity to a "dormant" workforce of well-educated middle class women. In times of declining real income, the latter increasingly feel the need to contribute to household income in order to maintain the costly suburban standard of life. The biographical patterns, circumstances of life, and values of suburban women hence turn into important distinguishing factors in the competition for businesses. Kristin Nelson cites a Californian businessman: "We get a lot of women who get married, and then work here because of the opportunity to work close to home. Most of them have worked before, and most have some college experience. They have families and own homes, so they tend to be more stable workers, with a stronger work ethic. (...) When we moved out here, we tapped the beautiful source of suburban womanhood!" (ibid.: 154). In view of the emerging edge cities, Joel Garreau (1991: 112) makes the same point: "Developers viewed it as a truism that office buildings had an indisputable advantage if they were located near best-educated, most conscientious, most stable workers – underemployed females living in middle-class communities on the fringes of the old urban areas."

In such cases, businesses are deliberately exploiting the gendered nature of Fordist suburbia, that is the more conservative, traditional, family-oriented middle-class way of life in which women have few career ambitions of their own. The consequence is that a woman living in an American suburb today is more likely to be gainfully employed than a female inner-city resident (Hanson/Pratt 1995: 40 f).

The situation in Germany is still quite different. Yet, the image of the suburban lifestyle as one based on women sacrificing career and mobility must be revised in Germany as well. Although suburbia – whether in Germany or in the U.S.A. – remains a strongly family-centered environment, this definitely no longer precludes women's career orientation. Even though we can certainly expect to find fewer career-oriented women in the suburbs compared to the cities, working women are no longer the exception but have become the rule there as well.

Gay suburbia?

A gender analysis of 'new' suburbia, in particular, hence gives evidence for how little the cliché of the Fordist era represents emerging suburban diversity today. In case of the U.S.A., it has in the meantime been acknowledged that "Suburbs are now becoming – albeit not always willingly – multiclass, multiethnic, and multiracial" (Baxandall/Ewen 2000: 250).

But are the suburbs also becoming sexually more diverse? An especially interesting, yet so far little investigated development in this respect is the migration of many homosexual women and men from the cities, and particularly from the hip gayborhoods, to the suburbs. "Words you never thought you would read – gay flight to the suburbs," said the headline of *The Oregonian* in January 2008. This blog headline expresses in a nutshell the widespread amazement at this trend, which has been stable for years and is now coming to the fore ever more clearly: Gays and lesbians in the U.S.A. are increasingly making their home in the suburbs. Many albeit far from all of them have children and are evidently mostly accepted by their neighbors without any problems.

Moreover, there are quite a few suburbs that are explicitly defined as "gay" and are advertised accordingly. Already there is talk of a "gay suburbia" (Brekhus 2003). From the perspective of urban sociology and gender theory, this is a highly interesting development. As pointed out above, suburbia – much more than the countryside – has been considered the locus of heteronormative hegemony. Suburban life and open homosexuality were long thought to be irreconcilable opposites. The little that is known about the motives of homosexual men and women for relocating to the suburbs gives us even more to think about: Reasons not infrequently mentioned are the pressures to conform and social control faced in the urban gay and lesbian scene, in contrast to which life in middle class suburbia is experienced as virtually liberating.

In the U.S. debate, suburbia seems to be increasingly losing its exceptional status as the stronghold of hetero- and androcentric normalization. We find support for this proposition in a number of recent literary and cinematic works, such as T. C. Boyle's novel *América* or Sam Mendes' movie *American Beauty* where suburbia provides the setting for the crisis of traditional masculinity: a place where above all men despair in the face of the role and behavior patterns they are expected to conform to.

New questions

What I hope to have shown is that suburbanization and gentrification are distinctive processes in the structural development of settlement patterns, with reference to the evolution and change of which the connection between urban development and gender relations can be demonstrated particularly clearly – also in post-Fordism.

Like the studies on gentrification, the research on the transformation of suburbia, specifically, testifies to the inseparable link of "gender" and "sexuality" with other structural categories, in this case most notably "class" and "stratum." However, and this is an aspect that I would like to put up for discussion to conclude these considerations, are the differences between suburban and urban lifestyles in the context of post-Fordist urban and regional development indeed as profound as the gentrification debate would have us believe?

When we look at the developments just outlined, are we still justified in speaking of suburbia as the major locus for the production and reproduction of heteronormativity as is commonly done in present-day urban research from a gender perspective? Must we not rather correct this view and maintain instead that while suburbia may indeed still be an environment revolving around the family, what is considered family is no longer defined within the heterosexual frame? Or is the concept of heteronormativity malleable enough to integrate these developments as well?

And finally, does inner-city living, as currently celebrated not only in urban planning discourse in the context of the reurbanization debate, actually represent a break with what is considered a suburban lifestyle and the values supporting it? I would like to conclude by questioning the polar dichotomy of suburban and urban lifestyles from yet another angle.

Family gentrification as inner-city suburbanization?

I will start from what we know from various studies about the everyday lives of young urban families and their relation to their neighborhood. The large majority explicitly rejects the traditional suburban lifestyle and shows an emphatic commitment to the city as a place to live in. However, most respondents emphasize that they would not be willing to move to just any inner-city neighborhood. Their demand is selective; they target at certain districts. Fairly attractive housing is a necessary but not a sufficient condition. Despite all praise of urban diversity, it is quite clear that yupps and diwiks, hence the young urban families, mostly prefer those neighborhoods where they can keep to themselves in everyday life. "Urban contrasts," as Hanno Rauterberg once pinpointed the crux of the matter, is something they prefer to observe from afar. Social composition is the decisive criterion when selecting a residential location.

The majority of urban parents studied traced their "feeling comfortable" in their respective neighborhood to its "pleasant social make-up." That means specifically that the neighbors for the most part share the same social (middle class) and ethnic background and are in the same phase of family life as well. This makes it easy, the argument goes, for the children to meet in an uncomplicated manner, and it provides opportunities for the parents to get in touch with one another, hence creating a situation where social networks of mutual support, which are so essential particularly for working parents, can easily and casually thrive. Everyday life (outside of the realm of work) revolves around their children and the neighborhood. Lia Karsten cites a typical statement by a resident of Amsterdam's Port District: "Social life with the people of this neighbourhood is just gezellig. It is all the same kinds of people who want to live in Amsterdam, many young families, all working parents ... Our neighbours had children relatively late in life, like we did ... We take care of each other's children if necessary." (Karsten 2003: 2582)

An important benefit of the neighborhoods targeted, which is mentioned in this respect, is the generally high level of education. A multicultural climate is viewed to have an unfavorable impact on child socialization, especially in terms of schooling (ibid. p. 80, also Bernien 2005: 75). On the whole, concerns about child socialization and the quality of schooling play a crucial role in choosing the place of residence. It becomes ever clearer that "education" and "location" are most closely connected (Butler/Robson 2003: 146ff).

When considering the fact that social and cultural homogeneity of the neighborhood is described as an important prerequisite for embracing a city as a place to pursue one's career and raise one's children, there is little left in my view to support the notion that suburbanization and gentrification are diametrically opposed models of life and living (Frank 2010b). If we leave aside the undeniable change in gender roles, the new family enclaves feature social structures, patterns of everyday life, and value systems that are distinctly evocative of classical suburbanization. In both cases, the process aims at "the possibility of pursuing daily life in a smooth and undisturbed manner as much as possible – and keeping at a distance the social, cultural, or economic disruptions of the time" (Helbrecht 2009: 15 – translated from German). Ultimately, this involves the attempt to safeguard against the uncertainties and threats to social status that might possibly emanate from the socially weaker or marginalized groups. For this reason, I propose that the emerging urban family enclaves must be understood and described as the functional equivalents of suburban settlements and the process of family gentrification as a form of inner-city suburbanization.

Thank you very much for your attention.



„Gay men and women are in the forefront of architectural innovation, reclaiming abandoned neighborhoods, redefining urban spaces, and creating liberating interiors out of hostile environments.“ (Betsky 1997)

DISCUSSION AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF SUSANNE FRANK

Being urban – living suburban?

Horelli: What is negative or wrong with this lifestyle identified as suburban though being placed in an urban context? (referring to Gilde Carré, Hannover)

Frank: Well, young parents in those areas feel urban, but they live suburban: They are for example very carefully to not get in contact with the real urban life, control the neighborhood, the schools etc. Their values come from a suburban lifestyle, they live in a suburban environment with the consciousness of being urban –but they are not in fact. The young families' rhetorics about these developments are completely different, it is not critical yet, but we have to pay attention to it.

Schröder: There is also the experience that families like the multicultural schools in an urban context. It is an advantage that the children's surroundings are multicultural instead of the homogenous middle class surroundings in suburbia. The different housing style depends on different preferences and requirements.

Discourse of difference, diversity and intersectionality

Sebastiani: Please be careful, it's a difficult and delicate discussion just at the moment – think about the different kinds of suburbs, the differences between countries and the differentiation of societies. Suburban surroundings may be also working class neighborhoods.

Knoll: We have to look at the development of suburbia, the former model of the housewife and their impact on gender roles. There were at least two images of women's role models at the end of the 19th century especially in Vienna referring to the first wave of the Feminist Movement that appeared with two kinds of approach: firstly the female worker, secondly the bourgeois citizen. It was only the last one that dealt with the fulltime mother image, but it doesn't fit the workers' living conditions.

Frank: But it became the model for urban planning ...

Gender as a structural not individual category of analysis

Harth: I am not very content with this discussion because gender is not a characteristic of a person but of society. What do you think about the consequences? How can I address gender activities?

Frank: What follows if we think gender is a key category of society? It's not a difficult question, to follow this perspective in theory can be very instructive. Out of an empirical perspective, we are acting as men and women, confronted with men's and women's affairs, we always have to deal with these gender expectations, pressures, role models and so on. It is one important and influential part of reality (doing gender and reproducing gender roles). But gender as an organizing principle, construction of society, that's clear, means not men and women as individuals.



■ Overlooking the Gilde Carré Hannover

SABINE HOFMEISTER

GENDER RELATIONS AND SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

1 Introduction

It is already a few years now since our dear hostess and colleague Barbara Zibell published a small article¹ which, at first glance, seemed almost inconsiderable. Its title was: „Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung – nicht ohne Frauen“ (“Sustainable Spatial Development – Not Without Women”). However, upon a closer look, this “small article” revealed having a lot to offer: Based on the three principles of action proclaimed by the Network “Vorsorgendes Wirtschaften” (“Sustainable Economic Activity”)², Barbara suggested „touch-stones” for sustainable spatial development, thus creating a completely new perspective on sustainability in spatial development – and that by connecting the then quite new sustainability debate in spatial and planning sciences back to many years of tradition in debating on gender and space.

Let us bring her three „touch-stones” to mind again:

- Prevention taken seriously as a principle of spatial development and planning ultimately means to see and develop the utilisation and appropriation of space always as „pre-utilisation” (Zibell 1999: 27). Consequently, a preventive spatial development must be measured against the question if, and to what extent, the realisation of a design activity or a utilisation might obstruct future developments.
- The second principle of action, the orientation at what is needed for a good life, entails the necessity to gear spatial development, under the sustainability concept, towards the life-immanent, daily requirements of men and women. This is a very old demand placed by feminist spatial and planning scientists and practitioners, drawn upon frequently in the sustainability debate, often without being aware of doing so.

1 Zibell, Barbara (1999): Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung – nicht ohne Frauen, In: PlanerIn 1/ 2, P. 25-27.

2 cf.: <http://www.vorsorgendeswirtschaften.de/> [2012-03-05]

- The third principle of action in sustainable economic activity – the principle of cooperation – is as well rediscovered in the discourse about a new, sustainability-oriented self-concept of spatial planning. It easily flows into planning theory discussions about "cooperative" or again "strategy-oriented" planning – however, without bearing in mind the viewpoint in feminist debates, critical of authority: It is frequently ignored that „cooperation" is preceded by gender justice and that gender justice has to be established in the planning process. As I would like to show, however, this would have far-reaching consequences for a planning aimed at sustainable spatial development.

I will revert again later to Barbara Zibell's „touch-stones". For the time being, however, I would like to follow up on what has just been said, by briefly addressing the normative core elements connected with the concept of sustainable development: the justice and integration requirements (2). In a second step, I would like to ask what exactly is meant by transferring those standards to space: Which comprehension of „space", „spatial development" and finally of practical spatial planning/design is needed for their realisation? (3) The respectively developed considerations featuring a theoretical concept will come to life when related to concrete research issues. I will do that by applying them first to sustainable urban development and territorial policy (4) and, second, to regional development and nature protection (5). Finally, I would like to sum up by clarifying what the gender perspective performs with a view to sustainable space development: Which new spaces of thinking and acting may be opened up by focussing the gender category conceptually on this field of research? (6)

2 Sustainable Spatial Development: Justice and Integration of Development Dimensions

The concept of sustainable development has launched and influenced numerous discussions since the Rio de Janeiro UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. Even 20 years after Agenda 21, planning for the future is still an issue in political and scientific debates – irrespective of established political departments and disciplines. The focus is on two normative basic elements: the imperatives of justice and integration.

With a view to sustainable development, justice has a double meaning: Between people living now (intragenerational) and also towards future generations (intergenerational), options for action and design have to be distributed equitably and kept open. Intragenerational justice directly raises the question of gender relations: There is no doubt that justice between men and women is a basic requirement for sustainable development.

But what is meant by „just"? Justice implies women and men having equal access and the same disposal options – in view of resources such as income, education, shaping power, space and time. Gender justice, in this sense, does not only still lack realisation in many southern countries, but in western industrial societies as well. One indication for gender relations being unjust to date is seen in the unequal disposal of earned income. In fact, it is (only) this one indicator having entered the national sustainability strategy of the German Federal Government.³ And this goal again – reduction of the income

3 The sustainability target defined here is that women's income in the age group

gap between women and men to 85% by 2010 – has been clearly failed. Still women on average have only about ¾ of the earned income available to men.

Yet what does this one indicator reveal about the perception of gender justice in the German sustainability policy? In the national sustainability strategy, the question of gender justice is reduced twice: first, to a distribution problem, and then again to the distribution of earned income. This indicator – where remaining the only one – misses the reality of gender-specific division of work and does not even come close to mastering the justice gap issue between women and men⁴.

Let us complement the factor of money by a second factor, time. This will reveal that gender justice must be looked at in the context of gender-specific division of work – and that it has so far not been implemented at all: A double perspective on income and time use of men and women shows that women, while obtaining a lower or even no income of their own, work longer and harder⁵. With a view to access and power of disposition regarding the resource of own lifetime, gender justice fails due to separation between supposedly productive work (gainful employment) and the so-called work of reproduction (unpaid work in family, household, and care). In this division of work, the area of employment remains male-dominated – connected with access to social resources like income and (political) shaping power. Work in the so-called reproduction sphere – still assigned to women – does not allow for access to own income and social design options. While gainful employment of women has meanwhile apparently increased, and although the awareness of the dividing line between production and “reproduction” running in line with gender is anything but new, it is still up to date. The second and most recent time budget study⁶ to date reveals that there has been hardly any change in the unequal distribution of unpaid work: Women perform 31 hours of unpaid work per week, while the respective weekly parameter for men is just 19.5 hours⁷.

Now how are these findings on gender (in)justice in Germany reflected in the discourse on sustainable development? Whereas the “future of work” issue is of central importance here, the invisible, since unpaid, work is only rarely talked about. The social dimension of sustainable development is exclusively identified through the access to gainful employment and earned income. A “male view” on social justice is dominating. The demand that women have made repeatedly to rethink “work” and to broaden the concept by the dimension of family and care work has so far not been taken into account, not even in

of between 35 and 39 years be increased from 76% of men's income in the same age group in 1997 to 85% by 2010. (cf. Die Bundesregierung 2002: Perspektiven für Deutschland. Unsere Strategie für eine nachhaltige Entwicklung. Berlin: 90).

4 Vgl. Hofmeister, Sabine/ Weller, Ines (2008): National Sustainability Strategies – “Blind Spots” from and for Gender Perspectives – Example Germany. In: Spangenberg, Joachim H. (ed.): Past Conflicts and Future Challenges. Taking Stock of the Sustainable Discourse. Münster: 177-197.

5 Women in the age group of 30 – 40 years perform unpaid work of 5.44 hours every day, while men spend 2.49 hours daily with unpaid family and caring work (cf. Schwarz, Norbert 1996: Zeit für unbezahlte Arbeit.

In: Bundesministerium für Familie, Frauen und Jugend (BMFSFJ) (Hg.): Zeit im Blickfeld. Ergebnisse einer repräsentativen Zeitbudgeterhebung. Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln: 76).

6 cf. BMFSFJ/Statistisches Bundesamt (2003): Wo bleibt die Zeit? Die Zeitverwendung der Bevölkerung in Deutschland 2001/02. Bonn, Wiesbaden.

7 Statistisches Bundesamt (2006): Im Blickpunkt – Frauen in Deutschland. Wiesbaden: 42.

sustainability discussions. And it is exactly this "blind spot" that is reproduced in the discussions on sustainable spatial development.

Let us now look at the second normative core element of the sustainability concept. Sustainable development is to be understood as an integrative concept: It requires a balance between economic, socio-cultural and ecological dimensions of development – an integration allowing for the development of design options in a broad social consensus, in line with democratic negotiation processes, and to put them into practice after all. This postulate inevitably leads to a widening of the perspective – and that on each of the three dimensions of social development: Thus, ecological development targets must not end with merely demanding the protection of nature and environment when meant to be connected with economic and social goals. Economic development targets must not be reduced to the growth of social value creation when they shall be linked with social and ecological goals. And finally, as already described, social development targets must not be restricted to considering the market of gainful employment, but social lifeworld as a whole. And this is largely, by far, the so-called sphere of reproduction⁸. To restrict discussions about sustainable working conditions to a mere view on gainful employment means to fade out the predominant part of active life. Such a short-sighted view can neither ascertain nor solve the problems of non-sustainable ways of economic activities or modes of life.

The integration requirement, as specified in the sustainability concept, consequently constitutes a challenge to stop viewing the three dimensions of sustainable development in an isolated manner and in parallel, but to look at each of them with relation to the others. This, however, will lead to an extended image of what is related to economy, to social matters, or to „nature“.

A remarkable analogy to the concept of working is shown in the understanding of nature dominating the sustainability debates. The discussion on the „future of nature“ shapes sustainability policy, as does the discussion on the „future of work“. But here again, it is based on the same short-sighted perception: „Nature“ is still talked about as if it was an inventory size: a stand or „capital stock“ having to be kept constant with a view to sustainable development⁹. However, to „nature“ the same applies as to „work“: It is not an inventory size, but time – not static, but a process. So, what would have to be maintained (or, to be more precise: renewed) are the many productive processes of nature generating the „stock“ – substance, energy, and organic „resources“ – usable by man. If we replace the category of „nature capital“ by „nature productivity“, it becomes evident that also in the ecological sphere production cannot be

⁸ This again is displayed by the time budget studies of the Federal Statistical Office: Unpaid work comprises much more time than gainful employment, namely about 60% of the overall working time. Women and men perform 25 hrs./week of unpaid work and spend 17 hours with gainful occupation (l.c.: 42).

⁹ As for the basics of this understanding of nature, cf. the concept of Ecological Economics (in particular, cf. Costanza, Robert et al. 2001: Einführung in die Ökologische Ökonomik. Edited by Eser/ Schwaab/ Seidl/ Stewen. Stuttgart and: Daly, Herman E. 1999: Wirtschaft jenseits von Wachstum. Die Volkswirtschaftslehre nachhaltiger Entwicklung. Salzburg, München). As to criticism, cf. Biesecker, Adelheid/ Hofmeister, Sabine (2009): Starke Nachhaltigkeit fordert eine Ökonomie der (Re) Produktivität. Der Beitrag des Schlüsselbegriffs Naturproduktivität zur Fundierung einer Theorie der Nachhaltigkeit. In: Egan-Krieger/ Schultz/ Thapa/ Voget (Hg.): Die Greifswalder Theorie starker Nachhaltigkeit. Ausbau, Anwendung, Kritik. Marburg: 167-192.

separated from „reproduction“ – that production and production/ renewal are the same. It is the same separation relations permeating the debates on ecological and on social sustainability: Work is thought of as being the supposedly sole productive gainful occupation, without looking at the „reproductive“ activities by which it is rendered possible. „Nature“ is seen as a „bag full of resources“, without paying attention to the activities of the living „nature“ which is needed for a consistent creation of „resources“.

Consequently, the reductionisms in the two partial debates on „ecology“ and „work“ are analogous: When fading out the productivity of the so-called reproductive – i. e., of „nature“ and social environment – and staring at „stock“ instead, the reasons for non-sustainable development remain systematically undetected. Even in sustainability discourses, socially feminine and ecological productivities are taken for granted, as if they were unceasing (natural)resources – „sources of perpetual richness“.

So the two central discourses on the „future of work“ and on the „future of nature“ still remain unconnected in political and scientific debates on sustainable development. Social and ecological sustainability targets are not viewed in one and the same context. And „blind spots“ are continuously carried along and reproduced. Based on both reduced concepts of work and of nature, it is systematically overlooked, that ...

- working is much more than just gainful employment, and that ...
- nature is more than stock or „nature capital“ – in fact, it is natural productivity unfolding and, as a consequence, being subject to change.¹⁰

Therefore, in sustainability debates the same patterns of thought are expressed which have led to non-sustainable economic activities and living: By again repeating the separation structure between production and reproduction/ renewal here, the reasons for the current socio-ecological crisis systematically remain in the dark. For, as a matter of fact, a view on the reasons of the so-called ecological crisis reveals that human society is participating in the processes of renewal of nature productivity – whether intentional or not: Through their economic activities, humans take part in designing the ecological conditions and living environments. The natural productivity to be available in the future will always be there as a social (co-)product. But we are not doing a good „job“ here (as it is not understood as such): The social „natural product“ by no means corresponds to the requirements placed thereon by future generations. Consequently, „nature“ has to be grasped as a social (political) task of designing – and no longer be seen as something for societies to „embed into“ or even to adapt to. Hence, however well-meant it may be, the claim to „preserve nature capital“ would not be really helpful.

But accordingly, the following applies as well: Through economic activities, social environment and conditions are co-created: A manner of economic activities systematically cutting off its (socially) feminine part of work – shifting it to the „private“, extraeconomic sphere –, has no concept of the task of respective (re)producing and renewal. The social crisis phenomena we have to look at – child poverty, poverty among the elderly and poverty of women, the so-called educational crisis, crises in the fields of health, nursing and care – very clearly

¹⁰ cf. Biesecker, Adelheid/ Hofmeister, Sabine (2006): Die Neuerfindung des Ökonomischen. Ein (re)produktionstheoretischer Beitrag zur Sozial-ökologischen Forschung. München: 9 ff.

indicate that social sustainability, too, does not produce itself on its own, but that a different economic rationality is required: a (re)productive economy able to restore its social lifeworld fundamentals as well as the ecological basics.

Thus, with a view to the current socio-ecological crisis, we have to maintain that there is a reason: the structure of separating the productive sphere from the so-called reproductive sphere, an insight which is not at all new: This result of critical gender analysis was at the starting point of the political women's movement as well as women and gender research, meanwhile dating back to 30 years ago. And this again is what we make use of when seeking the conditions of sustainable spatial development.

3 Sustainable Spatial Development

In view of the access to and disposal of space as a resource, intragenerational justice is mainly connected with the postulate of the „safeguarding of equal living conditions “. This means a development of spatial and settlement structures, which „ [...] harmonises the social and economic demands on space with its ecological functions and leads to a sustained, large space balanced order with equal living conditions in the sub-regions “ (ROG [Regional Planning Act] 2008 Sec. 1 (2)). Access to space and to (public) resources in space, e. g. to social and technical infrastructure shall be likewise guaranteed for all population groups. There is a consensus that „equality“ must not be identified with „similarity“, when meaning to maintain and develop, through spatial planning, the diversity and characteristics of the different regions.

The second normative basic element of sustainable development – the integration requirement – demands (and this again is mentioned in the ROG¹¹), to reconcile economic, social and ecological development targets. For it is only on the basis of the integration of these three dimensions that the development and realisation of design options in a broad social consensus will be successfully implemented in line with democratic negotiation processes. Consequently, as I said before, this postulate has to entail a broader perspective on each of the three dimensions of social development. Space will then have to be understood as a unity of living environments in terms of economy, nature and society.

At first glance, it seems as if, for sustainable spatial development, spatial planning could access competences and potentials with a long tradition: What political planning systems are meant to afford for creating equal spatial living conditions, i. e. for the realisation of intragenerational justice in space as supra-local target, shall be safeguarded by the principles of interdisciplinarity in spatial planning. Spatial planning has the task to ponder and balance different and, thus, competitive development targets and spatial use demands. But is this demand fulfilled comprehensively?

In politics as well as in institutions and parties involved in spatial development, the trend of increasing sectoralisation and specialisation goes on, while the development targets, being (in a narrower sense) (market-)motivated, continue to be dominant. Obviously, the dimensions of sustainable development cannot be brought together comprehensively through mere spatial planning. An integrated spatial development is not (yet) realised. For this, spatial planning as well lacks a broad acceptance of the sustainability principle and sufficient

¹¹ cf. Regional Planning Act of 22 December 2008 (BGBl. I S. 2986), last amended through Art. 9 of the Act dated 31 July 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2585): l.c.

readiness for cooperation between the parties involved – which may also be due to different, partly contradictory interpretations of „Sustainable Development“.

Moreover, the (insufficient) competences of spatial planning in implementing and realising sustainable spatial development could as well be a sign of a theory deficit: Spatial planning concepts prevailing so far are based, for the most part, upon an idea of space more and more losing its paradigmatic meaning: a concept of "space" as a three-dimensional body containing an arrangement of (social) subjects, artefacts, and functions assigned thereto. This concept of space as a "container" has been highly controversial in spatial sciences since the 70s – nonetheless, however, it has been incorporated in the conceptional foundations of spatial planning. These foundations are largely still based on essentialist ideas where space is conceptualized as given, independent of objects situated therein. Unlike these ideas, the socio-centred and action-oriented concepts base upon the assumption of space as a result of social, economic and political processes and, as such, a social construction. Both assumptions– the material-physical „container space“, and space as a „social construct“ – exist in parallel in spatial and planning sciences. They require different research questions, objects, and logic¹². And both of them cannot (sufficiently) meet the orientation at the principle of Sustainable Spatial Development.

Given this situation, we are challenged to give thought to a social-ecological concept of space. Where modern spatial concepts are still widely affected by the dualism between (material) „container space“ and (social) „relational space“, it is essential to open a „third path“.

In a socioecological view, it is vital to overcome this separation. For these dualistically separated concepts of space also include the separation of space into a „natural product“ (physiocentred view) and a „cultural product“ (sociocentred view), thus blinding us to space having come to existence both socially and ecologically and still being nascent. The fact that the material and ecological qualities of space and places, like their social life-immanent constitutions, are (co-)produced results of social and economic processes, whether intended or not, cannot be perceived and made a subject of discussion if based on spatial concepts dissociated into social and natural space. On the other hand, the inevitable result entailed by the ideas of a given natural environment and constant natural (space) qualities is that ecological qualities cannot be implied and borne in mind as having been socially constructed and politically defined (e.g., through environment quality standards). This fact, and the manner in which the socially (re)designed, material „nature space“, in turn, also affects socio-economic processes – enhancing or blocking specific developments –, again lacks comprehensive understanding when based on dissociated spatial concepts.

For spatial development and social management systems, this (initially) knowledge immanent separation implies practical problems: While in one view „nature“ is faded out and in the other it is conceptualized as given, constant, it seems inevitable to face it either in the logic of instrumentalization and trimming or to adapt and submit social action to the „natural conditions“. In the separation structure, the power to shape is, in terms of dominance, assigned

12 cf. Bauriedl, Sybille/ Schier, Michaela/ Strüver, Anke (2010): Räume sind nicht geschlechtsneutral: Perspektiven der geographischen Geschlechterforschung. In: Dies. (Hg.): Geschlechterverhältnisse, Raumstrukturen, Ortsbeziehungen. Erkundungen von Vielfalt und Differenz im spatial turn. Münster: 10 ff.

either in a socio- or a nature-centred way („dike or leave“). In this dilemma, socioecological transformations of social relations to nature do not come to the fore comprehensively. Consequently, also due to deficits and dilemmata of theory the chances to actively regulate and shape social relations to nature for sustainable spatial development are not perceived, at least not sufficiently. The dualistic perception of space leads to neglect and phlegm in governing political controlling and planning systems with a view to achieving socioecological sustainability goals.¹³

In light of this, questions about a „third position“ are put increasingly often, such position being helpful in abandoning the essentialist categories of „nature“, and „space“ and at the same time including space materiality in thoughts about social spatial concepts. These considerations are based on a relational concept of space¹⁴ which, in view of a space-centred, gender-oriented sustainability research, is worked out in terms of impartation theory and applied to some extent.¹⁵

On the basis of such approaches, we suggest a socioecological concept of space, facilitating analytical integration of materiality as „nature“ in a relational spatial structure: This concept allows for non-human creatures and environments to be involved in the construction of spaces, conceptualizing „nature“ as a hybrid result of social and ecological interrelations: It does not exist independent of society, is not predetermined – while being querulent and powerful. It helps shape social, economic and political space.¹⁶ In developing a socioecological concept of space, we tie in with the findings of feminist and gender-based spatial research.¹⁷

The expansion of spatial scientific concepts by gender as a category of social structure has a comparatively long tradition. Debates about sustainable spatial development are in line with this tradition – often, however, without bearing in mind and explicitly pointing to the basic context, critical of authority. A central theory of this field of research states that there will be an enhancement of perspective when (socially) feminine ways of life are presumed as models of life for women and men, and when development targets are formulated and

13 cf. Hofmeister, Sabine/ Mölders, Tanja/ Thiem, Anja (2012): Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung. In: Heinrichs/ Michelsen (Hg.): Arbeits- und Lehrbuch Nachhaltigkeitswissenschaft. Heidelberg, New York u.a. (forthcoming).

14 cf. e.g. in geography: Massey, Doreen (1994): Space, place and gender. Minneapolis, and in spatial sociology: Löw, Martina (2001): Raumsoziologie. Frankfurt/M. und Sturm, Gabriele (2000): Wege zum Raum. Methodologische Annäherungen an ein Basiskonzept raumbezogener Wissenschaften. Opladen.

15 cf. e.g. Bauriedl/ Schier/ Strüver (l.c.) sowie Bauriedl, Sybille/ Schindler, Delia/ Winkler, Matthias (Hg.) (2008): Stadtzukünfte denken. Nachhaltigkeit in europäischen Stadtregionen. München.

16 For this perception of nature, cf. especially Haraway, Donna (1995): Die Neuerfindung der Natur. Primaten, Cyborgs und Frauen. Frankf./M., New York, as well as Latour, Bruno (1995): Wir sind nie modern gewesen. Versuch einer symmetrischen Anthropologie. Frankfurt a. M.

17 cf. e.g. Forschungsverbund „Blockierter Wandel?“ (2007): Blockierter Wandel? Denk- und Handlungsräume für eine nachhaltige Regionalentwicklung, München; Hofmeister, Sabine/ Scurrell, Babette (2006): Denk- und Handlungsformen für eine nachhaltige Regionalentwicklung. Annäherungen an ein sozial-ökologisches Raumkonzept. In: GAIA. Ökologische Perspektiven für Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft. Jg. 15, Nr. 4, 275-284; Kruse, Sylvia (2010): Vorsorgendes Hochwassermanagement im Wandel. Ein sozial-ökologisches Raumkonzept für den Umgang mit Hochwasser, Wiesbaden; Mölders, Tanja (2010): Gesellschaftliche Naturverhältnisse zwischen Krise und Vision. Eine Fallstudie im Biosphärenreservat Mittelbe, München.

implemented from the point of view of the overall living environment. The different daily routines and lifestyles of people and, consequently, the varied needs and requirements placed on space thus become the starting point of space analysis and planning. By formulating and realising development targets from the perspective of the living environment, a new view to space develops – a perspective reflecting everyday realities in their diversity as well as the whole spectrum of requirements and lifestyles.

In the process, from the very first, the critique of dualisms was at the fore of feminist spatial research and planning debates, especially the critique of constructing public vs. privateness in space as a structuring concept of description and arrangement of spaces (and of society)¹⁸. The analysis of the gender-specific division of labour and the respective materialisations of authority relations in spatial structures were and still are genuine objects in feminist spatial sciences. In this perspective, it is vital to disclose the separations between „reproductive“ and productive activities and functionalisations of spaces, so as to overcome them, where possible. In this thinking, separations between economic, life and nature spaces get transparent, the (re)productive space qualities become visible and open to shaping. In this view, sustainable spatial development references a (re)productive shaping principle permanently maintaining or/and renewing the social and natural conditions of development.

Hereafter, with a view to two fields of space-related sustainability research, I would like to show the benefit resulting to practical research when applying this gender-oriented perspective:

- First of all, I will deal in brief with the problem of the implementation of surface targets in urban development, politically set through the sustainability strategy (4).
- Subsequently – again very briefly – I would like to refer to the problem of nature protection and land use in the context of sustainable regional development (5).

4 Gender in Sustainable Urban Development and Territorial Policy

The performances the gender view accomplishes for research in sustainable urban development are, amongst others, shown in the gender category application to the current discourse on sustainable territorial policy. The goal formulated in the national sustainability strategy, to reduce the land use for settlement and traffic of currently just under 100 hectares per day to 30 hectares per day by 2020¹⁹, has caused vehement debates about strategies and instruments of sustainable land use management in spatial science and planning. However, in terms of territorial policy there has been no success so far. Without any relation to this „territorial debate“, the programme „Gender Mainstreaming im Städtebau“²⁰ („Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Development“) has shown that there are synergies between gender-equitable urban development and sustainability strategies in city regions.

Nevertheless, the discourse on sustainable land development mainly focusses

18 cf. Sturm, Gabriele (1997): Öffentlichkeit als Raum von Frauen. In: Bauhardt/Becker (Hg.): Durch die Wand! Feministische Konzepte zur Raumentwicklung. Pfaffenweiler: 53.

19 cf. Die Bundesregierung (2002): l.c. 71.

20 cf. Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung (2006): Gender Mainstreaming im Städtebau. Ein Fazit. ExWoSt-Informationen 26/5, Bonn.

on quantitative sustainability targets, dealing with the reduction of land use for settlement and traffic purposes and perceiving land as a resource to use economically and efficiently. In line with this goal, the development of urban space is seen under the premise of preservation – maintenance and, if possible, renewal of unsealed units of area –. On the other hand, in connection with Gender Mainstreaming in urban development, emphasis is placed on qualitative aspects and social lifeworld processes of urban space use. Urban development is seen as a process of creating (more) gender justice, with users' spatial requirements coming to the fore and becoming the starting point in the development of concepts and models for the future of urban structures of space and settlement to meet the concepts and strategies of sustainable development, which may differ between various city regions²¹. They are substantially influenced and supported by everyday protagonists. On the basis of a perception of urban development and planning enhanced by the aspect of gender justice, it finally becomes clear that and to what extent a (re)productive design of urban space aimed at its qualities at the same time serves to achieve quantitative sustainability targets²².

In view of the foregoing, Gender Mainstreaming can contribute to a reduction of the sealing and to a sustainable handling of the resource of soil in the town, both conceptually and strategically, by increasing the serviceability of planning and its suitability for daily use²³. Thus, if land policy is considered an element of sustainable urban development, a broad social discourse is consequently required – processes of participation allowing for the positions of socially marginalised groups to make themselves heard primarily. This is not only a matter of reduction targets, but especially a matter of contextualising and recontextualising the land topic, embedding it into extensive qualitative concepts of sustainable urban development. Then the focus is not on imparting knowledge about goals, strategies and instruments of land policy – but rather on the challenge to generate this knowledge as a lifeworld knowledge attained through everyday experiences, and to communicate it in discourses on guiding principles.

Processes of cooperation and participation in planning will consequently be subject to further demands placed on them: Now the point is no longer to transfer opposing and contradictory interests by way of negotiation seemingly to „win-win solutions“, but first of all such interests have to be made visible and be articulated. In doing so, planning has the task to comprehensively involve the different protagonists and protagonist groups in decision processes. Methods of so-called cooperative planning alone do not bring sufficient success. They have to be supplemented by approaches of a „of retributive justice planning“²⁴. Like methods of communication and moderation, analyses of power and

21 cf. Bauriedl/ Schindler/ Winkler (2008): l.c.

22 cf. Evers, Mariele/ Hofmeister, Sabine (2011): Gender mainstreaming and participative planning for sustainable land management. In: *Environmental Planning and Management (JEPM)*, Vol. 54, No. 10, 1315–1329, as well as Dies. (2010): *Flächenpolitik durch nachhaltige und geschlechtergerechte Stadtentwicklung und partizipative Planung. Gender Mainstreaming als Strategie der Flächenvorsorge – Konzepte und mögliche Instrumente*. In: *Raumforschung und Raumplanung (RuR)*, Jg. 68, H. 1, 35–47.

23 cf. BBR (2006): l.c.: 18. However, respective empirical studies are still outstanding.

24 cf. Bauhardt, Christine (2007): *Feministische Verkehrs- und Raumplanung*. In: Schöller/ Canzler/ Knie (Hg.): *Handbuch Verkehrspolitik*. Wiesbaden: 313 f.

authority are indispensable prerequisites and instruments of planning as well²⁵ – of a planning which must no longer be measured against results efficiency, but rather against its contribution to improving the quality of life in the town. Or, to refer to the „touch-stones“ for sustainable spatial development cited at the outset: its contribution to a realisation of „what is needed for a good life“.

5 Gender in Sustainable Regional Development: Nature Cultural Spaces

The example of land policy in town shows that a gender-oriented research perspective on sustainable spatial development has to recognize the separation relations between productive and „reproductive“ spatial demands, to make them visible and shape space with a view to overcoming them where possible. From this starting point, separations between economic and social environments, but also between nature and cultural spaces might be criticised and dismantled²⁶.

In the tradition of gender-oriented spatial research, criticism of dualisms and dichotomisations has caused researchers to take a constructive look at interspaces: Interspaces, interplaces, and interspheres, e. g. between public and private spaces, as seen in this research perspective, are „transitory spaces“, possible „spaces of emancipation“²⁷. Interspaces also hold chances for new forms of regulating social relations to nature. As a conceptual approach we have, therefore, used the gender perspective with a view to Nature Cultural Spaces²⁸.

In a research project, as part of the "Social-Ecological Research Programme" launched by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research, the Biosphere Reserve Middle Elbe, as mediatory space between nature protection, land use and protection of culture/ historic monuments, has been analysed as to its potentials for the sustainable development of the region.

The focus was set on the following two contradictory relationships:

- the contradictory relationship between productive and „reproductive“ performances involved in creating the Nature Cultural Space, and
- the contradictory relationship between utilisation and protection of nature/ landscape, which, while on the one hand being considered overcome in the biosphere reserve, in practice is extremely powerful. In a research project, as part of the Both contradictory relationships are in close connection with each others: For in social handling of „nature“ again, shaping and

25 cf. Bauhardt (2004): *Entgrenzte Räume. Zu Theorie und Politik räumlicher Planung*. Wiesbaden: 151f.

26 cf. Hofmeister/Scurrall (2006): l.c.

27 cf. Dörhöfer, Kerstin (2000): ‚Halböffentlicher Raum‘ – eine Metapher zur Auflösung (nicht nur) räumlicher Polarität. In: Imboden/ Meister/ Kurz (Hg.): *Stadt – Geschlecht – Raum, Beiträge zur Erforschung urbaner Lebensräume im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, Zürich: 101-108, and Holland-Cunz Barbara (1993): *Öffentlichkeit und Privatheit – Gegenthesen zu einer klassischen Polarität*. In: *FreiRäume, Streitschrift der feministischen Organisation von Planerinnen und Architektinnen – FOPA e. V.* (Hg.). *Raum greifen und Platz nehmen, special edition 1992/93*. S. 36-53.

28 cf. Forschungsverbund „Blockierter Wandel?“ (2007): l.c. In the joint project „Blockierter Wandel? Denk- und Handlungsräume für eine nachhaltige Regionalentwicklung“ in the scope of the Social-Ecological Research Programme by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research, in the years 2003 up to 2006 the blockades and chances of sustainable regional development in the Mulde Mouth region were analysed. cf. as well: Hofmeister/Mölders (2007): l.c. and especially Mölders (2010): l.c.

maintaining/ renewing appear to be processes separated from each other: Economic activity (utilisation of „nature“) and nature protection (restoring and renewal of „nature“) are conceptualised as contradictory practices in modern societies. And it is precisely this contradictory relationship which, when seen from a gender-oriented research view, becomes questionable as having been embedded in the separation relationship of production vs. „reproduction“.

As a result, we have found out that despite the programmatic orientation of biosphere reserves as „model regionen for sustainable regional development“²⁹ based on an integration of nature protection and land use, sustainable ways of development are blocked due to separations. Maintenance and renewal of „nature“ and of society continue to be in opposition. On the one hand, this appears when looking at the cultivation work: In the biosphere reserve again, these activities are either performed on a voluntary basis, or ensured through subsidisations – i.e., they are referred to the so-called „reproduction sphere“. On the other hand, it may be seen in the way of dealing with those everyday phenomena which are not available for clear allocation to either nature or culture aspects: For example, in the area analysed, it is the „Elbe River beaver“, while being a symbol of an „original nature“ (and appreciated in this function), as „city beaver“ is also considered a „vermin“, thus causing heavy conflicts with land users. So, in the view of separation, something is restricted to be either nature or culture.

But at the same time, the biosphere reserve provides manifold and novel fields of activity, where gainful occupation, personal contribution, cultivation or care work form new bonds with landscape. If, for example, the locally generated natural products would be processed and brought to market in the region, this would be a chance for the sustainable development of the whole region. New forms of cooperation between economic activities and nature protection aiming at preventive nature and landscape utilisations could yield mediatory spaces – spaces in between economies of market and supply economies, between economic interests of utilisation and the concern for the preservation of the ecological specifics of nature and landscape³⁰.

Up to now, socio-ecological transformations for the whole regions have not been stimulated through the biosphere reserve. So long as the separation between productive and „reproductive“ is not questioned, undermined and (wherever possible) broken up, the model character of biosphere reserves will fail to appear. However, where this – whether intentional or not – already (or still) happens, e. g. in regional marketing, potentials for a sustainable development emerge.

6 Consequences

Now, which conclusions on the importance of gender as a category in sustainable spatial development may (for the time being) be drawn? Well, based on the „touch-stones“ for sustainable spatial development³¹ – and taking into account gender as structural category of spatial analysis and design, the demands

29 cf. Plachter Harald/ Kruse-Graumann, Lenelis/ Schulz, Werner (2004):

Biosphärenreservate: Modellregionen für die Zukunft. In: Deutsches MAB-Nationalkomitee (Hg.): Voller Leben. UNESCO-Biosphärenreservate – Modellregionen für eine Nachhaltige Entwicklung. Bonn: 16-25.

30 cf. Mölders (2010): l.c.: 275 ff.

31 Zibell (1999): l.c.

placed on a spatial development oriented at the concept of sustainability, may be focussed on two aspects:

- First, on the principle of a far-reaching integration of the utilisation – based on a spatial concept in the unity of economic space, socio-cultural and ecological living environments; and
- second, on the principle of maintaining long-term options of utilisation – based on the justice requirements in intra- and intergenerational dimensions; this means that the specific potentials of spaces have to be cultivated and renewed.

It becomes clear that and to what extent gender approaches in spatial research have already been developed for the context of sustainable spatial development. The demands currently formulated as to variety and diversity of utilisation – in terms of the integration principle and with a view to the dimensions of justice – have a long, well-founded theoretical tradition in feminist debates on space and planning. It is essential to tie in with this tradition and to expand it – beyond über baulich gestaltete, urban spaces – to the region, bearing in mind connection and difference of spaces with urban and rural character, shaped by culture and being close to nature. In the process, the preservation of the specific spatial qualities, of the materially ecological, cultural and social diversity of places is to the fore. Spatial design is oriented towards a variety of utilisations through release from functionalisation and from standardisation. A sustainable development requires new forms of thinking and acting, beyond dichotomisations and hierarchisations – as a vital result of gender-oriented spatial and sustainability research, this can be maintained by now.



DISCUSSION AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF SABINE HOFMEISTER

Land use and gender justice

Geethakutty: There seems to be a mismatch between land use and gender justice ...

Hofmeister: The feminist theories in the spatial and planning sciences criticize basically the dichotomy of so-called "productive" (that means paid) and "re-productive" (unpaid) work. This dichotomy also can be recognized in land use patterns. Or in the dichotomy of (ecologic oriented) target of preservation and economic target of function in landscape and nature.

Ndiri: Preservation or function / use – where is the gender perspective in it?

Hofmeister: Gender Mainstreaming is a concept that has not been referred to land use up to now. Feminist theory mostly aims at cities and urban areas. Processes of dichotomisation and hierarchisation as deconstructed by the feministic planning sciences led to the critic of all these dichotomies.

Peter: What does it mean – gender theory in the preservation of nature? Descaling on local level is missing.

Hofmeister: It's not a matter thinking of men and women but of paid and unpaid work. Transfer in practice of, for example, biosphere reservations brings up new activities. Wherever the separation of societal areas maybe destroyed it has to be destroyed and broken up. Looking at the spheres of activity in the everyday life we may constitute interspaces between market and care work, integrated in economic rationality. We should destroy differentiation between preservation and function in creating interspaces, interrelations and so on.

Gustedt: The aim is INTER ...

Reproductive design?

Zibell: Another perspective could be interesting concerning urban space and architecture – what do you mean with productive and reproductive designing of space?

Hofmeister: The idea is to abolish the separation of living and working by design. That means to think the everyday life already in the process of planning and designing. So that structures of mixed use would follow up naturally.

Sustainable development – theoretical concept or practice?

Tummers: Sustainable spatial development – is it a theoretical concept or a practice?

Hofmeister: It's a normative concept that tries to integrate, this integrative approach is also part of feminist theory. But it is more than a practice, rather a guiding principle or a concept.

Tummers: But if you deal with the term of development – you are very close to this economic understanding of growth. And what has this to do with sustainability as a reproductive and integrative concept?

Hofmeister: Development is not to be understood as growth (any more), preserving structures has become worth. The third way could be: Do we let things develop themselves?

Horelli: The third way? Please, explain a bit more. And: What was the intermediate space in your example?

Hofmeister: We have to conceptualize our understanding of space (in a gender theoretical, sociological and social-ecological way) to combine the naturalistic and the essentialist terms of space. We do not have any social-ecologic concept of space up to now. This has still to be found.

Geethakutty: I want to give an example. If we are thinking of the construction of a road between two localities its purpose is collective use. But the construction of a road between village and town is destroying reproductive space, at the same time we alleviate the approach to working places (of women). If we would think of both and combine the two issues from the beginning on, the outcome would possibly be another in terms of the alignment of the road. The same could be revealed with the example of health in India. Does it make more sense to have the facilities in the countryside or in town?

Hofmeister: It's right, roads are constructed to connect, for example, housing and working or recreation areas, but the connection to working places itself destroys other possibilities of work (subsistence economy). The care work – for example health care – has not at all to be concentrated in town. There takes place a transfer of "female" in "non-female" (production) area (or vice versa).

Kelp-Siekmann: It seems to be very important to discuss the consequences of the guiding principles debate in the light of examples. The example of Geethakutty was very helpful.

Rethinking politics – and planning?

Tummers: It could be interesting to think more about complexity – do not we have to rethink politics?

Gustedt: Now we are at the point of perceive that the spatial guidelines we apply in planning (the basics) are questioned by the Gender Mainstreaming aspects Sabine Hofmeister presented.

It's difficult to understand the priorities of acting.

After the discussion, my impression is that there is a problem of terminology. Because of our different languages and different socialization as well, we are trying to calibrate ourselves in the terminology we use and to find out what we are talking about!

We've got totally different systems behind, so it is difficult to understand the priorities of the different countries for example.

To understand the systems in our back brain we have to talk together further on.

It shouldn't stop with the end of the conference.

ANKE SCHRÖDER

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT – BERLIN HANDBOOK

Since 1990 the Women's Advisory Committee of the Senate Department for Urban Development in Berlin works together with different departments inside the Senate. Over the years, the work of the Women's Advisory Committee was accompanied by numerous up and downs. In the beginning the work started with the focus on housing policy.

In 2001 the Senate Department for Urban Development decided to implement the gender mainstreaming strategy. With the decision the management of the Women's Advisory Committee changed and expanded to contribute the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Senate Department for Urban Development. Over the years, Berlin has been a pioneer in discussing and conducting pilot projects, particularly in the areas of urban planning and outdoor space development.

After experiences could be collected in specific experiences in Berlin, the handbook should systematize the experience and collect criteria for further projects. That should by no means be viewed as a finished and all-inclusive catalogue. Instead, they must be creatively adapted and augmented in all planning processes by the various individuals involved in accordance with their specific experiences, competencies and resources.

This handbook provides an overview of criteria that will help to implement gender mainstreaming in planning processes and to include gender issues in the development of urban neighbourhoods. The criteria formulated here will hopefully encourage all of those involved in planning processes especially for the departments of the Senate and the planners in the districts of Berlin to creatively assess each new project with in regard to gender mainstreaming.

Dr.-Ing. Anke Schröder, Member of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Senate Department for Urban Development, Berlin

DORIS DAMYANOVIC, EVA KAIL

CONNECTING WITH THE MAINSTREAM – A TRUE CHALLENGE

With budget cuts looming, the public planning administration is facing new challenges. At the same time, the social intelligence provided by planning is needed all the more. Against this backdrop it is crucial to realistically assess what is doable and what is not. Here, gender-sensitive planning, which in the case of the City of Vienna is implemented through the Strategy of Gender Mainstreaming, is in the position to continue to make a valuable contribution. Its process-oriented approach supports the quality assurance of planning activities. "Gender Mainstreaming as a new form of quality assurance – the systematic attempt of 'walking in somebody else's shoes' – has a lot to offer in this context" (cf. Stadtbaudirektion – Executive Group for Construction and Technology of the City of Vienna, 2005, 63).

The implementation of this process-oriented strategy requires the integration of a gender-sensitive perspective in all stages of the urban planning process: from the planners' analyses to the formulation of goals to implementation and evaluation of measures. It also affects all levels of urban planning in the City of Vienna – the Master Plan, planning of land use and zoning, and construction project.

The handbook "Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Planning" contains a review of the vast practical experience in implementing the Strategy of Gender Mainstreaming made in Viennese city planning over the past 20 years. It was mainly gathered by the office in charge of women-friendly planning, the 'Leitstelle für Alltags- und Frauengerechtes Planen und Bauen', of the City of Vienna. In addition, this body of experience was further reviewed and developed in workshops with the various city administration departments. When compiling the handbook, questions arose as to how research and practice can establish a fruitful cooperation.

The current state of knowledge will be introduced by presenting key results of the project. Key results include the target group-oriented assessment of projects, different indicators for different levels of planning (from master plan

to construction project) and functional guidelines and methods for reassessing and evaluating projects.

The presentation will address and comment the following questions from the point of view of both research and practice.

How can we systematize know-how? How can we document practical experience and pass it on? How can empiricism help to consolidate know-how? Where can we extend theoretical approaches by know-how from practice? Where are there gaps in the line of argument? Where and how may these gaps be closed by drawing on other disciplines and factual knowledge? In practice, which compromises are or must be made due to the increased budget constraints? How can we better bridge the gap between 'moral approach' and practical indicators for the 'tough reality' of planning practice.

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ADRIANA CIOCOLETTO, BLANCA GUTIÉRREZ VALDIVIA

SPATIAL URBAN INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING EVERYDAY SPACES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER

Applying a gender perspective to urban planning is essential for thinking, designing and cities considering the diversity of experiences and needs which the population has. Urban spaces are planned from a supposed equality, which results in an unfair and uninhabitable for most people.

There are many theoretical and practical works from different disciplines that incorporate gender perspective to urban studies. These researches have led to the creation of a critical mass on this topic. However, further work is needed to develop objective and easily usable tools. For this reason, the work presented here is a proposal of indicators for the evaluation of different urban spaces from a gender perspective and incorporating the dimension of everyday life in the analysis of the spaces.

These indicators have been developed from a micro-territorial level, which has allowed a higher depth in qualitative aspects. The scale of assessment of these indicators is the neighborhood, as a space next to houses and main stage where daily life unfolds

The proposed indicators can be complementary to other indicators developed to evaluate urban and regional scales.

The work makes a great effort to assess and determine the physical condition of each space but always integrating elements of the management and use of space.

The indicators have been taken as starting point the "Urban Diagnosis from a gender perspective" (DUG) prepared by Col·lectiu Punt 6. The DUG is a check-list of 100 questions about which aims to incorporate the everyday experience in urban analysis and allow for cross-reading of the analysis variables. Furthermore, the development of indicators has been nourished by the previous and current work developed by the authors, consisting of workshops and exploring different neighborhoods, linked to a planning approach from a gender perspective.

From a reading of DUG and both experiences these indicators have been devised different spatial aspects and criteria that integrate a gender perspective, finally reaching a set of 20 indicators.

Given the complexity of the issue to work and to facilitate handling of the resulting indicators that could be replicated by anyone other than this work, has vertebrate indicator system in 4 and 5 areas of analysis features that constitute the family of indicators. The 4 spaces of analysis include different areas of the neighborhood scope: public spaces, facilities, networks mobility and everyday environment (neighborhoods). The 5 features are the conditions required for these spaces to include gender mainstreaming: proximity, diversity, autonomy, vitality and representativeness.

The indicators are defined based on objectives to be met according to each feature (or subvariable). To articulate this structure, each indicator is presented with a list of specific conditions that are evaluated individually. The total value of each constraint gives an overall value is the result of the indicator. This allows each indicator captures a set of issues.

The indicators have been tested in 8 districts of Catalonia with different urban areas (urban fabric, building type), social (different types of population by age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status) and territorial (municipality size and different degrees of dependence with Barcelona).

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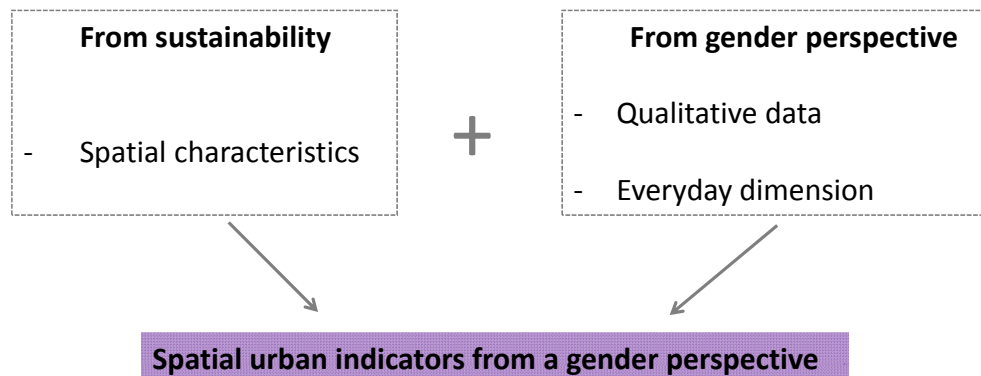
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State of the question

"Spatial Urban Indicators for Assessing Everyday Spaces From a Gender Perspective"
Hannover 2012_Adriana Cicoletto and Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

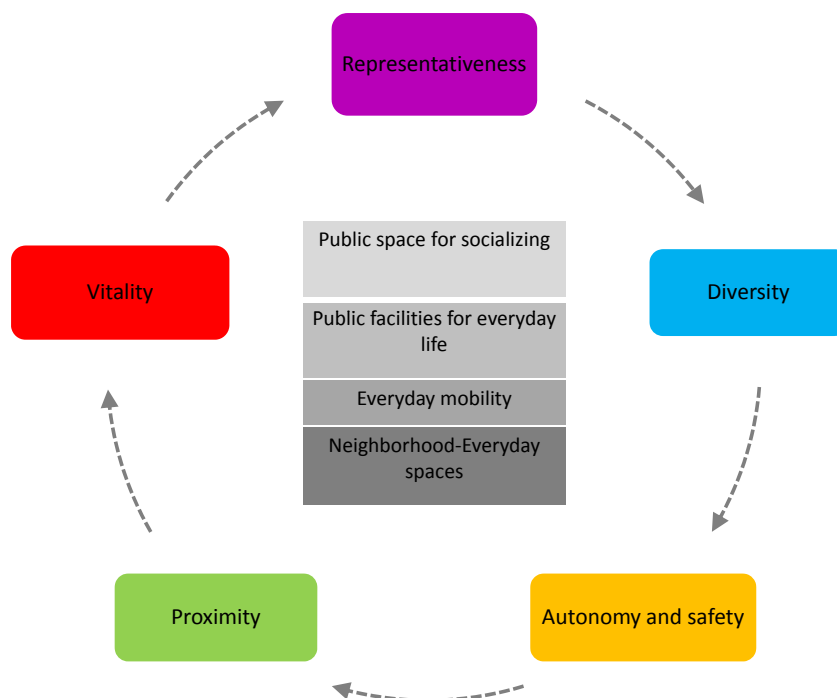
Contributions from urban indicators



Indicators

"Spatial Urban Indicators for Assessing Everyday Spaces From a Gender Perspective"
Hannover 2012_Adriana Cicoletto and Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia

5 Characteristic x 4 Variable spaces = 20 Indicators



Proposed indicator diagram. Source: the authors.

LIISA HORELLI

EVALUATION OF URBAN PLANNING FROM THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Mainstream evaluation theories and practices are mostly gender-blind, unless the application of the gender perspective has been commissioned. This is seldom the case with urban planning. What makes it even more difficult to conduct evaluations from the gender perspective is the fact that the gender concepts are fuzzy and the variety of systems and definitions of urban planning vary from one country to another. In addition, a variety of evaluation approaches exists that make it even more difficult to know how to evaluate. Therefore, I argue that the complexity of gendering evaluations of urban planning requires the construction of an integrative framework and a design of evaluation with mixed methods that allow knowledge building and learning to learn in the field.

The aim of the presentation is to describe an integrative framework with an example and to draw conclusions for the discussion. The integrative framework constructed here comprises concepts from gender studies, urban planning and evaluation.

The historical perspective to equality discloses that at least three waves or legs of equality can be distinguished with different strategies that are still applicable in parallel today. They are the Equal treatment perspective starting from the late 19th century with the strategy of human rights; the Women's (and later Men's) perspective from the 1960s onwards with the strategy of empowerment; and the Gender perspective with the super-strategy of gender mainstreaming (Horelli, Booth & Gilroy, 2000). Gender is not just numbers of women and/or men, but a psycho-corporal and socio-cultural construction of masculinities and femininities within a certain gender order that has to be deconstructed in different contexts. Even gender mainstreaming can be applied from different perspectives and through integrative, agenda setting or transformative models (Squires, 2005).

According to Nadin and Stead (2008), mainly two types of spatial planning systems exist in Europe. On the one hand, the continental, imperative type is dominant in the Nordic, Germanic and Roman countries. It is based on a

set of abstract rules and principles that are applied in advance or early on in urban planning. On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon system is indicative and based on case law. They have different foci and steering systems as well as consequences, even though the European Union practices are shaping them towards one another. In addition, a variety of definitions of urban planning exists, ranging from the arrangement of the physical space to the "organizing of hope" in human settlements (Hillier & Healey, 2008). These features increase pressure on the contextual analysis from the gender perspective. In addition, evaluation in urban planning mainly implies the environmental or social impact assessment of the planning process, which is an ex-ante evaluation. Very few holistic evaluations of the plans and their implementation are conducted ex-post, and particularly not from the gender perspective.

Gendered evaluations require a design with several iterative steps which include: the definition of the purpose and object of the evaluation, its resources, contextual analysis, applications of change and action theories, the choice of evaluation questions and criteria that can then be measured through gender-relevant indicators, the choice of methods, and the dissemination of the results (Horelli, 2009; Horelli & Wallin, 2010). Theory-driven evaluation (Chen, 2005) is important for mainstreaming endeavours, because it helps to respond to the important questions: what is sought after (visions and expected results), why do the interventions affect the results (change model or programme theory) and how to achieve the results.

It can be claimed that a gendered evaluation refers to the systematic and systemic determination of worth or merit from the gender+ perspective. Therefore, it means double or even triple work, as one has to first evaluate the object in general and then from the gender perspective that is intersecting with age, class, ethnicity, disabilities or sexual orientation. Gendered evaluation also means an integration of different approaches to evaluation: utilization & equity-focused, theory driven, empowerment evaluation or evaluation 2.0 that applies tools from the social media. Finally, evaluation from the gender perspective is not just for accountability, but above all for knowledge development and for learning to learn and to be empowered.

Conclusions for discussion: an integrative evaluation framework is needed to open up the complex context, as the statistics concerning men and women and their resources are not sufficient. The deconstruction of the mechanisms of change requires the use of theoretical concepts, gender+ and others. Last but not least, participatory visioning with creative methods enhances the choice of more pertinent gendered objectives and criteria that can then be measured by gender-sensitive indicators that suit the context.

Key words: planning systems, gender-aware planning, evaluation from the gender perspective, theory driven evaluation

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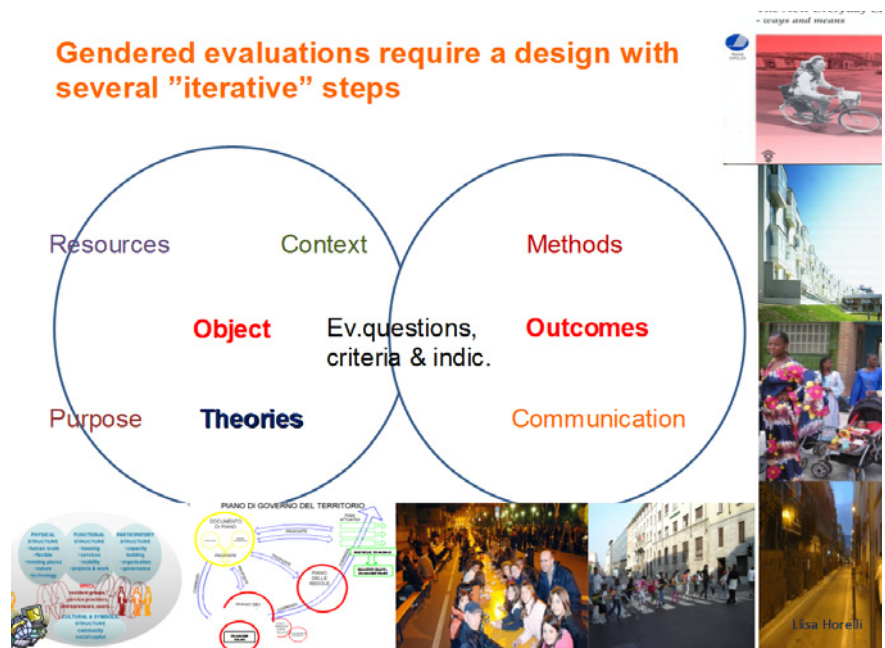
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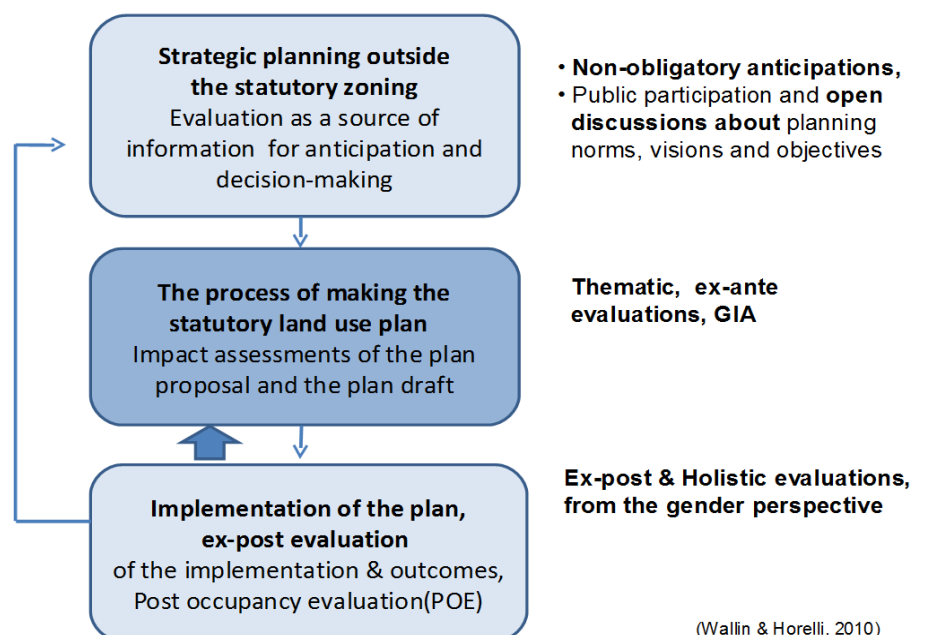
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Evaluation concepts

Gendered evaluation OF and IN urban planning



Chairwomen

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BARBARA ZIBELL

OVERVIEW AND RESULTS

The four introductory notes (Schröder, Horelli, Novella Abril, Valdivia Gutierrez) made contributions to criteria and indicators for a gender-sensitive practice in terms of projects and processes as well as to the evaluation of spatial planning results.

As a member of the Women's Advisory Committee of the Senate Department for Urban Development in Berlin Anke Schröder presented the findings out of their common work on the Berlin manual „Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Development“. The book introduces gender mainstreaming in spatial planning as a strategy aiming at different spatial concepts for every living circumstances considering variety and diversity and identifies seven principal gender criteria: spatial diversity and flexibility; optionality in the use of space; space for communication and information; compatibility of professional and family work; safety; sustainability and protection of resources; participation. These criteria are related to quite different levels and spheres of action, not only fields which are directly assessable by planning but also concern topics all-over society. For those topics spatial planning is only able to awake awareness or sensibility respectively to create basic conditions.

Architect and certified equality manager Ines Novella presents five fields of quality criteria she is working on in the context of her PhD thesis. These five fields – function, accessibility, materiality, size and management – are based upon different theoretic concepts of planning, for instance „eyes on the street“ (Jacobs 1961) or „mobility of care“ (Sanchez de Madariaga 2010). The fields of criteria are correlated to further distinctions – like use/purpose, safety, type of user, or flexibility and interacting one to another. And they have in common the chance to be controlled directly by spatial planning measures.

Social scientist Valdivia Gutierrez deals with „indicators“ for urban living conditions of women and men. This approach, too, has been developed in course of a PhD thesis. Her indicators are based upon gender-sensitive spatial analyses uncovering and making aware the androcentric reflex in spatial planning. With

Gutierrez quality of life takes the centre of stage specified by space, time, and integration in social networks. Seven fields of criteria again are arranged around a centre and oriented especially to individual and collective identities as well as mental states respectively fields of activity like: care, socialization, autonomy, identity, safety, community organising, and culture. Hence, it is possible to determine them as indicators for perceived quality of life which is only to be grasped by qualitative methods.

Finally, environmental psychologist Liisa Horelli is working on evaluation of planning processes out of a gender perspective. She deduces her position from the three historical lines of development in equality oscillating in political and scientific fields: „perspective of equal treatment" with the demand on „human rights" as a basis, „women's and men's perspective" as distinguishing perception aiming to develop stances of one's own („empowerment"), and at least the actual gender perspective with the strategic approach of gender mainstreaming. Being aware of the fact that „equality" has to be defined in contexts, also in spatial planning, Horelli develops her „spiral of mainstreaming". This spiral incorporates considering the object as well as anchoring the expected project, analyse of context, definition of targets and guiding principles, choice of strategies and methods, implementation and evaluation up to sustaining processes – item beyond the assumed finishing of a project or a measure. Her criteria are based upon analyse and integration of the two criteria patterns presented before (Schröder, Gutierrez) and divided into four fields of action: nature of evaluation, impact, participation tools & modes, organisation of participation. In this way, the criteria are more assigned to methodical aspects than with regard to contents. It is more important for her to include every relevant topic than to appoint specific outcomes in every case.

HEIDRUN WANKIEWICZ

CONCLUSION

The session was dedicated to recently published handbooks, manuals and criteria lists aiming at describing and defining the CONTENT and SUBSTANCE of „gender planning". It has been highlighted, that there is much more disagreement and lack of standards in the discourse about the CONTENT of gender-sensitive planning (gender planning) than about PROCESS. Concerning the processes of planning, the scientific community agrees to a broad extent that gender-sensitive planning needs comprehensive participatory processes, a holistic approach to planning and a link to everyday routines and needs.

Each of the presented examples is built upon a large pool of practical experience in gender-sensitive planning gained within the last 10 to 15 years.

Based on these practical examples, the following questions have been discussed:

- Which TOPICS and FIELDS of planning INTERVENTIONS in CONTENT, in methods and in sets of criteria are relevant to make planning "gender-sensitive"?
- How this planning-SUBSTANCE and criteria can be communicated within

the professional community and within municipalities as well as in regional authorities and how can it be implemented as planning standards?

- How the impacts and qualities of gender-sensitive planning can be assessed and evaluated?
- Which differences respectively similarities exist between planning cultures in European countries, e.g. in Germany (Berlin), Austria (Vienna), Finland / Scandinavia or Spain (Barcelona)?

At the beginning of the session, it was ascertained that the increasing number of handbooks and manuals published within the last two years are indicating the progress of the discipline 'GENDER PLANNING'. Based on the abundance of project experiences, the knowledge now is on the way of being systematized and visualized and adapted for the "planning mainstream".

For this systematisation, it is highly relevant to look closely to the context of the process, if this work is done within or outside of an administrative unit: Within administration, the tough challenge for all projects is the need to agree on planning standards within the different departments of a city administration. If the handbooks and standards are written done by independent experts outside of administrative structures, they have more possibilities in forming categories and standards and less constraint for consensus and compromise.

- The Berlin handbook – for example – has been written by extern experts. One effect of this is that the impact and interest is much bigger within the (European) professional world than within the Berlin planning office.
- Barcelona criteria have been developed also outside administration by „grassroot activists" and independent researchers. The criteria have been co-developed with residents in a high quantity of urban walks and workshops.
- The Vienna handbook was produced inside the city administration supported by an external consulting team, professional expertise and moderation.

The conflict between essential scientific differentiation in the complex field of gender planning on the one hand and the necessity of simplification and restriction on the other hand, in order to develop understandable and user-friendly handbooks and standards which are accepted by a majority, needs a lot of alertness for not losing the substance of a gender-sensitive planning approach.

The Berlin handbook for example has been revised by a professional writer/journalist after the experts work. The Berlin team also decided to mention topics and contents with relevance to various categories on several chapters (to deal with holistic approach and complexity). The presenters of the Vienna handbook (work in progress) mentioned that one important concern was that some gender-relevant content might be lost in mainstream because of being too practical, simple and concrete.

It is remarkable and shocking that also in gender science and research lots of innovative outcomes are based on unpaid work carried out by "grassroot activists" and by predominantly or exclusively unsalaried experts (Berlin and Barcelona).

Finally, Liisa Horelli tried to synthesize all criteria and manuals of all presenters:

She suggested a one page scheme as general catalogue of planning contents derived from her evaluations of various planning experiences and projects and based upon check lists and manuals from the European cities of Berlin, Vienna, Barcelona und from Scandinavia (see Table 1).

Contributions to the discussion referred mainly to the excellent method to assess the impact of policies and planning decisions on gender relations – namely the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) developed and published in the Netherlands by Mieke VERLOO and Connie ROGGEBANDT (1996). This method of GIA offers a lot of potential for extensive application and which, to great regret, is much less used in gender planning.

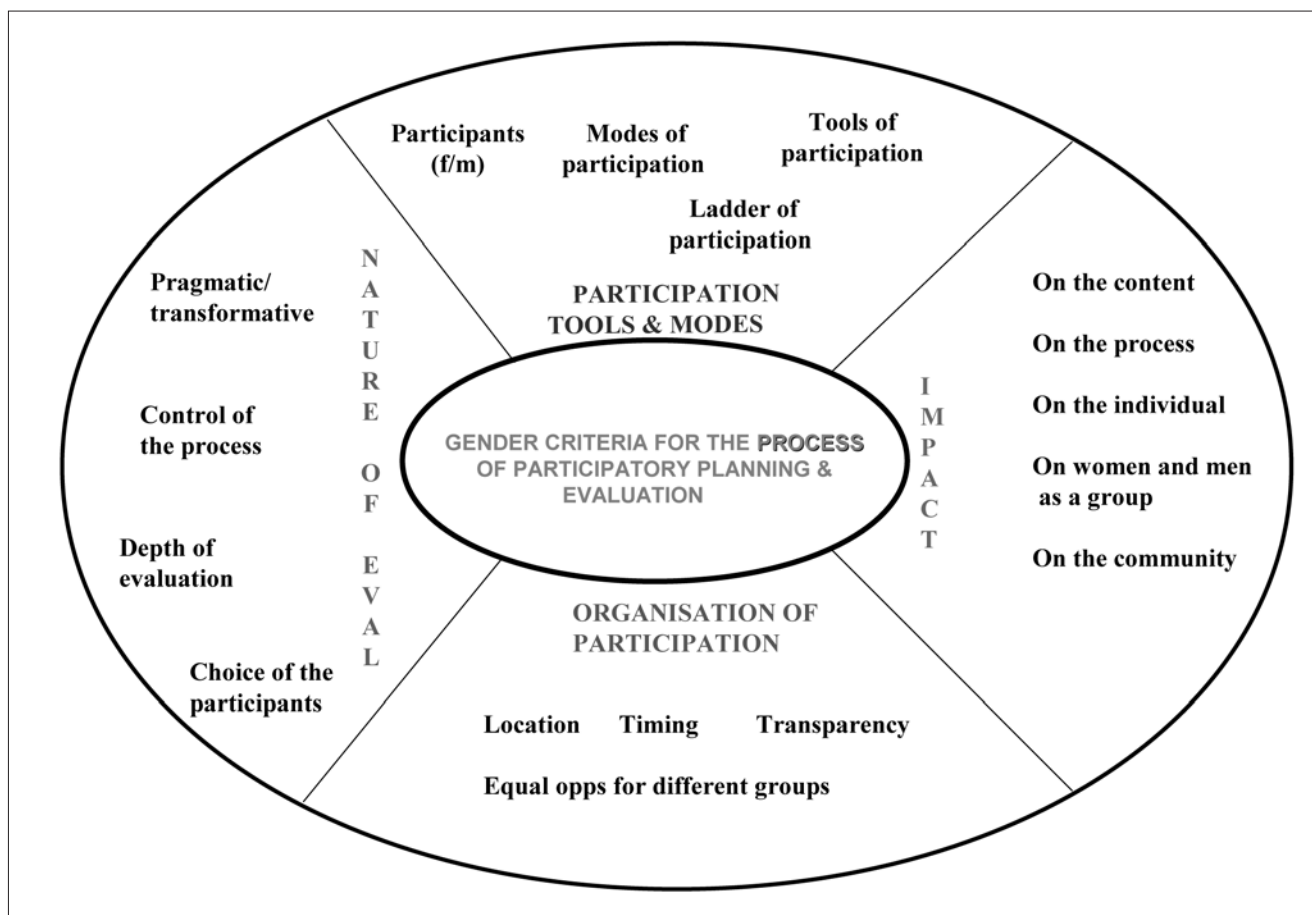
LIISA HORELLI

FINAL CONCLUSION

Currently, emerging efforts exist of gendering evaluation even in the field of urban planning and development. Unfortunately, many of them produce long lists of incomparable indicators that do not cumulate knowledge but rather distort the holistic picture. The meta-analysis of several urban projects at the GDUS-seminar in Hannover indicated that there is a need for gender-sensitive criteria for both the participative process of urban planning as well as its content. The choice of process criteria is relatively easy (see Figure 1).

However, the selection of relevant content criteria is much more difficult as the contexts and purposes greatly vary.

It seems to require a few core planning issues, such as reproduction/production, mobility, private-public spheres and nature that interact with a set of cross-cutting criteria which finally produce indicators of the urban planning content (see Table 1). The problem with current thinking of gendered evaluations is that they tend to rely only on gender concepts and to ignore the vast amount of possibilities provided by different types of evaluation approaches. An integrative evaluation framework is needed to open up the complex context of urban planning and development, as the statistics concerning men and women and their resources are not sufficient. The deconstruction of the mechanisms of change requires the use of theoretical concepts: gender+ and others. Last but not least, participatory visioning with creative methods enhances the choice of more pertinent gendered objectives and criteria that can then be measured by gender-sensitive indicators that suit the context and the purpose of evaluation.



■ Fig. 1 Gender Criteria for the process of participatory planning & evaluation. Liisa Horelli, 2012

Planning Issues/Cross-cutting criteria	Diversity & flexibility	Accessibility	Safety & security	Image & representation	Social sustainability
Interplay of production & reproduction	Balanced ratio of living, working, supply of goods & services, and recreational activities. A variety of diff. roles for genders	Easy access to services and work due to proximity, connections, opening hours& ICTs. Fluent work-life balance	Recognition of both physical and social safety (social control; physical barriers)	Vitality due to the range of activities, spaces/places and women and men of diff. ages, class, ethnic background, sex. orient	Time policies and planning via simultaneous examination of work, housing, service, mobility and recreation
Recognition of private - public spheres and scales	Allocation & design of diff. spatial scales and nature of private - public and transitional spaces	Clear socio-cultural rules of the hierarchy that can be negotiated. Time policies & planning; glocal access thru ICTs	Vandalism is immediately mended. Social control according to the nature of the scales	Well-kept and personalised communal& "political" spaces; symbolic signs of women & men; sense of community	Self-organising around semi-public and public spaces for building community. Complexity management of the scales local-global
Mobility systems	A network of linked, (linear and radial) transportation modes org. by PPPs. A variety of mobile services	Pedestrian & bicycle pathways to neighbourhood services and public transportation, linked to the external mobile networks.	Well-lit & protected stops and stations. Flexible bus stops in the night. Well-structured parking lots	Cool and comfortable public transport, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure	Citizen panel of women and men to monitor the mobility system and mobile services
Housing solutions	A mix of different types of dwellings (individual, row, higher-rise; priv., rental) & formats, (cohousing, assisted).	Barrier-free planning; long term living by access to additional rooms, storage, or working spaces	Healthy building materials. Resident control and governance	Long-term dwelling reflected as the personalisation of the buildings and yards. ttractive, human scale	Self-organisation of residents having a say in the maintenance of the neighbourhood.
Nature& environment	A mix of urban nature from "wild" to landscaped & soundscaped settings, silence & vibrance	Proximity to diff. kinds of green spaces	Lighting and clear views; social control	Beautiful spaces and places for restoration and innovative uses	Care of the environment. Ecological building & living solutions

■ Table 1: Key planning issues and cross-cutting criteria producing some indicators of the content of gender-sensitive participatory urban planning in order to support the freedom of choice and responsibility to "do gender+ in context" (Liisa Horelli 2012)

SARA ORTIZ ESCALANTE

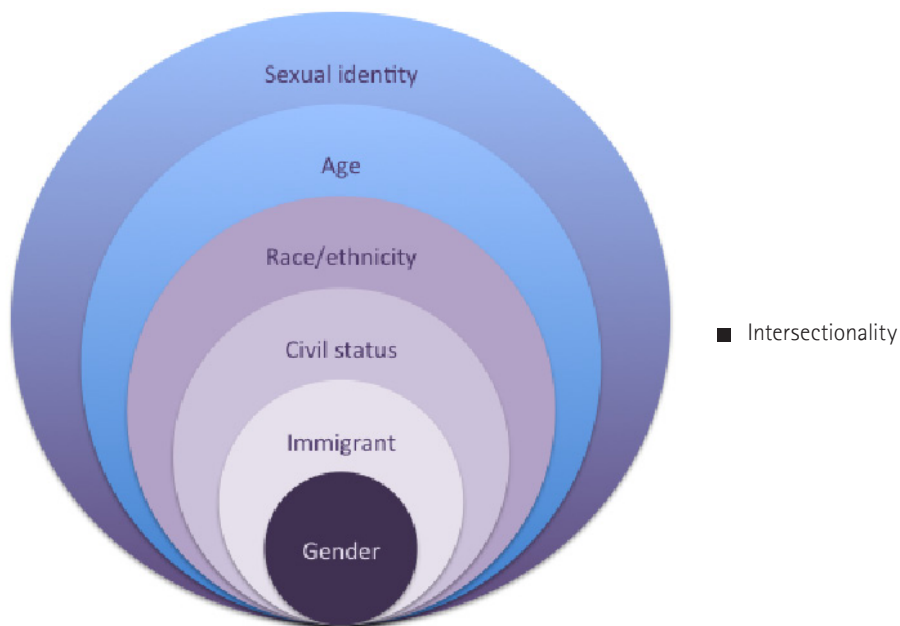
**MIGRANT WOMEN'S SAFETY: POLICY APPROACHES AND
BEST PRACTICE**

There has been a distinct increase in women's migration in the last 50 years, to the point where by 2005 there were more women than men migrants worldwide (Global Migration Group 2008). This increase has coincided with sharp increases in gender violence, particularly targeting women (Sweet and Ortiz Escalante, 2010). Gender violence may be manifested as intimate partner violence, family violence and social and community violence (rape, genital mutilation), as well as structural forms of violence: the feminization of poverty, salary discrimination, workplace discrimination and sexual harassment, women-trafficking and rape as a war weapon (Massolo, 2005). There has been little work on how these two trends intersect and are reflected in policy of receiving countries.

Migrant women are continually deprived of the right to the city because of their intersecting identities: gender, race, ethnicity, migration status, etc. Women's right to the city includes the right to live free from violence and fear in more equitable, democratic and inclusive cities (Falu, 2010, pp16), and in short "the right to the city is the right to belong everywhere" (Whitzman, forthcoming-2012).

This paper analyzes the challenges and opportunities to achieve migrant women's right to the city, as well as, the safety issues they still face. We provide and contextualize a literature review, examining policy approaches and presenting innovative programs that respond to violence migrant women and girls face. The paper reviews the literature and recent data about migrant women, paying particular attention to the implications of geography and mobility for their safety as well as to socioeconomic and political issues. Next, it analyzes policies and laws as they relate to migrant women's safety, specifically to understand whether these policies incorporate migrant women and girls' needs, rights, diversity and experiences. Finally, the paper presents examples of programs that address the needs of migrant women. The chapter argues that planning and policy at multiple levels must respond to the issues of migrant women's safety using a two-pronged approach. While programs that attend to individual needs in a time of crisis are crucial (and require more funding and develop-

ment), migrant women's safety needs to be understood and responded to as a societal responsibility taking into consideration the multiplicity of women's circumstances and identities and how they impinge on their vulnerability to gender violence. Failing to do that limits migrant women's right to the city, their right to use urban spaces, their right to participation (Fenster, 2005), and their right to engage risk (Padhke, 2007).



More information can be found at:

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Sweet, E.L. and Ortiz Escalante, S. (2010). Planning responds to gender violence: evidence from Spain, Mexico and the United States, *Journal of Urban Studies*, vol 47 no 10, pp 2129-2147.

Walton-Roberts, M. (2008) Weak ties, immigrant women and neoliberal states: moving beyond the public/private binary, *Geoforum*, vol 39, pp 499-510

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SUSANNE STEDTFELD

FEMALE OUT-MIGRATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF EAST GERMANY

Demographic processes gain increasing importance in the political debate. The demographic change of modern societies is especially regarded in national contexts with its impact on social policies and the economic system. Within the scientific field of demography migration is one of the key elements which affect size and structure of populations besides fertility, ageing and mortality. It is also often seen as a key instrument of demographically oriented policies to balance the consequences of an ageing society, in particular referred to external migration. This is especially the case due to its ability for being directly influenced by political decision in a comparatively easy way – decisively easier than possibilities of political influence on fertility behaviour as well as ageing and mortality.

However, on the other hand, internal migration is especially dealt with in regional and small-size contexts. Mainly rural areas face out-migration situations. In this sense migration enforces and accelerates the demographic change. While cities and suburban areas are characterized by a more or less balanced demographic situation, rural areas are strongly affected by demographic imbalance. This is especially true for East Germany. Here the demographic change implicates a complexity of interacting dynamics that profoundly differ from region to region.

Against this background we analyze the high out-migration rates of young women (18-29 years) in rural areas of East Germany – its size, motives and consequences. In the end we conclude with political implications and recommendations.

At first an evaluation of the official statistics of migration illustrates profound disproportions in gender among 18-29 year-old people due to the emigration of young women from rural areas in East Germany to the Western part of Germany and – increasingly – also into the cities inside of East Germany. This causes a numeric dominance of young men in the analyzed age groups in those regions they emigrate from. Secondly a summary of the actual research literature helps

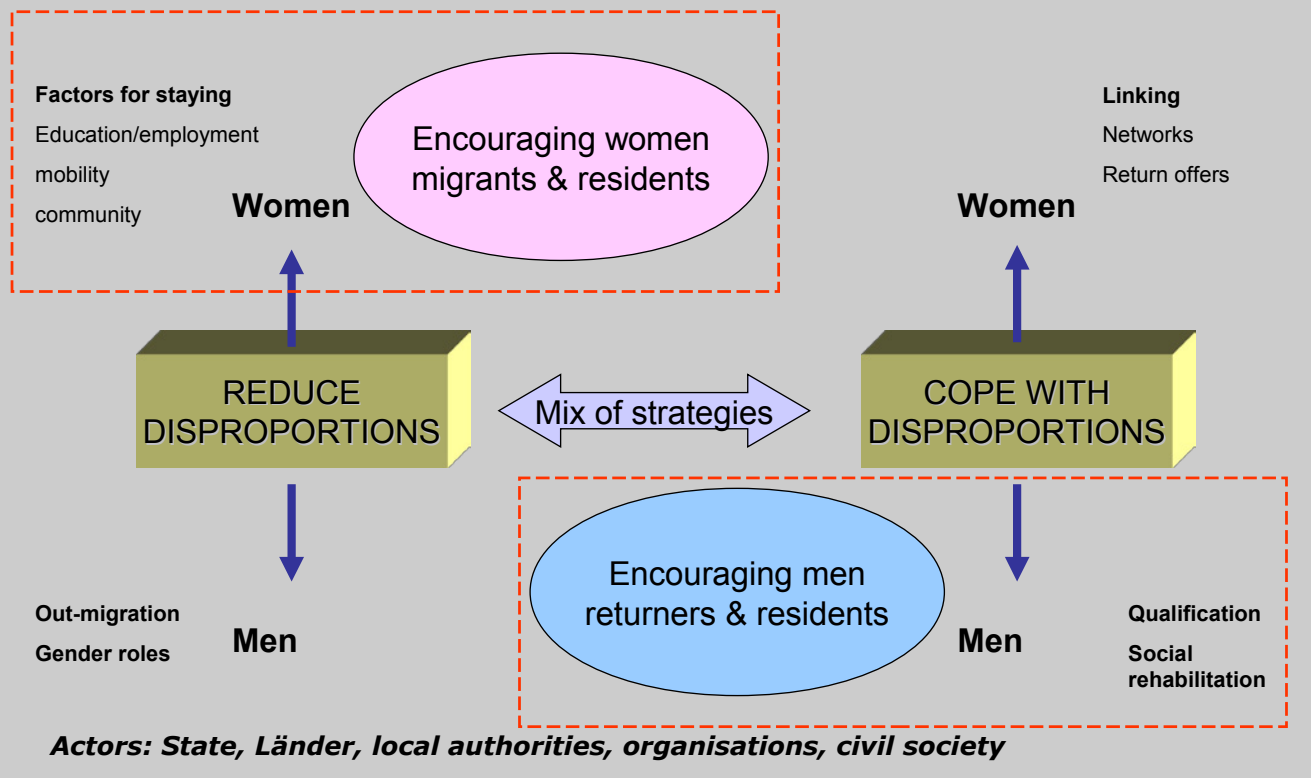
to give answers about the higher motivation of young women to migrate and the demographic, economic and social consequences. These gender-sensitive aspects within the studies of internal migration only have been fragmentally analyzed so far. Thirdly we interviewed nine experts on selective migration of women. Six of them were regional actors in the field of youth work in rural districts which had high gender disproportions (few young women, many young men). Three were from supra-regional youth organisations – and two of these were social workers especially for boys and (young) men.

Concluding from our findings, reasons for a higher motivation of young women to leave rural contexts are mainly related to the structure of labour markets and – in comparison to men particularly in East Germany – resulting from their higher levels of education after completing school. Consequently they are much more likely to migrate into cities which offer better possibilities for tertiary education or for vocational training in the service sector. Also private reasons seem to play an important role, such as moving in together with a partner or improvements of life quality in cities with a greater variety in social and cultural offerings. A decline in birth rates, since young women who migrate are a loss of potential mothers for those regions, and a social differentiation between women who leave and those who stay are consequences of higher female out-migration. This phenomenon was also reported by our experts even though the disproportions in gender were not that observable to them but rather being overlaid by the general out-migration of young and qualified people. Economic and labour market aspects of regional women deficits are hardly evaluated – mainly in the sense of skills shortage. As such they were also rated by our experts. Social consequences were especially entitled as imbalanced marriage markets and therefore many young male singles as well as resignation and lower participation of those who stay. A higher proportion of right-wing extremism because of the absence of women was not generally concluded by our experts. On the basis of these findings we recommend to implement a gender-sensitive perspective into the general topic of out-migration from rural areas. Generally speaking there are two dimensions of action how to deal with it politically: 1. setting incentives to prevent female out-migration or 2. dealing with its consequences. The first dimension includes strategies such as improving job opportunities or keeping contact to emigrated women via return agencies and improving the income situation in East Germany. The second dimension concentrates on ensuring basic services for the public and strengthening social work programmes which support participation, prevent from resignation and right-wing extremism and help creating and preserving space for civil society and engagement. Questions of legitimacy and limits of political action will also be included.

The complete study as a working paper is available at:

http://www.bib-demografie.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/DE/Download/BiB_Working_Paper/Geschlechterproportionen.html?nn=3071978

Approaches for political action



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CHRISTIANE DROSTE

DO GENDER SENSITIVE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES ADVOCATE GENDER DIVERSITY IN HOUSING?

A HOUSING COOPERATIVE PILOT PROJECT IN BERLIN.

This paper gives a short introduction to the practice oriented documentation of a Berlin strategic PPP pilot project to assure the quality of local cooperative housing, taking in account gender and diversity.

An important aspect of the 'good governance' orientation of the Berlin Senate Administration for Urban Development is the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in different fields of action since 2002. The here described project was implemented by the department for housing and subsidised through the Berlin equal opportunity framework programme (GPR), in its field of action 'cooperative housing as a self-determined way of life'. Its implementation enabled the administration to provide a learning environment for four housing cooperatives, offering them an open-end-consultancy process. A gender consultancy (gender+) developed in coordination with the Senate Administration a consultation concept and learning environment to acquaint housing cooperatives with Gender Mainstreaming as an instrument for quality assurance.

The learning environment's aim was to build awareness for gender as a fact of embodied identity, which is essential to understand not only urban experience but also – and this was the Senates' leading argument to implement the project – housing needs and participation capacities. The key criteria for the selection of partners were their willingness to implement both a new and participation oriented project and a top management steering team.

gender+ worked with four housing cooperatives, with different stock structures in the Eastern and Western parts of the city. The project had a term of 18 months; the cooperatives received financial support in terms of an external process consultation and project realization support. The cooperatives put forth personnel resources (especially at board level, on the level of executive management, local real estate management and social work) and were obliged to participate in the consultation process. Concerning the realisation of the results of this process, they made independent decisions and had to take on the necessary investment. The Berlin-Brandenburg Housing Associations' Umbrella

BENTE KNOLL

GENDER WITHIN THE HOUSE BUILDING SUBSIDIES PROCESS

PRACTICE EXPERIENCE IN LOWER AUSTRIA

B-NK OG (Consulting Office for Sustainable Competence) was set up by the landscape planner and engineer Bente Knoll. The consulting and planning office is engaged in gender issues, diversity management and gender mainstreaming concerning landscape, urban and regional planning, environmental consulting, sustainability and technical science. The expert knowledge in the field of planning and technical science is supplemented by the systemic approach and well-established scientific research.

B-NK is engaged in gender planning issues and mobility/transport research and did several pieces of research (e.g. Gender and Transport Planning -- PhD-thesis of Bente Knoll; Gender Mainstreaming and Mobility -- 2005)

In the year 2009/10 a piece of research -- dealing with gender planning impact within subsidy for house building -- focusing a regional level (Lower Austria) was carried out. The subsidy for house building is an essential factor of lasting and socially acceptable housing projects in Austria. The project "Gender within the House Building Subsidies Process in Lower Austria" indicates how -- when taking a gender perspective into account -- different concerns, needs, interests, problems of men and women strengthen the residential construction in Lower Austria. The knowledge about needs of future inhabitants will provide a more qualitative architecture and outer space planning, an efficient utilization may be guaranteed. The project developed concrete measures and recommendations that can be put into practice.

During the project several workshops with stakeholders from the regional governments, the politics and house building companies were carried out. We developed hands-on gender sensitive measures, e.g. an internal guideline for Lower Austria's planning subsidy authority and amendments to the in-use manual and in-use template of the minutes (used in planning subsidy authority's decision making meetings).

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INGRID HEINEKING

ABSTRACT AND RESULTS

The five introductory notes (Christine Hudson, Sara Ortiz Escalante, Susanne Stedtfeld, Christiane Droste, Bente Knoll) emphasized gender in participatory institutions and cultures (governance), both in consideration of theoretical aspects and by means of concrete examples.

The session started with the theoretical approach by Christine Hudson from Sweden, in which she demonstrates how women insecurity in urban areas underlines the necessity of higher gender sensitivity in urban governance.

The initial quotation "If we are going to talk about equality then everyone ... even women should be able to move around as they want in the city ... to be where they want ... when they want...they should be able to do that without being afraid." as well as the concluding quotation "You need to feel secure to dare to participate in the debate...in meetings and things..." lead to the discussions on gender and governance in the 2nd workshop session. The input by Christine Hudson ends in the imperative to claim governance, citizenship, and the right to the city for men and women; this includes:

1 Importance of accessible (both physically and psychologically) structures and procedures in the city

2 Women & other excluded groups must be better included in the city's planning & policy making processes as part of an open dialogue.

In practical examples – negative as well as positive ones – the possibilities of application are shown.

As member of the Col.lectiu Punt 6 group from Barcelona, in her contribution on the "Safety of Women Migrants: Political Approach and Plausible Examples", Sara Ortiz Escalante analyses the challenges and chances connected with the right to the city for women migrants, as well as the respective security problems. She gives an overview of existing literature, analyses political approaches, and presents innovative programmes responding to violence against women migrants. In doing so, she holds a two-track approach: While programmes

geared to individual requirements are vital in a period of crisis, programmes for women migrants security should rather be perceived and responded to like a social responsibility, taking into account the multitude of women, environment, and identities (see fig. ‚Intersectionality‘), as well as the extent to which they are affected by violence.

Susanne Stedtfeld of "Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung (BiB)" (Federal Institute for Population Research) in Wiesbaden gave a speech on ‚Weibliche Abwanderung aus ländlichen Gegenden in Ost-Deutschland‘ (Women Migration from Rural Areas in East Germany), in which she reported about the great deficit of young women in East German administrative districts. The reasons for this problem and respective consequences and political impacts arising are addressed in her presentation. Meanwhile, this migration inures to the benefit of the urban centres in East Germany, whereas in former times migration was largely directed from east to west. The reasons, as seen by Ms. Stedtfeld, are the better possibilities of education and work for women, as well as their associations of urban living with a higher quality of life. The findings are based on interviews and a detailed and gender-specific evaluation of statistics.

Bente Knoll, manageress of the B-NK OG (Consulting Office for Sustainable Competence) in Vienna, reports on the project „Gender Planning Impact im geförderten Wohnbau in Niederösterreich" (Gender Planning Impact in Publicly-assisted Housing Construction in Lower Austria), (carried out on behalf of Lower Austrian Housing Research). Housing research is, in Austria, an essential factor in implementing achievable, sustainable, and socially acceptable housing. The project shows how different life situations, requests, requirements, interests, and problems of men and women can be respected more and more in Lower Austria housing when applying the gender perspective. Modified living situations and demographical change require new housing solutions. Forms of living together may undergo changes and also not remain constant during persons lifetime. This must likewise be considered in assisted housing, to provide, on the one hand, suitable housing solutions for the target groups, while on the other hand facilitating long-term tenant or owner retention. The target group orientation pursued by gender planning, as well as an exact finding out about needs and requirements of future residents contribute to the economic benefit of housing developers and the optimal use of apartments.

An essential goal of the overall research is to derive, from the results, concrete fields of action for assisted housing in Lower Austria. The concretion of these fields of action was done after consulting the administration as well as representatives of housing associations working in Lower Austria, but also representatives of "Niederösterreichischer Gestaltungsbeirat" (Lower Austria Advisory Design Council). Due to the project, gender criteria are now available for guidelines and for the minutes of advisory councils and architecture and planning selection procedures in Lower Austria. Furthermore, a guide on „Gender Planning Impact" is available for work in the Advisory Design Council.

In her speech on cooperative dwelling as self-determined form of housing and living, Christiane Droste, manageress of the Berlin Office "UrbanPlus", puts the question, „Do gender sensitive urban governance structures advocate gender diversity in housing?" She refers to an innovative Public-Private-Partnership project for testing gender mainstreaming as an instrument of quality assurance, which has been implemented as a pilot project by the Senate Department for

Urban Development in Berlin, together with four Berlin housing associations. The project has been drafted and supported since 2008 by the network gender+ whose member C. Droste is.

The essential contents of process support and projects included:

1. developing awareness of the relevance of gender aspects for action in terms of housing success and quality für wohnungswirtschaftlich erfolgreiches und qualitätvolles Handeln,
2. the impartation of technical gender knowledge as to the topics of dwelling, housing industry, living environment, social infrastructure, service and marketing in the field of dwelling, as well as on gender aspects of internal communication of organizations,
3. initial application of gender criteria for quality development and workshops and projects,

and

4. knowledge transfer and practical experience in gender-appropriate and culture-sensitive procedures of participation.

It could be seen how process-oriented thinking and action with gender, age and cultural differentiation can be used as "equipment" for the current social challenges which housing stakeholders have to face. In different fields of action, the project proves that the systematic application of gender criteria and instruments in housing practice contributes to the development of high-quality, cross-generational and lifestyle-oriented dwelling which particularly responds to the requirements of women and families in their wide range of appearance and from different countries of origin.

CHRISTINE HUDSON

CONCLUSION

The participants in the session were in agreement that analyses of governance from a gender perspective are needed. It was considered that the governance concept needs to be broadened so that the private – the family or household – also becomes a level of governance.

The need to understand the gender contracts that constitute governance was also discussed and the way these relate to the spatial structure of cities. The importance of gender sensitive city planning and policy making was stressed so that all different women's (and men's) varying needs, interests, responsibilities and their unequal economic and social power are recognized and taken into account. Parallels were drawn to the ideal of gender planning theory contra gender planning in practice.

The potential for governance to challenge the public-private divide was taken up – particularly in relation to violence against women. Violence against women is often treated as a private issue – as an individual need in a time of crisis but we also need to see it as a societal issue. This led into a discussion of the ways in which violence affects women's right to the city – particularly in relation to migrant women. Women's safety is a complex issue that cannot be solved by a single programme – ethnicity, gender, class etc. intersect and create a multiplicity of identities and circumstances affecting and limiting women's right to the city in terms of everyday living.

Another issue concerning governance in practice was the problem of outmigration from rural areas particularly of young women facing better educational and training and subsequently better employment opportunities in the cities. The problems this creates in the exporting regions was taken up and possible solutions were discussed including measures to encourage young women to stay in or return to the region by e.g. improving job opportunities as well as strategies for improving participation amongst those remaining in the region.

The final theme concerned whether gender sensitive urban governance structures encourage gender diversity in housing. Drawing on the example of housing cooperative projects in Berlin, ways of changing the management structures and the use of gender sensitive practice to improve e.g. participation processes were discussed. Changes in everyday housing management encouraging continuous constructive dialogue with all members of the cooperative (gender and ethnic diversity) were seen as highly important and led to constructive and innovative solutions to problems and helped to avoid conflicts.

REGISTERED ATTENDEES

	Name	Institution
1	Agha, Menna	October 6 University Giza, Egypt Tourism Zone, Ägypten
2	Ahr, Beate	Landschaftsplanung und Forschung, Kronshagen
3	Aleth, Kirsten	Leibniz Universität Hannover, International Relations
4	Aloglu, Duygu	FU Berlin
5	Ass. Prof. Alvarez, Eva Maria	Universitat Politecnica de Valencia
6	Benigni, Maria Sole	"La Sapienza" University of Rome, DATA Department
7	Bittner, Irene	Institute for Landscape Planning, Vienna
8	Dr. Damyanovic, Doris	BOKU Vienna, Institute of Landscape Planning
9	Droste, Christiane	UrbanPlus / gender+, Berlin
10	Falconi, Claudia	Leibniz Universität w
11	Prof. Dr. Frank, Susanne	Technische Universität Dortmund, Fakultät Raumplanung
12	Prof. Dr. Gheetakutty	Centre for Gender Studies in Agriculture, Kerala Agricultural University India
13	Gilmore, Ruth Esther	Universität Hannover
14	Gotzmann, Helga	Gleichstellungsbeauftragte der Leibniz Universität Hannover
15	Gutierrez Valdivia, Blanca	Collectiu Punt 6, Barcelona
16	Dr.-Ing. Gustedt, Evelyn	Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Hannover
17	Prof. Dr. Hacker, Eva	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Umweltplanung
18	Harth, Annette	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Freiraumentwicklung
19	Dr. Hartung, Barbara	Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kultur
20	Heineking, Ingrid	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Geschichte und Theorie der Architektur
21	Dr. Hösl-Kulike, Cornelia	Stadt Freiburg, Geschäftsstelle Gender Mainstreaming
22	Prof. Dr. Hofmeister, Sabine	Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Institut für Nachhaltigkeitssteuerung
23	Ass. Prof. Dr. Horelli, Liisa	Aalto University, Helsinki
24	Ass. Prof. Dr. Hudson, Chris	Department of Political Science, Umeå University, Sweden
25	Humpert, Gisela	ZFBT Zentrum Frau in Beruf und Technik Castrop-Rauxel
26	Hung, Julian Benny	Leibniz Universität Hannover
27	Dr.-Ing. Huning, Sandra	TU Dortmund, Fakultät Raumplanung
28	Jenal, Hannah-Katharina	Wien
29	Joecker, Johanna	Leibniz Universität Hannover
30	Kail, Eva	Stadt Wien, Stadtbaudirektion - Gruppe Planung
31	Prof. Dr. Kanning, Helga	Hochschule Hannover
32	Kelp-Siekmann, Sibylle	Regionalverband Ruhr, Essen
33	Kirsch-Stracke, Roswitha	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Umweltplanung
34	Dr. Knoll, Bente	Knoll & Szalai oG, Techn. Büro für Landschaftsplanung, Wien
35	Krause, Juliane	Büro plan&trat, Braunschweig
36	Landung, Esariti	FU Berlin

37	Lange, Ingrid	Hannover
38	Dr.-Ing. May, Ruth	Raumplanerin, Hannover
39	Dr. Mölders, Tanja	Leuphana Universität Lüneburg
40	Prof. Dr. Muxi, Zaida	Universidad de Cataluna, ETSAB, Barcelona
41	Nadimpalli, SriPallavi	India
42	Dr. Nagabhatla, Nidhi	Leibniz Universität Hannover, BioDIVA
43	Natrup, Wilhelm	Baudirektion Kanton Zürich, Schweiz
44	Novella Abril, Inés	Valencia / Madrid
45	Oguz, Melis	TU Berlin
46	Oltmann, Iris	Deutscher Ingenieurinnenbund, Hannover
47	Ortiz Escalante, Sara	Collectiu Punt 6, Barcelona
48	Otters, Regina	TU Berlin
49	PD Dr. habil. Padmanabhan, Martina	BioDIVA, Leibniz Universität Hannover
50	Prof. Dr. Pepchinski, Mary	Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Dresden
51	Dr. Peter, Kathrin	Lares, Bern, Schweiz
52	Preuß, Petra	Planungsbüro Hannover
53	Dr.-Ing. Protze, Käthe	protze + theiling GbR Landschaft Stadt Freiraum, Bremen
54	Reinwald, Florian	ILAP, BOKU Wien
55	Prof. Dr. Sánchez de Madariaga, Inés	Minister Office for Science and Innovation, Albacete, Madrid, Spain
56	PD Dr. Scheller, Gitta	Leibniz Universität Hannover
57	Schmidtke, Birgit	ppb Projektservice Planen und Bauen GmbH, Hannover
58	Schramm-Braun, Barbara	Planungsbüro Schramm-Braun, Molfsee
59	Dr.-Ing. Schröder, Anke	Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen, Hannover
60	Schröder, Christiane	Leibniz Universität Hannover
61	Prof. Sebastiani, Chiara	University of Bologna, Faculty of Political Sciences, Italy
62	Sonderegger, Tobias	HSR Hochschule für Technik Rapperswil, Schweiz
63	Spalink-Sievers, Johanna	Spalink-Sievers Landschaftsarchitekten, Hannover
64	Stedtfeld, Susanne	Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Wiesbaden
65	Striefler, Katja	Region Hannover, ÖPNV Marketing
66	Tummers, Lidewij	Rotterdam
67	Wankiewicz, Heidrun	planwind.at - planning.management.research, Salzburg
68	Warnecke, Sabine	Bauhistorikerin, Hannover
69	Werpup, Anne	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Institut für Umweltplanung
70	Wittmann, Regina	Fraktion Die Grünen Oberhausen / TU Dortmund
71	Prof. Dr. Wohltmann, Heike	PlanwerkStadt, Bremen
72	Prof. Dr. Wotha, Brigitte	Büro für Stadt- und Regionalentwicklung, Strande
73	Prof. Dr. Zibell, Barbara	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Fakultät Architektur und Landschaft
74	Zibell, Franziska	TU Dortmund, Fakultät Raumplanung
75	Ziegler, Anna	Leibniz Universität Hannover

INGRID HEINEKING, BARBARA ZIBELL

CONCLUSION

The Department of Planning and Sociology in Architecture at the Institute for History and Theory in Architecture at Leibniz Universität Hannover (LUH) organized in cooperation with the Forum for GenderCompetence in Architecture Landscape Planning (gender_archland) an academic event in April 2012.

The preparation work had begun in spring 2011 when in the context of a little German-speaking GDUS network meeting in Hannover the course for the conference has been set. Based on this little event of 2011 gender_archland made two applications for funding – on the one hand with the German Research Foundation (DFG), on the other with the Ministry for Science and Culture of Lower Saxony (MWK). The funding made it possible to organize finally this three-and-a-half-day-long event with a one day lasting international conference in its centre. Contributions and results are put into writing within this documentation.

Summary

First day: PhD Workshop

The previous PhD Workshop, to which young academics from interior and abroad has been invited to discuss spatial and planning oriented gender topics, can be assessed as „big success“. It was the first time that doctoral candidates from different European countries have been involved into a GDUS Meeting. All participants have expressed their wish to have a follow-up once explicitly. Building of a separate network of young academics could be prepared and made possible by contacts produced with the GDUS platform.

Second day: GDUS Network Meeting

The European network meeting of GDUS members can be assessed as very efficient and decisive for the continuance of the network as well as good for the sharpening of scientific profile. Though, the debates could not be deepened due

to time lack. Every participant is doing interesting and relevant research work and has a lot to communicate. However, reunion and considering new common perspectives have been of special importance. Thus, the meeting contributed to the solidification of the network and prepared a strategy for its future.

Third day: International Conference

Among others, the international conference provided a basis for spatial scientists and planning academics as well as gender experts from planning practice to continue with European discourse about results of research and application. The amount of information and different perspectives has again pointed out the enormous scope of theoretic and practical approaches of gender-sensitive planning in European comparison. The elaborate preparation with call of abstracts and selection by a review as well as the organisation of parallel workshops has been rewarded with the variety and quality of the inputs and contributions.

Fourth day: Final network meeting and agreements

The final network meeting has been performed only by a „hard core“ of members, however there was also one representative of the new constituted network of young academics. Strategic orientation and commitment concerning the following steps have been highly important.

What remains?

The event has stimulated the academic discourse on ‚gender in spatial planning‘ and strengthened the crossing of disciplines as well as perspectives of different European countries. Academic topics of research and methodical approaches have been discussed as well as practical applications of gender-sensitive planning could be introduced. There was consensus that it is essential to confine the concepts of ‚gender‘, ‚diversity‘ and ‚gender+‘ concerning consequences for spatial planning and research respectively future research approaches and projects.

