BAGIYAN, ARMINE

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, NORWAY

PLACE-MAKING AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS – CASES OF YEREVAN AND KYIV

The paper aims to show the involvement of international donor organisations and foreign governmental institutions in place-making initiatives. With a specific focus on public spaces in cities that have been through critical juncture events, the paper will demonstrate not only the various strategies of place-making, employed by international donors, but also the motivation behind those initiatives. Moreover, it will also look at the local ability to adapt to donor needs, exercise agency and bring about changes in their respective contexts. Capital cities of Armenia (Yerevan) and Ukraine (Kyiv) will serve as case studies with the Armenian Velvet Revolution of 2018 and EuroMaidan Revolution of 2013-2014 being the chosen critical juncture events. Through document analysis of donor strategy papers, content analysis of news articles and interviews with civil society, government and international organization representatives in Armenia and Ukraine, the paper will shed light on the international component of place-making, an aspect that has not been researched broadly yet.

BALODE, SINDIJA

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA, LATVIA

WHO LIVES IN THE CITY CENTER? THE CASE OF RIGA

In contemporary cities, it is often found that the processes of reurbanization, suburbanization and disurbanization are coexistent, and thus the population composition in these cities is largely dependent on the interaction between these coexisting urban development stages. The aim of this research is to identify and analyze demographic processes in the central neighborhoods of Riga using quantitative data analysis to gain an understanding of these processes in the area, as well as their interaction between the central neighborhoods and the suburbs. The average age of residents in the central neighborhoods of Riga decreased from 40 to 38 years between 2011 and 2021, as the proportion of 25 to 44-year-olds living in the area grew. During the same period, the proportion of Latvians in the area was stable (~61%), but as the proportion of Russians decreased there was a significant increase in the proportion of other foreign nationals (from 5% to 9%) living in the central neighborhoods of Riga. Overall, the central neighborhoods of Riga have experienced notable growth in population since 2016. However, the ongoing soaring population growth in the adjacent municipalities of the city demonstrates that there is not only reurbanization trend, but also active suburbanization. Additionally, in 2021, the population in some of the central neighborhoods of Riga shrunk requiring a further investigation concerning possible disurbanization trends caused by the pandemic.

BALOGH, PÉTER

DEPTARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY, ELTE EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, HUNGARY; INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES, CERS, HUNGARY

WHO BELIEVES WHAT IN HUNGARIAN–UKRAINIAN BORDER-TOWNS?

It is an old truism that what matters is not primarily whether any discourse is true, but what its intentions and effects are. This contribution is based on fieldwork in various towns of the Ukrainian-Hungarian borderland – especially Uzhhorod, Berehove, and Nyíregyháza – in November 2021, whereby altogether 22 deep interviews were conducted with Hungarian and Ukrainian local and regional elites (in politics, public administration, and the civilian sphere). The research is part of a project coordinated by ZOiS (Berlin), in which Ukraine's contested borderlands – toward Russia, Moldova, Poland, and Hungary – have been investigated. Hungary was included since its relations with Ukraine have increasingly deteriorated over the past five years. However, there was a consensus among the interviewees that the coexistence of different ethno-linguistic groups continues to be good on the local level – despite the fact that a number of contested issues were mentioned. They also agreed that external forces were to blame for local conflicts, although they did disagree on who exactly those outsiders are. In Zakarpattia Oblast, where about a tenth of the population is ethnic Hungarian, tensions peaked after the headquarter of the largest regional Hungarian party was set on fire twice. Ukrainian respondents largely incriminated Russian involvement here. Although not excluding this option, Hungarian respondents stressed that Ukraine tends to blame Russia for all negative events and domestic failures. They also claimed that locally rooted Ukrainians were tolerant toward minorities, and that troublemakers – often linked to far-right circles – were infiltrating from other regions of western Ukraine that are ethnically more homogenous. In Ukraine at large, then, fear is mobilised in relation to increased Hungarian involvement in Zakarpattia, which involves the opportunity to obtain Hungarian citizenship as well as aid by Hungary. However, a not insignificant number of ethnic Ukrainians in Zakarpattia adopt a more pragmatic stance toward this by learning Hungarian, obtaining the Hungarian passport, and then moving to the EU.

BARTOS-ELEKES, ZSOMBOR – TÁTRAI, PATRIK*

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ETHNIC CONNOTATION OF STREET NAMES IN THE LIGHT OF THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF LOCAL POPULATION – A DISTRICT-LEVEL PILOT CASE STUDY FROM TÂRGU MUREŞ

Ethnically and culturally fragmented cities in East Central Europe with tumultuous history (shifting state borders, changing minority-majority positions) often witness local power-struggles along ethnic boundaries that may focus on the visibility of ethnic groups in public space. Thus ethnic connotation and (re)naming of street names has a special symbolic power subject to conflicts in local level – and sometimes even beyond. Generally, the majority is empowered to control the linguistic landscape and/or limit the other groups' visual self-representation (i.e. the evidence of existence of minorities) in the linguistic landscape. In that context the topic of naming and representation (or non-representation, absence) is far outreach the level of local politics and embedded into the national discourse on minority politics. Though the literature offers some case studies analysing ethnic aspects of the politics of street name changes and its historical imprints for a city or a region, no research has been carried out to investigate the relation of street names and local population below the level of cities/towns. The present paper aims to take the first step in this direction and – as a pilot case study – it analyses the determining factors of the ethnic connotation of street names focusing especially on whether ethnic connotation is related to the local proportion of minority population at the level of city districts. Although the right to use minority place names is related to the local proportion of the particular minority, we found that no such a connection is observed at the level of city districts in Târgu Mureş. Local population's ethnic identity and the ethnic connotation of local street names do not (or only indirectly) correlate. Instead, historical geography, local histories of settlements and the contemporary political constellations counts in this matter.

BATUNOVA, ELENA

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INVISIBLE SPACE FOR LOCAL STRATEGIES –
RE-ENGINEERING HEATING SYSTEMS IN SHRINKING CITIES

Shrinking cities make up most of the Russian urban network, and in some regions, the absolute number of cities is shrinking. However, the urban shrinkage issue has not become a notable aspect of national policy and planning, which continues operating within the growth paradigm. Some extreme cases attracted governance's attention and became exemplary fields of state acupuncture interventions. On the contrary, most ordinary cases are challenged by the impossibility of introducing specific policies for solving previously unknown shrinkage problems due to the political settings, gaps in legislation, absence of experience and skills, the budget deficit, and, primarily, due to the seriously limited opportunities to pursue a local independent policy. Small and medium-sized cities are less resilient to the new urban shrinkage challenge and, at the same time, have even fewer tools and capacities to adapt their strategic vision and priorities. The invisible transformations and strategic changes are ongoing in urban technical infrastructure, especially in heating systems' planning and operation. Heating is crucial for the cities' survival in the harsh Russian climate conditions, but the energy consumption in cities almost all over Russia decreased significantly in the post-socialist period due to the soviet economy collapse and socio-demographic changes. Nevertheless, the Russian most shrinking urban system in the world still possesses the most extensive in the world heating system that needs reshaping for the cities' resilience. Reconfiguring this system is challenging due to its centralized character, a high percentage of physical deterioration, and decreasing budgets and attractiveness for investments in shrinking cities. At the same time, these vital needs for reconfiguration become incentives and an opportunity to develop local strategies.

BERNT, MATTHIAS

LEIBNIZ-INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON SOCIETY AND SPACE, GERMANY

„THIS WAS NOWHERE POSSIBLE BUT HERE…" – PROPERTY STRUCTURES AND SEGREGATION IN EAST GERMAN LARGE HOUSING ESTATES

Throughout the last two decades, large housing estates in eastern Germany have become the scene of an increased concentration of low-income households. At the same time, considerable shifts in the structure of home ownership have been documented in these areas. Following the privatization of state-owned properties in the 1990s, financial investors have acquired large housing stocks since the 2000s and become a fundamental part of the local housing markets. The presentation discusses the connection between both developments. Based on a case study in two large housing estates in Halle (Saale) and Schwerin, it argues that the relative impoverishment of large housing estates can be traced back to two developments on the supply side: On the one hand, municipal housing companies are increasingly made responsible for the provision of homes to households that cannot provide for themselves on the market. Due to the uneven spatial distribution of municipal housing, this leads to an increased concentration of poor households in the large housing estates. At the same time, letting policies of financial investors are characterised by tight yield requirements. In view of a rather restrained demand for the housing they manage, they therefore increasingly rent their flats to population groups that are avoided by other landlords. Together, these developments operate like a "segregation machine", which continuously shifts low-income population groups to the large housing estates.

BOBROVA, ANASTASIIA

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HOUSING AND WAR IN UKRAINE – CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF RENTAL SECTOR

The full-scale war that Russia started in Ukraine provoked an unprecedented housing crisis. Thousands of buildings were devasted, and millions of people were forced to flee their homes. Housing has become an urgent question in every part of the country. The war revealed underlying issues in Ukrainian housing policy that contributed to the scale of the current problem. Ukraine has one of the highest owner-occupancy rates (more than 90%) in Europe. Therefore, the rental sector is overlooked at the policy level. Whereas the public rental sector remains nascent, private landlords control most of the rental market. Approximately 8% of people in big cities rent their homes. The rights of tenants are partially protected in the civic legislation. However, most tenants and landlords resolve their disputes personally, and it is difficult to exercise the right to housing and avoid evictions or other contract violations. The rental sector's vulnerability led to the growing stereotypes and prejudice around rented homes. The majority of people in Ukraine believe that only a privately owned home can be safe and secure. The paper focuses on the war's impact on the rental sector in Ukraine. It overviews the sector's main challenges during the last three months, including the spikes in prices, apartment shortages, evictions, and discrimination against displaced people. The paper analyses policy solutions that national and local governments deployed to amend the situation. Finally, it presents the vision for the future renewal of Ukrainian housing policy, emphasising rent regulations and the development of public and non-profit rental sectors.

BORUSHKINA, SOFIA

POLITECNICO DI MILANO, ITALY

KHRUSHCHEVKA REINCARNATED?
MASS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN THE FORMER CAPITAL OF THE SOCIALIST WORLD

This study focuses on changing physical characteristics of new residential complexes built or planned in the Moscow region in 2010-2021 and compares new housing developments with socialist-era estates. The study finds that the vast majority (more than 90%) of new residential complexes follow a specific, consistent and recurring typology, similar in scale to the socialist period but radically different in many other respects. As a result, determined simultaneously by demand (homebuyers), supply (developers), and policy makers (federal and city authorities), new residential complexes form a recognizable housing type, referred to by experts and citizens as khrushchevka 2.0, cheloveynik ('human'+'anthill' = 'humanthill'), or putinka. The study aims to separate socialist and contemporary components in the new Moscow mass housing construction and trace the evolution of such estates using a variety of sources: policy documents, construction documentation, GIS, archival materials, as well as a series of interviews with developers and policy makers and personal observations in development areas. This article not only discusses the trajectory of housing development in post-socialist cities 30 years after the transition, but also illustrates the strong contextuality of typical and individual, obsolete and contemporary in housing in general.

BORUSHKINA, SOFIA* – GORODNICHEV, ANTON

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FROM GENPLAN TO MASTER PLAN – CHANGING URBAN PLANNING PARADIGM IN RUSSIA

This paper examines the urban planning paradigm change in urban planning in Russia through the lens of three generations of policy instruments: the Soviet general plan (genplan), the Russian genplan and the recent master plan. While the radical policy shift of the 1990s is relatively well researched (Golubchikov, 2004), the implementation of master plans is only an unfolding tool, posessing different logic and mechanism. Nowadays public authorities claim that master plans should become an effective solution for urban growth and development when the existing urban planning system is outdated and rigid. However, despite all the attention, published master plans have an unclear legal status and their introduction often leads to some degree of overlap and blurring with existing urban planning tools. The purpose of this study is to examine the mechanisms and reasons of urban planning policy change in Russia and to discuss possible directions of this change in the contemporary period, placing the three generations of instruments under consideration in a broader context of urban governance. This research uses the concept of policy paradigm developed by Peter Hall to define and measure urban planning policy change (Hall, 1993). A policy paradigm is a prevailing worldview about policy goals, the nature of a policy problem, and the instruments to address it. In terms of urban planning, policy paradigm defines the goals, priorities, and implementation instruments of urban development, as well as the shared ideas about the desired future of the city. Policy paradigms and their components were reconstructed mostly by means of desk research conducted from 2020 to 2021 with a thorough collection of primary empirical data. This was complemented with seven expert interviews with individuals responsible for developing master plans as well as authors` hands on experience in maser planning for Derbent and Izhevsk.

BRÓDY, LUCA SÁRA

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CITIZEN MOBILISATION AND URBAN REHABILITATION – SHIFTING ROLES IN TRANSFORMING SPACES OF BUDAPEST

During the past years, a number of critical organisations and movements have emerged and took on a role in tackling various forms of inequality, from addressing housing problems to seeking municipalist ideals in strengthening participatory mechanisms. Among those, citizen mobilisation targeting the implementation and effects of urban rehabilitation went through many changes in Budapest. The present study explores the shifting nature of state-civil society relationships through the lens of emblematic urban transformations since the 1990s. On the basis of a qualitative study, three periods of urban rehabilitation are analysed: (1) the decentralisation aspirations and the period of mass privatisation during the 1990s, (2) the spread of project-based and partnership agreements linked to EU transfers after the mid-2000s, and finally (3) the strengthening of central power in the years following the onset of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis. Describing the first case, the article builds on the period when mass privatisation and the fragmentation of ownership structures occurred, meanwhile a relatively autonomous and critical civil society mobilisation focused on issues of housing and speculative urban development. The second era of citizen participation unfolds experimentations with the partnership model of urban development where the inclusion of civic groups served as the solution to growing inequalities by strengthening the social sensitivity of urban interventions. The third stage introduces the recentralisation of urban development strategies, focusing on touristification and the beautification of public spaces in a period when civil society organisations have been instrumentalised to legitimise city marketing strategies and large-scale urban development. The discussion builds on the effects of economic restructuring in post-socialist Hungary, how urban rehabilitation goals changed over these decades, and a reflection on the shifting role of citizen participation in urban development.

BURNEIKA, DONATAS – ŠČERBINSKAITĖ, SIMONA* – SZABÓ, BALÁZS

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PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN SOVIET AND POST SOVIET VILNIUS – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The housing construction was very intensive in the post-socialist period in Vilnius; 30% of the housing stock has been built in the last three decades. Some of these new residential estates were criticized by architects and experts for their enormous size, densely built structure and lack of facilities. The paper aims to compare the new residential estates. It will explore how the density has changed during the three decades, whether the intensive housing construction has resulted in the growth of size of new residential buildings since 2000. Another aim of the paper is a comparison of the physical characteristics of post-socialist estates and those of the large housing estates built in soviet times. This comparison is expected to confirm the hypothesis that a new period of mass housing construction started around 2000, though without centralized urban development policy. As it was much more market driven, therefore resulted in much more intensive land use even in areas distant from city centre.

CHELCEA, LIVIU

UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST, ROMANIA

GOODBYE, POSTSOCIALISM? THE "GLOBAL EAST", THE POLITICS OF NAMING, AND THE URBANIZATION OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

How should scholar name ex-socialist countries, cities and spaces? What is gained and what is lost if we name them "post-socialist," the "Global East" or something else? Despite calls for abandoning the term "post-socialism", several scholars, special issues and edited volumes have recently expressed renewed interest in using that term and suggested potential analytic tools such as "still-socialism", "trans-socialism", and "actually existing post-socialism." In this presentation I explore the how anti-communism and anti-socialism have shaped cities in ex-socialist countries. If we accept that any "post-" is also an "anti-", one way to understand recent reconfigurations of cities in this part of the world is to document the inscription of anti-communism into the landscape, neoliberal roll-backs of the state's "left hand", and urban dynamics. I briefly outline how the concept of post-socialist has helped understand cities of Central and Eastern Europe as a spatial and temporal container, historical condition, and the "Global East", and suggest that one way to understanding post-socialism in Central and Eastern Europe is to document the urbanization of anti-communism. Anti-communist inscriptions may range from statues of Ronald Reagan in Berlin, Budapest, Kiev Bucharest, Tbilisi, Sofia among others, to trashing of modernist large housing estates and the glorification of suburbanism, onto to the dismantling of central heating in favor of apartment heating systems. Foregrounding anti-communism as a powerful cultural, economic and political force in cities of Central and Eastern Europe, connects this region to ongoing dynamics outside the region, thus contributing to global urbanism debates. Rather than casting these cities as part of the Global East, one can productively understand the current historical and urban moment in Central and Eastern Europe through the affordances of anti-communism, among other references to the socialist past.

ČIUPAILAITĖ-VIŠNEVSKA, DALIA

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HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS AS A NEW SPACE IN THE POST-SOCIALIST CITY – THE CASE OF VILNIUS

The housing comprises the main bulk of buildings in the city. It significantly defines the possibilities, resources and experience of life in the urban circumstances for the individual and household members. Alongside these individual experiences, housing's location, estate's spatial plan, and relationships with other uses and places of the city facilitate specific 'spatial practices' (Lefebvre 1991) of urban life. Housing as a 'space' in terms of Henri Lefebvre is understood as a set of material, social and conceptual relationships, suggesting the way of life in the city. The presentation addresses the new housing estates built after the 2000s in Vilnius, Lithuania, as a case of a post-socialist space. Whereas housing in socialist societies was built according to particular spatial planning theories and policy aims, post-socialist housing in Vilnius is not explicitly based on specific architectural or planning theories and political goals. Housing has been delegated to the private sector and entered not political or post-political territory following Erik Swyngedouw's (2009) critique. The implicit theories and images of a good life in a post-socialist city can be reconstructed by analysing the new housing projects. The presentation examines the spatial structures of the new housing estates: the types of housing projects, the characteristics of their spatial plans, the relationships with other city parts and uses; and the symbolic aspects suggested by the real estate developers about a good life in a post-socialist city, the discursive constructions of the concepts of home and the city, private and public and their relationships.

Keywords:
NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS, SPACE, POST-SOCIALIST CITY

CZEPCZYNSKI, MARIUSZ

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THE END THE POST POSTWAR –
FALLEN NARRATIVES AND LIMINAL DE-SOVIETISATION OF EUROPEAN LANDSCAPES

In 1989, the year the collapse of the Pax Sovietica in Europe, Tony Judt decided to write 'Postwar', the European history with a rare example of a clearly-signposted 'end of an era'. Since then European post-socialist countries went through a process of de-communisation, represented by landscape cleansings, eliminating the icons and symbols of Soviet and communist domination. The monuments of the fallen Soviet soldiers of the 1944/45 campaigns remained the only silent witnesses of the postwar period. Since the early 2000s Putin's Russia has begun to regain some of its lost authorities and territories. The former pax Sovietica was being replaced by Pax Russica or, as called sometimes, Pax Muscovia – the Moscow World. Frozen and reversed de-sovietisation, followed by a rather peculiar blend of Soviet, Tzarist and Russian nationalist narratives created an image of contemporary militarist Russia as a direct heir of the Soviet legacy. For many Europeans, the 2014 Donbas War, and most evidently the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine has become a new calendar limes, time to start new chronological system and marking the end of an old – post postwar – era and beginning of the new one. This seems to be the final end of the lengthen post-socialist / post-communist / postwar period, when new significant event becomes a gamechanger, when new relations are being built, together with new borders and new coalitions. The World War 2 victor / victim dialectics becomes irrelevant, and the Nazi liberation indebtedness fades away with every picture of the Russian army genocide in Ukraine. In consequence, the final end of the long postwar is marked with fallen WW2 memorials and monuments in Poland, Ukraine and other countries.

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TRANSITION AS THE NORM – RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT OF KRAMATORSK THROUGH THE IMPACTS OF STATE-LED URBANISM, POST-SOCIALISM AND THE WAR

Transition as a socio-political process brought with it the rethinking of the production of urban space and its regulations, the roles and influences of different actors, new conceptions and practices. While for most urban areas in CEE urban transformations caused by transition are (almost) over, some cities, in particular in South-Eastern Ukraine still were actively involved in post-socialist transformations over the last decade. After 2014, new round of reconsidering the spatial policy, Soviet past and local identities have started, resulted in democratization, decentralization and decommunization of urban development. The new wave of transition was accompanied by tectonic socio-political shifts, rethinking of urban development and its conceptions, restructuring of urban spaces and reconsidering the past policies thus constituting the strong temporal fault-line. Using the local context of Kramatorsk, one of the industrial centers of Donbas, whose development strategy was determined in early 1930s for many decades to come, this talk will focus on the multiple impacts of state-led urbanism and post-socialism on urban development. In addition, we attempt to reveal the effects of a new round of transition after 2014 on urban space of the city, which past few years serves as a regional center for Donetsk region. Empirical evidences from Kramatorsk will contribute to understanding how the spatial patterns are changing under the transition, what are the longstanding effects of the Soviet spatial patterns and how they embedded in a new reality.

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NOT ALL SHRINKING CITIES ARE SIMILAR –
A TRAJECTORY TYPOLOGIES AND DIVERSITY OF URBAN SHRINKAGE IN SERBIA

Shrinking cities have become almost ubiquitous during the long transition of post-social Serbia, but the trajectory of urban shrinkage is both spatially and temporary uneven. Since the middle of the 20th century, various patterns of urban population development of cities in Serbia have been observed. The very first cities to record a decline in the total population appeared in the 1960s, but in recent years the majority of cities experienced drastic shrinkage. Since the process of urban shrinkage does not follow a universal pattern, typological classification of cities is of great importance in understanding and delineating the variety of cities shrinking over time. Urban shrinkage trajectory typologies classify cities that have experienced population loss by the path of their population change over time. Set against this background, this paper offers evidence on urban population change, to assess their demographic transformation over the studied period from the 1961 to 2020. The aim of this paper is to reveal the diversity of shrinking cities in Serbia. In this study, we conducted an analysis about population change of 167 urban settlements in Serbia. Towards understanding and comparing the transformation of cities, the typology was performed. Thus, it was possible to distinguish cities with population growth and 5 types of shrinking cities, all of them with various features of urban shrinkage – cities with long-term shrinkage, cities with episodic shrinkage, cities with recent shrinkage, potentially shrinking cities and resurgence cities. Thereby, the outcome of the paper will be the step towards the comprehension of transformations of cities and divergences or similarities between shrinking cities in Serbia. The results are important for a better understanding of the spatio-temporal patterns and the main factors driving urban shrinkage and its regional differentiation in different historical contexts.

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MEASURING AND COMPARING THE QUALITY OF LIFE
IN THREE HOUSING ESTATES IN KYIV

Traditional thinking is that low-rise perimeter building housing estates having a mixed functionality and an active street front with a high level of security, service and social institutions, street retailing and an active nightlife are the most attractive urban housing type. At the same time, the private individual housing estates are not considered as comfortable due to a lack of functions and social activities. Soviet-style modernist housing style with high-rise buildings is also not considered as comfortable enough due to a lack of space and the isolation of the upper floors for any active social life. We explore how these main theoretical theses apply in post-Soviet space in Kyiv. Three different residential housing estates were chosen for close study: the private individual housing estate Zhulyany, the historical low-rise perimeter quarter building estate Podil, and the Soviet high-rise modernist buildings Rusanivka. We compare the citizens' quality of life and analyze differences in space perceptions and the behavioral patterns of residents in these different estates to identify the most comfortable urban forms. We consider their history and also assess current indicators of comfort, diversity and functionality including the availability of jobs, social services, education and cultural institutions, major environmental indicators and levels of security. Residents' perception of living conditions and behavioral patterns are obtained through online surveys and in-depth interviews. We discovered that none of the housing estates are considered as representative of Kyiv. However, the Soviet style Rusanivka is the leader both in terms of objective indicators and the perception of residents. It was also considered the most comfortable area for living, a finding that contradicts accepted theories. The favorable rating comes from a deep, thoughtful and integrated approach to planning the entire housing estate territory that provides communication, comfort, and services. The Rusanivka example confirms that "human centeredness" is needed in urban planning with special attention to the spaces within which everyday human practices are carried out.

DROZDA, ŁUKASZ

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DOES POST-SOCIALIST URBAN POLICY EXIST AT ALL?
THE CASES OF CONTEMPORARY POLAND AND PREWAR UKRAINE

Central and Eastern Europe is often seen as a relatively homogeneous area of the so-called post-socialism/post-communism, although both the form of state socialism itself and its consequences take different forms. After the collapse of state socialism in 1989-1991 similar programs were implemented to rebuild the entire system in line with the guidelines of neoliberal public policy in all countries of the region. However, over the past three decades, individual systems have undergone many modifications making local variants significantly different. This is affected, for example, by the degree of stability of the political regime, the level of democracy development, the quality of the policymaking process, integration with the European Union, or the influence of the contemporary radical right-wing populist movements. The aim of the paper is to present the nature of urban policies implemented in selected cities of the region. The analyzed case studies are Warsaw and Cracow, Poland, as well as Kyiv and Lviv, Ukraine. The research was conducted in 2021-22 on the basis of in-depth interviews with policymakers from the aforementioned cities, such as officials, journalists, urban social movements representatives, and commercial investors.

DVOŘÁKOVÁ, NINA

URBAN AND REGIONAL LABORATORY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE,
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PRAGUE SUBURBS – HISTORY AND PRESENT

In the last 30 years, the process of suburbanization has significantly affected the development of Prague and its hinterland. At the same time, considerable attention is being paid to the suburbanization process among the professional and lay public. However, the integration of suburbs into the city has been going on for more than one century. The paper aims to describe and explain the historical development of Prague's suburbs and show the parallels between today's and historical suburbs. The analysis is based on the statistical data from historical population censuses. It presents the change in the social environment of the peripheral parts of the dynamically growing Prague metropolis from the period of industrialization to the present. Presentation deals with the development of the population, houses, and flats, compares the age structures of the population since the Industrial Revolution and assesses the spatial patterns of the internal structure of the district in the primary developmental faults. The findings can help better understand the long-term consequences of the urban sprawl and identify its imprints in today's Prague urban environment.

EGEDY, TAMÁS

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URBAN GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBILE COMMUNICATION, SOCIAL NETWORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN HUNGARY

In the post-industrial age, the transformation of urban networks and urban regions was fundamentally influenced by the rapid spread of infocommunication technologies (ICT) and the Internet. People share information in their daily lives with the help of various ICT devices and ultimately generate georeferenced data that could obtain important information about people's use of space, spatial movement and social connections. The main aim of the study is to explore the urban geographical and spatial impacts of ICT and social media networks in Hungarian cities. We focus on drawing territorial and settlement hierarchical patterns and clusters based on the mobile communication and online social network relationship data of Hungarian cities. The paper highlights the relationship between the intensity of mobile communication and the density and expansion of intercity social relations and the settlements' level of economic development, respectively. The methodology is based on mobile phone call detail record (CDR) analysis and intercity network analysis of social media activities. Our findings suggest that different communication networks follow divergent spatial patterns in Hungary. The traditional East–West dichotomy of the Hungarian spatial divide is still reflected in mobile communication, but intercity clusters based on social media activities are usually aligned to the borders of administrative structures. In several cases, we were able to identify strong intercity links between settlements with a similar level of economic development of the mesolevel spatial structure that traverses over different counties and regional borders. Results on social and demographic issues suggest that 'generation Z' could play a key role in dampening the social and economic tensions created by the digital divide in the long run. Using a multidimensional explanatory model, we could demonstrate the growing interconnectedness between digital networks and economic development.

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TOPONYMIC POLITICS AND THE ROLE OF HERITAGISATION IN MULTIETHNIC CITIES IN ROMANIA

Although scholars have made considerable progress in understanding the dynamics of heritagisation and toponymic politics, research is yet to explore how these may interact with each other. Drawing on a mixed-methods comparative qualitative study, this paper explores the politics of place naming and multilingualism in the context of heritagisation in three multiethnic cities in Romania: Târgu Mureş, Oradea and Baia Mare. We argue that the recent trends of heritagisation introduce a new element in the politics of place naming in ethnically diverse cities. Heritage becomes inclusive when it loses its importance in the power struggle between minority and majority political representatives. Once the demographic weight of the minority decreases, and the appearance of minority language in public space does not anymore pose a threat to the hegemony of the majority, heritagisation initiatives – including the display of multilingual signs – may develop. In cities where ethnic proportions remain balanced, however, ethnic rivalry continues to prevail as the dominant element of toponymic politics. Nonetheless, while the simultaneous heritagisation and political commodification of historical toponyms offers better visibility for autochthonous minority communities, they equally risk eroding minority language rights under an ambiguous regime of political and economic calculation.

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AUREA MEDIOCRITAS –
HEROES AND FAKE HEROES/ANTIHEROES IN ROMANIAN HODONYMY

Specialised literature has shown that, regardless of geographical space and historical era, authorities have sought to honour heroes and grant them "immortality" by giving their names to various roadways: streets, avenues, squares. From a socio- and psycholinguistic viewpoint, there is the issue of associating positive or negative values with the given figures depending on the political regime. Those who are seen as heroes at one point in time can be considered war criminals at a different moment in history. Similarly, the heroes of a certain nation can be the sworn enemies of a neighbouring people. Therefore, a theory of values needs to be advanced, a balance in judgement that should be above the circumstantial interests of those in power. This study analyses Romanian hodonymy from the aforementioned perspective. Since the officialization of street nomenclature, Romanian hodonyms have been subjected to several processes of street-name changes, determined by the unification of the country, the world wars, the various stages of the institution of the communist regime, and the establishment of democracy after 1989. Names of streets and squares are eloquent markers of all the onomastic changes that have occurred in Romanian space over different historical periods.

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"IT DEPENDS ON HOW MUCH CORONAVIRUS THERE IS AT THE MOMENT…" – RESIDENTS' PERSPECTIVE ON THE LARGE HOUSING ESTATES (LHES) DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMICS IN THREE CZECH CITIES

Covid-19 pandemics and the restrictions that were introduced in cities worldwide have transformed the ways both public space and domestic spaces have been used, as well as the ways they have been approached academically. Since 2020, articles emerged that discussed the transformations of urban public space due to lockdowns and new governance measures (Low and Smart 2020). More articles focused on domestic space and homes' materiality during lockdowns (e.g., Goodwin et al. 2021). Some authors tried to open a debate about new concepts needed in planning and architecture in response to the situation (e.g., Law, Azzali and Conejos 2020), others stressed inequality of impacts of covid-19 pandemics on urban residents, with vulnerable populations facing more risks (Raynor and Panza 2021). Our presentation will focus on covid-19 pandemics as the context that influenced the content of in-depth interviews with residents of five large housing estates in three cities in the Czech Republic (Prague, Brno, Ostrava), collected during 2021 and in early 2022. The interviews aimed to map residents' stories of moving to the LHEs and their perception of their place of residence and their everyday lives. In these narratives, references to the covid-19 pandemics appeared spontaneously, defining the historical rupture separating the (pre-pandemic) then and the pandemic now, and as the dominant factor disrupting social ties and leading to new everyday routines or patterns of consumption or mobility. Also, it has pushed residents to discover public spaces in LHEs that they previously ignored and stimulated new perceptions of their private homes, with their materiality, soundscapes, and visual character suddenly more important due to lockdowns. Finally, some of the residents developed creative ways of coping with the situation, overcoming social isolation or dealing with the limited space of the prefabricated flats. We will discuss these transformations, as well as their (questionable) durability.

FERENČUHOVÁ, SLAVOMÍRA – KOUŘIL, PETR – ŠIMEČEK, MICHAL

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**MAPPING THE HISTORY OF PREFABRICATED WOODEN ARCHITECTURE IN
POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES – FROM ARCHIVAL RESEARCH TO
AUTOMATIC DETECTION USING OPEN MAP SOURCES, AND BACK AGAIN**

Prefabricated timber houses produced during and after the WWII by the company Puutalo Oy in Finland represent an example of a highly specific and local(ized) residential architecture, while at the same time being a global(ized) phenomenon, as thousands of these houses were exported to different world countries during the post-war period (Vesikansa et al. 2021; http://www.mfa.fi/poutalo; Ferenčuhová 2021). Moreover, prefabricated family houses from Finland further inspired the design of wooden prefabricated houses that were later produced elsewhere (e.g., in socialist Czechoslovakia [Liška 2021]). Unlike other post-war prefabricated residential architecture, typically made of concrete panels and leading to massive construction of high-rise housing estates across Central and Eastern Europe, 'Finnish' wooden prefabricated houses did not become an icon of (post)socialist urban landscape. They were built in smaller numbers and appeared in smaller settlements, responding to the needs of the post-war industrial development. Most of them were single-family houses any many of them underwent considerable renovation since their construction that transformed their unified appearance, thus making their presence less obvious. Our presentation will explain how we proceeded when attempting to systematically map the post-war prefabricated wooden 'Finnish houses' that are still standing today in the Czech Republic. We will describe the steps that we undertook in the past years, individually or jointly, from archival research and visits to the localities, analyzing available registers and historical maps, to programming an automatic detection tool using open map sources to find these structures. We will focus on outlining the last method and the results it brought in greater detail. We shall then discuss these results and the limitations of individual methods, as well as their various contribution to understanding this architecture's specific history in the Czech Republic.

FRYDRYCH, PAVEL

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CHANGES IN CHILDREN'S RHYTHMS OF EVERYDAY LIFE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN A SMALL TOWN IN THE PRAGUE METROPOLITAN AREA

The restrictions imposed by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected people's everyday lives, including those of children. For a long time, they have had to deal mainly with the closure of schools and subsequent online teaching, thus disrupting their daily rhythms. The aim of this presentation is to find out how they coped with the changes in the rhythms of their everyday lives. The research was based on semi-structured interviews with children aged 12–17 living in a small town in the Prague Metropolitan Area. The results show that coping strategies with a change in baseline rhythm varied greatly among children. Introducing new rhythms into everyday life was a longer process, and some children have tried to keep the rhythms created even after returning to normal teaching.

GAVRILOVA, SOFIA

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INDIGENOUS EVERYDAY PRACTICES AND (POST) SOVIET INFRASTRUCTURES

The proposed paper discusses the everyday geographies of the indigenous population of Chukotka – one of the most isolated Russian Arctic regions. In particular, it focuses on the everyday strategies of the male and female population in the socialist cities (Providenia, Lavrentia), which have been established in the region by the Soviet state in 1930s. Chukotka has been one of the many northern regions, which have been part of the 'mastering' of the North Soviet program. The implementation of the socialist infrastructures (new cities, board schools, museums, military bases) in the region was part of the colonial way of establishing the soviet power and authority in the Arctic. These Indigenous people of the regions –– the Chukchi, the Naukans, and others – were forced into these new socialist cities by the waves of forced deportations. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union these infrastructures came into rapid decline and started to be replaced by the new, post-Soviet policies and infrastructures, implemented by the former head of the region, oligarch Roman Abramovich. However, these infrastructures and policies have also been abandoned after Ambramovich' resignation. So this paper is focusing on the everyday practices of the urban indigenous population of these cities, and how they interact with the 1) Soviet and 2) post-Soviet infrastructures in their everyday life.

GENTILE, MICHAEL* – KRAGH, MARTIN

*UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, NORWAY

GEOGRAPHY, DIS/MISINFORMATION AND CONSPIRACY THEORIES

Conspiracy theories (CTs) are a significant challenge to established societal institutions, and pose a substantial threat to democracy in view of their Manichean logics and claudicant epistemologies, especially so as their circulation and proliferation is favoured by unresolved architectural flaws in social media sites. Against this background, a substantial body of research on CTs has developed, particularly since the mid-2010s, with major contributions and debates coming from and taking place within most social sciences. With the notable exception of geography, which has been conspicuously absent from these debates, despite important geographical dimensions relating to the sites where alleged conspiracies occur and the manner by which theories about them diffuse. This talk will try to improve on this situation by sketching the (preliminary) outlines of a spatialized theory of CTs. Empirical input will be drawn from the authors' research in Mariupol.

GHAFOURIAZAR, NILOUFAR – TASHEVA, DILNOZA

URRLAB, CHARLES UNIVERSITY, PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC

**REVISITING RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION IN A POST-SOCIALIST CITY –
THE CASE OF PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

The paper examines residential satisfaction across different types of housing in Prague. The paper aims at revealing the main predictors of residential satisfaction and unlike previous research gives an overview of residential satisfaction across different types of neighborhoods. Such a comprehensive overview is especially relevant in the context of a post-socialist city that continues to experience major transformations affecting housing among other things. Previous research in the context of Prague demonstrated that residential satisfaction was an acute topic of analysis even during socialism when local scholars were connecting the concept to residential mobility among housing estates residents. Following the demise of socialism, academics were primarily concerned with the challenges of increasing suburbanization, gentrification, and housing estates degradation. Residential satisfaction was called upon to examine populations' responses to housing transformations and address the consequences of privatization and restitution. However, comprehensive research looking into residential satisfaction in all types of neighborhoods is still lacking. We are attempting to fill this gap by investigating how residential satisfaction varies between different types of neighborhoods, two resident groups of owners vs. non-owners, and residents with varying lengths of stay. To accomplish the aforementioned goal, we used the data collected within the project "The History and Future of Czech Housing Estates" (Czech Science Foundation) in the form of survey on quality of life in Prague (1030 respondents) and built Multiple Linear Regression models to test our research hypotheses. The paper will contribute to the general discussion on residential satisfaction in both international and local academia. The concept, applied to the context of post-socialist cities, can provide evidence of tenure structure importance in cities transitioning from state-distributed housing to privately owned dwellings. Furthermore, the paper suggests that residential satisfaction predictors such as length of stay are fluid and context-sensitive, and their relevance may change significantly over time.

Keywords:
RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION, POST-SOCIALIST CITY, PRAGUE, MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

GNATIUK, OLEKSIY* – MELNYCHUK, ANATOLIY

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DECOLONIZATION OF URBAN SPACE IN UKRAINE – RIGGED TRIAL OR JUSTICE RESTORED

Russian full-scale war against Ukraine in 2022 has led to yet another reassessment of memory policy in Ukraine. Decommunization, the erasure of communist symbols, has evolved into decolonization in a form of de-Russification - the removal of everything connected with Russia from the urban symbolic space. Before 2022, the "presumption of innocence" prevailed: "prominent Russians are outstanding personalities, so streets named after them shall keep their names". Now, the "presumption of guilt" gains momentum with key narratives like "outstanding Russians are guilty of being Russian", "there are no good Russians", and "the achievements of outstanding Russians have been falsified or stolen". What is indeed incontestable is that they occupy too large share of urban symbolic space in Ukraine compared to prominent representatives of the other nations, including Ukrainians. The names of outstanding Russians, as well as Russian geographical place names, have been converted into symbolic landmarks of the "Russkii mir" by which the Russian and Soviet regimes sewed the territory of the empire into a single symbolic unity. However, the cleansing of Ukraine from Russia and Russians meets with difficulties. First, the histories of the two nations are so much intertwined that often it is difficult to separate who was Russian and who was Ukrainian. Second, hurry-scurry and half baked decolonization threatens the local identity of individual cities knocking out their existential backgrounds. We discuss these challenges of ongoing re-evaluation of the urban symbolic space employing a case of Vinnytsia, a Ukrainian city representing rather inclusive than exclusive approach to writing its new city text via simultaneous blurring and linking of different historical contexts, legitimizing them by accentuating their localness or interrelating with definitely "reputable" concepts from the Ukrainian nation-state narrative.

Keywords:
DECOLONIZATION, DE-RUSSIFICATION, UKRAINE, MEMORY POLITICS, URBAN IDENTITY

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SPLINTERING URBANISM IN THE GLOBAL EAST?
MOVING TREES AND OTHER PARALLEL INFRASTRUCTURES IN GEORGIA

Infrastructure projects in the global neoliberal order often fracture cities instead of providing residents with coherent and universal access. Marvin and Graham describe this process as "splintering urbanism." It allows the mobility of privileged members of society while bypassing residents with less resources—done through the creation of parallel infrastructures, including raised walkways, tunnels, or cable cars to selectively connect. Using the splintering urbanism paradigm as a point of departure, our work discusses large-scale projects initiated in the Republic of Georgia since 2000s as forms of parallel infrastructure. The first is the multi-site real-estate development Panorama Tbilisi interconnected with ropeways. The second is an iconic business centre overlooking Tbilisi that required the construction of a bypass-tunnel over Tbilisi road network for realizing its terrace and now limits access to the city's botanical garden. And, the third is the Dendrological Park on the shores of Black Sea, the creation of which relied on extensive augmentations to road, rail, and electrical infrastructures to relocate trees. These projects are the initiative of Cartu Group, one of Georgia's largest holding companies owned by ex-prime minister and ruling party ex-leader, Bidzina Ivanishvili. Cartu Group is a proxy for Ivanishvili's development interests. The group has now created sizable networks of premium real estate through the mass transformation of built environments which are realized through the limitation of access to public infrastructure for the many to increase comfort for the few. These projects have disrupted daily routines of citizens and deteriorated their living environment. This paper demonstrates how practices of splintering urbanism exist not only in these projects' built forms, but also in their planning and construction. In the case of Georgia, parallel infrastructures have sped up the realization of Cartu Group's projects while masking their bypass strategies with universal access discourse. These approaches are particularly hazardous in the context of a young democracy like Georgia, where powerful private actors have strong connections to the ruling party. Their splintering urbanism practices erode democracy and fracture the urban environment.

GUNDARINA, POLINA

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**THE POST-SOCIALIST CONDITION OF HOUSES OF CULTURE –
DISCOURSE(S) OF REMEMBRANCE AND URBAN IDENTITY**

Following the post-socialist development of houses of culture in Ekaterinburg (the modernist Khimmash DK) and Saint Petersburg (the constructivist Kirov DK), this study focuses on one aspect of urban identity in the chosen cities. By analyzing civic engagement against modernization and the demolition of these buildings, the paper attempts to critically reflect on the narratives that form the motivation to protect, using the concepts of 'urban memory' and 'place identity' applied to a post-socialist context.

HAASE, ANNEGRET* – KRONENBERG, JAKUB – LASZKIEWICZ, EDYTA – ANTAL, ATTILA – BARAVIKOVA, ALIAKSANDRA – BIERNACKA, MAGDALENA – DUSHKOVA, DIANA – FILCAK, RICHARD – HAASE, DAGMAR – IGNATIEVA, MARIA – KHMARA, YARYNA – NITA, MIHAI RAZVAN – ONOSE, DIANA ANDREA

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ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN GREEN SPACE AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY, AND ATTRACTIVENESS IN POSTSOCIALIST CITIES

This paper aims to position postsocialist cities in Central and Eastern Europe in the broader debate on urban environmental justice. The article crosscuts through all three dimensions of justice (distributive/distributional, procedural/participatory, and interactional/recognition) in the context of urban green and blue space provision. Environmental justice is still an emerging topic in postsocialist cities, constrained by market-orientation and neoliberal trends within society, privatization, and the primacy of private interests. The respective situation in postsocialist cities provides insights into the international debate on environmental justice, by highlighting some extremes related to neoliberal and populist governments and very rapid processes that lack long-term democratic consensus within societies. The findings of this study are discussed in the context of a postsocialist legacy, which includes broad tolerance for inequalities, a lack of solidarity in society, a lack of responsibility for the public interest, and extreme individualization and disregard for social interests. This has gradually led to the corporatization of local authorities and various business–government coalitions. This setting is more likely to favour business models related to the use and management of urban green and blue spaces than the environmental justice discourse. The paper is based on an international research and exchange carried out by a group of scholars coming from different postsocialist countries/regions including Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, eastern Germany and Romania (Kronenberg et al. 2020).

HASKINS, VICTORIA

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POLISH PARK SPACES IN THE POST-SOCIALIST PERIOD

There is an unfortunate and unnecessary research gap in academic discourse on urban green spaces. North America and Western Europe dominate; non-Western cities are sidelined or even excluded. This paper seeks to remedy that gap by taking a broad look at the urban green spaces of East-Central European cities whose development was altered by their political status under socialism. Investigating post-communist transition in Polish cities, I find that privatization, the power of urban social movements, and participatory justice in the urban planning process, have considerably changed the conditions of green space planning since the end of communism. Interestingly, analysis of a case study park landscape in Nowa Huta, Krakow shows that certain landscapes have taken on a symbolic meaning which has influenced public attitudes towards those green spaces, having a tangible effect on urban planning, maintenance, and political decisions about these landscapes. Commemorative landscape elements such as statues or monuments provide particularly clear examples of landscapes targeted by laws governing the decommunization of public space, but urban allotment gardens and other landscape elements which are associated with communism have also been affected by this phenomenon. This case took on new social relevance in 2022, when refugees of the Russian-Ukrainian revived the Soviet tradition of "subotnik" to maintain parks and public spaces in their host countries, including Poland, as a symbol of gratitude for their welcome.

ILCHENKO, MIKHAIL* – LIUBAVSKYI, ROMAN

*GWZO LEIBNIZ-INSTITUTE IN LEIPZIG, GERMANY

RE-IMAGINED UTOPIAS – NEW CHANGES AND CHALLENGES OF "SOCIALIST CITIES"

For the former socialist cities, the search for new symbols and ways of representation became one of the key and integral components of their multiple transformation after the fall of socialism. In some cases, that was a deliberate process aimed at creating new city brands and tourist sites. But for the most part, the new public images of the socialist-era residential districts emerged from quite spontaneous processes and variety of new cultural activities and grass-roots initiatives that have taken place on those areas over the past two decades. The paper explores the ongoing symbolic transformations of so-called "sotsgorods", experimental settlements of social communal housing that were built from scratch in the vicinity of the huge industrial installations in the Soviet Union in the 1920-1930s. Relying on the cases of the Sixth Settlement in Zaporizhia (Ukraine), the "socialist city" of the Kharkiv Tractor Plant (Ukraine) and sotsgorod Uralmash (Yekaterinburg, Russia), the authors describe how various social activities, art projects and cultural initiatives of the recent decades, on the one hand, contribute to re-shaping new symbolic images of those districts and opening up those areas to a broad audience and, on the other hand, become an essential part of the controversial neoliberal urban policy that leads to the fragmentation and actual splitting up of the districts' territories with the risk of further loss of their spatial and architectural identity. The study builds on the analysis of various archives, media sources, official documents, materials of art projects and interviews with experts in the field.

JEHLIČKA, PETR

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**EAST EUROPEAN HOUSEHOLDS' RESOURCE-USE RELATED PRACTICES –
LEARNING FROM THE PERIPHERY?**

Drawing on recent research on East European household practices related to resource use the presentation seeks to counter the scripting of East European scholarship as being on the margins of knowledge production. Instead, the presentation demonstrates that research in the European East can generate important and novel insights. East European urban households' practices – water consumption, food provisioning and food waste management – are marked by thrift, effective use of resources, resilience and 'sustainability by outcome rather than intention'. Considering how these practices have been read from the West is instructive for understanding how certain knowledge 'travels' and becomes universally accepted knowledge – or theory – or remains a partial knowledge with validity restricted to specific places and circulating within specific subfields. The case of East European household sustainable practices reveals a persistent hierarchy of knowledge-generating contexts even in situations where findings from non-Western settings have a strong potential to extend knowledge of a particular topic. The presentation highlights the obstacles facing efforts to shift Eastern Europe from its position at the bottom of the hierarchy of knowledge-generating spaces. To end up on a more upbeat note, the talk concludes by exploring several strategies for redressing the imbalances within international knowledge circuits.

KALASHNIKOVA, KSENIIA

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THE ROLE OF AUTHENTICITY IN THE PROCESS OF PRODUCTION OF SPACE –
THE CASE OF AKADEMGORODOK

In recent years, the notion of authenticity has become popular not only in academic circles, but also outside of them. There are restaurants, dances, and cities marked as «authentic». But what is an «authentic city», and how does this mark determine production, in Lefebvre's interpretation, and reproduction of the particular urban environment? To answer this question, it is important to distinguish the fact, that place can be authentic (according to expert's estimations), or feels authentic (according to inhabitants' perception). And these different perspectives manifest themselves in different ways: objective and subjective, respectively. The aim of the study is to create the theoretic-methodological model of authenticity as a research tool and use it to define the role of authenticity in the production of urban space using the example of Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk city. Akademgorodok was founded in 1957 as a large scientific center, it is surrounded by woods and a major part of its inhabitants are involved in such spheres as science, education, and IT. There are some insights about the production of this specific space. The objective, or expert side of authenticity, plays here the holding back role. Its actualization happened because of the drastic changes, which made inhabitants feel as if they were losing the «real» Akademgorodok. Now, formal restrictions regulate the transformation process. The subjective side of authenticity manifests itself in taste and behavior patterns. Akademgorodok is perceived as «green», «intelligent», and a little «odd». So, people walk a lot, visit cafes, and take coffee to go. These patterns reflect on a growing consumer infrastructure directed at pedestrians. Authenticity of the forest can be seen in numerous practices of not only strolling, but also using paths to get somewhere. The aforementioned intelligence is expressed, of course, in conversations that can be heard on the street, in people's activities, as well as in design patterns. On the whole, a kind of spectacle is created when one performs characteristic practices - go to work at the institute through the forest, dress peculiarly, talk about science - others consume the authentic space produced by such practices. The authenticity of Akademgorodok may be in danger, if there are more «spectators» than «producers».

KALM, KADI* – ŠPAČKOVÁ, PETRA** – SÝKORA, JAN** – ŠPAČEK, ONDŘEJ

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HOUSING ESTATES' TRAJECTORIES IN POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES – SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF ESTONIAN AND CZECH CITIES

An increasing number of studies focus on the divergent trajectories of housing estates in post-socialist cities; however, they are mostly case studies of particular cities. There is little research that offers a more systematic and comparative analysis of different housing estates between the settlement systems of different countries. This study aims to explore the trajectories of housing estates from 1989 to 2011 by examining neighbourhood transitions in Estonian and Czech cities based on the socio-economic, demographic and ethnic characteristics of their residents. We use data from population censuses and clustering techniques to create typologies of housing estates neighbourhoods. Our results suggest that the main development trajectory of Estonian and Czech housing estates has been stability with neighbourhoods remaining in the same housing estate type and developing similarly to other urban neighbourhoods. This is mainly related to the housing market specifics of post-socialist countries, and ageing being the main mechanisms of residential change in housing estates. Other types of trajectories are differentiated along two lines: the position of the city within the settlement system and the location of heavy industry in the city during the socialist period, indicating the persistent impact of socialist urban development on housing estates.

KEBZA, MARTIN

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THE LEADERSHIP AND NETWORKING OF A POST-SOCIALIST METROPOLIS

The question of identification a metropolis has been a subject of many papers in all scales. Beside some simplifying methods, there is an approach stressing the metropolitan functions. Those functions should express all the pillars of importance, in other words to capture the attributes which gets the metropolis to the global mental map. We argue that metropolitanity consists in two dimensions. First, the leadership is a result of concentration tendencies, especially in terms of advanced economic and other knowledge-rich activities. Metropolis, as a leader, also represents the home region and country besides the city itself. Second, the metropolis works as a gateway. This particularly contributed to the development of post-socialist economies in the earliest stages of integration to the world economy. Such integration, networking, or later worlding, is a subject of studies focused on the world city network. The metropolitan functions depict both the dimensions. Based on this argument, we aim to identify the metropolises in four post-socialist countries with various settlement systems (Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia). Further, our goal is to analyse the leadership among the cities. Last but not least, we focus on the networking of those cities regarding the studies on world cities.

KLSÁK, ADAM

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ETHNIC TURNS OF ONE CAPITAL –
THE NON-CZECH POPULATION OF PRAGUE IN ITS MODERN HISTORY

Today's Prague, which is inhabited by more than 235,000 foreign migrants (thus approximately 17.5 percent of the population), is a true phenomenon among the cities of Central and Eastern Europe in this respect. Since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, another 80,000 Ukrainian refugees have arrived in the city. However, Prague has been a magnet for diverse people from all over the world even in earlier times – whether as an important cultural and commercial centre of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the capital of the interwar democratic First Republic, or a western outpost for the "allied countries" within the Eastern Bloc. This paper aims to sketch the development of socio-geographic characteristics of ethnic minorities and foreign communities in Prague in its modern history, in other words, its long-lasting shaping as a multi-ethnic city. The analysis is based on the census between 1869 and 2021, but also uses current data of the Foreign Police and unique historical publications, documents, and maps. The paper was prepared thanks to NAKI project no. DG20P02OVV013 "Prague suburbs: the dynamics of the social environment within the growing metropolis" by Ministry of Culture, Czech Republic.

KONONENKO, OLENA* – GNATIUK, OLEKSIY

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PERCEPTION OF SOVIET MASS HOUSING IN KYIV –
EVIDENCE FROM MENTAL MAPS ANALYSIS

Soviet-era residential areas of Kyiv are places where most of the city's residents spend a significant part of their lives and carry out their everyday practices. This reflects the importance of making such residential areas comfortable for the everyday life of the residents. Understanding public perception of residential areas will facilitate their integration into the urban landscape and contribute to the study of socialist housing legacy. The method of Lynch-type mental maps allowed to identify the most recognizable vernacular areas of the city - their territorial shapes, related associations (landmarks) and emotional attitudes. Mental maps confirm that Soviet-era residential areas belong to the list of key elements in the perceived spatial structure of the city. It is believed that good imageability of the urban district contributes to its development and competitiveness. Interestingly, the most problematic residential areas in Kyiv, like Troieschyna or Borschahivka, are among the most recognizable. This happens for a number of reasons. First, the internal homogeneity of buildings and functions - a legacy of the modernist urban planning approach when urban functional zones had been strictly separated spatially - contributes to their visual recognition and clear perceptual demarcation from adjacent urban areas. Secondly, these residential areas have bad public transport accessibility, including the lack of a metro, which challenges communication with the other parts of the city. Third, the real problems of these residential areas are exaggerated in public rumours, and thus their names itself become signifiers of danger and scumbaggery even for people that have never visited them. In result, such residential areas are perceived as isolated parts of the city with pronounced social problems and low-quality architecture, which creates the effects of stigmatization (a rough area) and alienation running into ghettoization ("not exactly Kyiv", "city within a city", "separate country"). However, other group of residential areas with good imageability engender positive bonds of comfort, safety, and well-being. This happens because of their better transport accessibility, facing waterfronts or green areas, as well as due to the effects of gentrification, commercialization and revitalization. In contrast with aforementioned monotonous urban districts, these residential areas are replete with numerous landmarks, reflecting their divers internal structure and plurality of functions. The third category of residential areas are those without a clear identity - a kind of terrae incognitae on the city map, without a name and clear borders. Paradoxically, but improving the quality of life in the most problematic residential will destroy their actual identity and, consequently, worsen their imageability.

Keywords:
RESIDENTIAL AREAS, KYIV, MENTAL MAPS, PERCEPTION, SOCIALIST-ERA HERITAGE

KOURRI, DEMETRA

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THE ASSEMBLED CITY – HOW BLANKA HOLDS TOGETHER

Prague's Blanka tunnel project has been a site for assembling social relations in the capital city and the Czech Republic for decades. Today it continues to trigger controversies surrounding the planning, negotiations, and contestations of this infrastructural project. This paper employs the "oligopticon" (Latour and Hermant 1996) as a way of seeing specific parts of the Blanka tunnel, to ethnographically explore the relations that unfold inside its control centre that works to maintain safety and to regulate flows within the structure itself and beyond. Here we engage with concepts of "repair and maintenance" (Star and Strauss 1999; Henke 2000; Sanne 2010; Denis and Pontille 2014; Denis and Pontille 2018) in infrastructure studies and expand our common understanding of what counts as repair to reconceptualise traffic breakdowns and road emergency situations as a form of damage in need of repair: a different type of socio-material disruption; one that needs to be addressed as soon as possible, as time becomes one of the most crucial aspects of restoring order without putting users at risk. We follow the maintenance and security processes that allows us to witness how this heterogeneous assemblage holds together, through regulations, procedures, security protocols, etc. and we see how these multiple layers hold together, through the daily negotiations of the team of experts who hold the responsibility of a smoothly flowing city. Through this investigation the paper argues that maintenance has a visible, material, anticipated presence, which has been integrated into the tunnel from its process of design, not after the fact. These socio-material mechanisms are therefore complementary to infrastructure, as an inherent part of its design.

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SHIFTS IN SYMBOLIC LANDSCAPE IN THE SHADOW OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR – A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF KYIV AND TRANSCARPATHIA

Since Russia launched a war against Ukraine in February 2022, significant changes have been observed in the symbolic landscape throughout Ukraine. A large number of war-related symbols were displayed, while some of those associated with Russian history and culture were removed. However, these changes have not taken place equally in different parts of the country. Based on field observations and analysis of visual data compiled in March and April in 2022, this paper aims to illustrate the major shifts in symbolic landscape in the capital, Kyiv in comparison to the processes that have taken place in the westernmost periphery of the country, Transcarpathia as effect of Russia's invasion in Ukraine. We apply a wide definition of symbolic landscape, which is comprised of the official street names, statues and monuments, but also everyday signs and memorialisation, especially street art (Jóvér 2020) and spontaneous commemorations (Azaryahu 1996). We analyse the shifts in the landscape as follows: new signs prepared by/placed as a result of (1) top-down initiative (state/central government), (2) bottom-up initiatives and (3) which disappeared or got vandalized. Our preliminary results show that – similarly to the decommunisation following the Euromaidan (Erőss, Kovály 2018) –, the landscape changes follow a different pattern in the centre, Kyiv than in Transcarpathia. On the one hand, new, war-related symbols were much more widespread in the capital. On the other hand, not only top-down initiatives were more common in Kyiv, but there was also a much wider range of bottom-up initiatives.

Keywords:
SYMBOLIC LANDSCAPE, TRANSCARPATHIA, KYIV, STREET ART

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SPATIAL VARIATION OF YOUNG AND ELDERLY IN THE RIGA METROPOLITAN AREA

Ageing is one of the most significant demographic phenomena of the twenty-first century. The process of population ageing has not been uniform across time and space, owing to a decline in fertility and an increase in life expectancy. The spatial distribution of youth and the elderly is a growing scholarly and policy concern in an increasingly urbanised world. Population aging and urban changes are transforming societies and having far-reaching economic and social consequences. Previous research indicates that in many developed countries, ageing growth rates are higher in peripheral areas than in core regions, while metropolitan development is associated with suburbanization, which is primarily driven by young in-migrants. Latvia is an interesting laboratory for studying population ageing due to the key role of emigration in population decline and ageing, the significant drop in the size of children and youth, the increase in the share of the elderly, and large territorial differences. The aim of this paper is to investigate the geographical patterns of population ageing in Latvia, as well as changes in the number and distribution of pre-working and post-working age populations between 2000 and 2020. A spatial analysis method was used to determine not only population ageing patterns, but also areas of concentration of pre-working age groups. Our findings indicate that the residential patterns of the young and elderly tend to converge in the Riga metropolitan area.

Keywords:
POPULATION AGEING, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, METROPOLITAN AREA,
POPULATION CHANGES

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INTERNAL MIGRATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN LATVIA – THE IMPORTANCE OF AGE AND GEOGRAPHY

International migration is of great public and policy interest in Latvia, focusing on the consequences of large-scale emigration over the past decades and more recently discussing how many immigrants are entering the country. However, the movement of people within the country plays a key role in population change and distribution. Low geographic mobility by particular groups can indicate disadvantages due to its importance in population patterns and employment growth or decline. Exploring the different mobility rates by various ethnic groups can help understand the effects of internal migration on demographic change, social and cultural life, and economic development. Despite the relatively high proportion of ethnic minorities in Latvia's population, diversity and geographic distribution, there has been very little research on differences in propensities and flows by ethnicity. Therefore, the current research considers the ethnic dimension of changing usual residence using 1-year data from the last census round (2011) and the population register (2019). The analysis identifies age-specific variation in migration propensities by ethnic group and investigates geographical patterns of ethnic migration at a territorial unit scale and among different settlement types. The analysis shows significant differences between internal migrants' and total population ethnic and age group cohorts between rural and urban areas of Latvia, thus, highlighting the significance of settlement system in overall change in population composition.

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**RE-NAMING AND RE-CLAIMING URBAN SPACES IN UKRAINE –
SPATIALIZED USES OF MEMORY POLITICS DURING THE XXI CENTURY WAR**

Since the events of the last revolution in Ukraine (known as Euromaidan and/or the Revolution of Dignity), Ukrainian society has constantly been searching for ideas about writing a new 'national biography'. In a society divided by armed conflict, the so-called decommunization process was considered an idea capable of uniting a nation. This process started back in 2015 with the passing of a specific law that required not only the deconstruction of Soviet-time monuments in public space but also a considerable decommunization of casual place names. However, the outbreak of a full-scale war on February 24th 2022, has put the discussion on the need to re-establish national identity through memory politics into a new perspective. As for now, the new wave of decommunization, de-sovietization, and ¬de-russification has finally gotten public recognition as a means of getting beyond the imperial influence and got the potential of becoming a new anti-colonial narrative. The paper will explore the main practices of place (re-)naming during the different stages of the decommunization (but not de-ideologization) of space and describe the problems that emerge in society as a result of a transition from one narrative to another. Referring to a previous case study of spatial identities of internally displaced people, and the current situation with re-naming public spaces in Ukrainian cities, I am going to look through the community-based practices on naming, re-naming and re-claiming public spaces in Ukraine.

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TO STAY, TO LEAVE, TO COME BACK – DECISION-MAKING DURING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, more than 13 million people have left their homes. Half of them moved to other, relatively more safe regions of the country, while another 6 million left the country. However, according to the IOM data, the vast majority of those leaving have an intention to come back home in a soon perspective, and over a million have already come back from the evacuation. How do people decide whether to stay in their hometown or leave it for a safer place? Why do they decide to come back – or not come back, meaning settling down in a new environment? The research made by Cedos think tank demonstrates that such decision-making goes beyond the perceptions of security situation or economic reasons and is deeply rooted in social ties and ressentiment towards 'home' and 'homeland.' The paper will present the analysis of decision-making and reasoning for the displacement among Ukrainians during different stages of the full-scale war. Based on the findings on the data of in-depth interviews with Ukrainians who stayed at their hometowns or moved to Germany, as well as surveys made in March and May 2022, I am going to look through the emotional and social dimensions of spatialized decision-making in the times of war in Ukraine.

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THE 15-MINUTE CITY AND ITS RED GHOST –
WALKABILITY, POLYCENTRALITY AND 'MIKRORAIONIZATION' IN SOVIET BISHKEK

In light of severe challenges posed to urban systems by the COVID pandemic, climate change and persisting socio-economic inequalities debates on the future city changed radically "from an idea of extreme density that has led to the gentrification of megacities … to completely antithetical proposals" (Pinto/Akhavan 2021, 371) – encapsulated most recently in the vision of a "15-minute city". This paper sought to foster a critical dialogue between two unexpected companions: the idea of the "15-minute city" as proposed most prominently by Carlos Moreno and the Soviet urban paradigm of "microzoning" (mikroraionirovanie, lit. "microdistrictification"). Here it discusses the "stepped system of services" (stupenchataya sistema obsluzhivaniya) as the fundamental principle that informed the urban vision of a polycentric and resident-oriented city in the post-Stalinist period. Based on a meticulous reconstruction of Soviet-era publications from both the political centre (Borisovsky 1977; Gutnov/Lezhava 1977; Naumov/Makhrovskaya/Ivanova 1963; Punts 1974; Ryabushin 1986) and the Soviet Central Asia (Kadirova 1987; Kurbatov 1972; Kurbatov and Pisarskoy 1978; 1986; Pisarskoy 1973; Nusov 1971; 1982) it argues that pedestrian accessibility radius (radius peshekhodnoy dostupnosti), that is, walkability of the individual resident, served as the centrepiece in an ambitious urban project to actualize spatial justice in a multi-scalar perspective. Transcending a purely theoretical discussion on the morphology of Soviet urbanity the paper draws from long-term ethnographic research in the capital of the former Soviet republic of Kyrgyzstan to contextualize the question of "microdistrictifcation" in the actual urban legacy of the city of Bishkek. Here the study gives a voice to local architects, urban planners, scholars, urban activists and residents in an effort to both rethink the (post-)Soviet city from its geographical South and probe the potentials and limits of the socialist experience to inform alternative debates on fostering polycentric, sustainable and liveable cities.

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ENABLING COMMUNICATION IN THE (POST)SOCIALIST CITY – EVOLVING SPATIALITY OF ICT INFRASTRUCTURES

The paper examines the material and spatial aspects of the development of selected communication and information infrastructures in the context of post-socialist transformation. The ambivalent and highly centralized approach of socialist societies to the information flows and to the means of individual telecommunication was characterized by scarcity, underinvestment, and the technological underdevelopment. Socialist socio-technological relations were reflected, among other things, in specific infrastructural materialities, as well as in the complicated access to the communication infrastructure in the socialist urban space. We examine the post-socialist transformation in the ICT segment as a socio-technological shift that has clear implications for the communication cityscape. The liberalization and deregulation of the telecommunications market, together with the individualization of the communication demands of the population, have brought new communication technologies with radically different spatial patterns of underlying infrastructure. Using the city of Brno (Czech Republic) as a specific research case the network of traditional public payphones will be confronted with the datasets on spatial structure of Wi-Fi providers in order to discuss the connection between socio-technological narratives and the dynamics of place-based urban infrastructures.

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THE JOURNEY OF ONE (?) INNOVATION – PARTICIPATORY DESIGN IN THE CZECH LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Involving the citizens in various local projects (the re/design of public spaces, housing estates, the reappropriation of buildings, etc.) seems to be an already well-established approach to improve both the local relationships and the project itself in the Czech context. The participatory approaches mostly travelled internationally and uni-directionally, predominantly from the US and Scandinavia. Their implementations, based initially on international contacts, involved various translations and practical adaptations; the landscape of practice also sometimes remains open-ended and ever-changing, just as the contexts themselves. However, the academic reflections of the public participation in Central and Eastern Europe so far seem to be caught in the mainstream discourses of 'catching up with the West' (Eyal et al. 2001) while also depicting the post-transition era and local contexts as uniform and stable. Through the semi-structured interviews with the 'pioneers' of public involvement working in the Czech contexts since the late 90s and analysis of various documents produced within the processes, I seek to develop a more nuanced understanding of the local participatory arrangements. By exploring the views and accounts of practical experiences with spreading and implementing the public involvement by the participatory experts, the context-specific paths and assemblages of participatory design come into view, showing the heterogeneity of imported practices, their adaptations, and in/stability of participatory assemblages in time. Work in progress will be presented.

Keywords:
INNOVATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, PARTICIPATORY DESIGN, LOCAL GOVERNANCE

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SPATIAL TRANSFORMATIONS, HOME AND RELOCATION IN RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN (POST)-SOVIET RUSSIA

The housing state policy of the 30-50s in Soviet Russia, built on compaction, collectivization and forced resettlement, transformed the living space, the "home" space for many years to come (Meerovich, M.). People who lost touch with the place where they lived were forced to form these relationships in a new location. The renovation of built-up areas and the gentrification of historical centres in post-Soviet cities are built on different prerequisites, but essentially with the same consequences of relocating people from the habitable space. We explore and compare the territories of transformation of the historical centre and the territories of the mass residential development of Irkutsk and Tula to try to formulate the grounds for attachment to the place. In the historic centre, this is complicated by heritage protection statuses, high pressure from private development, and rapid depreciation of the housing stock. And in areas of mass residential development - uncertain property boundaries, and the risk of demolition. The first results of the analysis based on the mixed methodology of spatial analysis and go-alone interviews reveal the complexity and inconsistency of the citizen's relations with space in the post-Soviet context, where, on the one hand, there are preconditions for the formation of local identity even in the mass housing estates. On the other hand, the system of "self" – "other" relations reflects poorly delineated property borders (including mental boundaries). The complexity of relations between both legal and mental of an inhabitant and inhabited space, in our opinion, has quite significant consequences concerning heritage discourse. Especially if we give a broad sense of heritage as a collection of objects built and inherited by us, including residential areas of mass development.

Keywords:
HOUSING ESTATES, RENOVATION, SPATIAL TRANSFORMATIONS, HERITAGE

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DETERMINANTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC SEGREGATION IN POLISH CITIES

Recent research indicates that Poland is Europe's most unequal country and that socio-economic inequalities are at a par with those measured in the United States. In this paper, we build on a long American research effort aimed at identifying the specific conditions, functional and structural characteristics of urban areas, that produce different levels of residential segregation across cities. We explore segregation levels in Poland's 87 largest cities, cities with more than 50 000 residents, by measuring indices of dissimilarity relating to socio-professional status. The investigation focuses on the scale of spatial divisions between the top and the bottom socioeconomic categories. We then proceed by examining core structural determinants of the revealed segregation levels, including city size, region of location, labor market structure, demographic structure, and housing market characteristics. This allows us to assess relevant theories produced on the other side of the Atlantic (for there are no other), which has not yet been done outside of the US context. The results suggests that the 'structural' characteristics of urban regions are indeed significant predictors of the level of socio-spatial disparities in urban Poland. As expected, larger cities are more segregated than the smaller ones; higher shares of public housing also appear to contribute to more pronounced socioeconomic spatial divisions. Intriguingly, new housing stock is not related to strong residential segregation. Cities with more employment in manufacturing industry, as well as those areas where more people work in the public sector, are generally less segregated.

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URBAN REGENERATION IN POST-SOCIALIST SERBIA UNDER NEOLIBERAL CAPITALISM – BELGRADE EXAMPLE

The modern-day practice of urban regeneration is generally perceived as a mean of improving the physical and social tissue of cities and towns, along with involvement of stakeholders in decision-making and respect of the basic postulates of sustainability. The experience of the European post-socialist societies has however indicated that market-driven urban development can raise many contradictions and critics. So far, the research studies have shown that the current urban development of post-socialist transitional Serbian society under the auspice of neoliberal capitalism (enthroned on October 5, 2000) has spawned in many cases numerous negative outputs. Within the frame of Serbian proto-democracy, this is an expected consequence of the abolition of the general interest in favor of the private ones which paved the way to private-investors oriented planning, simultaneously neglecting social and environmental dimensions. Negative aspects of the prevailing neoliberal approach to urban regeneration are primarily reflected in the example of the capital of Serbia, Belgrade. Mostly futuristic residential and commercial/business complexes are springing up, mainly in the core center or along waterfronts, the most famous of which is the contradictory Belgrade Waterfront mega-project. New urban (mega)projects are most often shrouded in secrecy, the public is informed from the media, in the phase when all decisions have already been made without proper public participation. Numerous new housing complexes in central municipalities contribute to densification but without provision of accompanying social and educational facilities. The existing COVID-19 crisis has only provided further increase of those negative trends. Though the analysis of some specific urban regeneration projects in Belgrade we will tend to enlighten some lacks of the existing market-oriented planning system, legal regulations, policies, partnerships and other instruments and propose improvements of the existing practice.

Keywords:
URBAN RENEWAL, URBAN PROJECT, POST-SOCIALISM, NEOLIBERALISM, SERBIA

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MORE URBICIDED – LESS SOVIET?
POST-COMMUNIST WA(U)RBAN TRANSITION OF GEOPOLITICAL FAULT-LINE CITIES

Geopolitical fault-line cities are cities where under certain circumstances opposing geopolitical realms can cause heightened conflict, violence or even outright warfare (Gentile 2017). Such military conflicts can last a long time, be frozen for a while. However, the impact of the war on changes in these cities need to be more detailed studied. Ukrainian geopolitical fault-line cities are 'stuck' between nostalgia for the Soviet past and pro-European orientation, reflecting the intersection and overlap of different geopolitical preferences. We will discuss the results of a survey in Mariupol and in-depth interviews with IDPs and those who returned to Kramatorsk after the temporary occupation. They show some weakening of the Soviet orientation (as a result of the war). The ninth year of the Russian-Ukrainian war is changing the balance of the geopolitical camps in East Ukrainian cities. Moreover, the ongoing military urbicide may faster the completion of the post-communist urban transition.

Keywords:
GEOPOLITICAL FAULT-LINE CITY, MILITARY URBICIDE, POST-COMMUNIST URBAN TRANSITION, UKRAINE

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**CHANGING EVERYDAY SUBURBANISM –
AMBIGUOUS SUBURBAN SPACES AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF KYIV, UKRAINE**

Suburbs' diversity is rather the norm than the exception (Shen, Wu 2013). Europe with a broad spectrum of suburban forms and processes is both "old" and "new", therefore is a good place to observe suburbanization (Phelps 2017). Study of everyday suburbanism in the CEE, outside "the suburban heartland" (Drummond and Labbé 2013) is attractive research area not only because of the uniqueness of the trajectory under post-Socialism, but it opens up a particular and interesting theoretical perspective on suburbanization (Stanilov and Sykora 2014). Subarbanism is not a static characteristic of particular spaces, but a multidimensional evolving process that is "constantly fluctuating and pulsating". Different spaces are thus infused with varying levels and hybrid forms of suburbanism (Walks 2013). Changing everyday practices is the most visible in suburban spaces with a mix of former urban and rural residents from different regions, which have essentially different social background and varying residency strategies. This study focuses on everyday suburbanism outside the cities underlying the production of theories. Kyiv's outskirts are characterized by a high population increase during the last decade due to newcomers who resettle here in order to work or study in Kyiv, including IDPs, and causing essential changes of suburban spaces. An impact of the extremely fast pace of socio-spatial changes and mixing of different forms of everyday practices in the old and new residential areas of Sofiivska Borshchahivka village (with estimated population of more than 40 thousand) are discussed based on the semi-structured interviews and participant observation results.

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THE ROLE OF POST-SOCIALIST CONTEXT IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESILIENCE – REFLECTION ON URBAN MOBILITIES AND SPATIALITIES

The socialist period has significantly influenced the morphology of the spatial "fabric" of the cities in which it took place. One of its most important consequences was the construction of standardized housing estates. These estates have transformed the spatial organization of many cities and towns. Particularly they have affected industrial cities, where they initially constituted a large share of the housing stock. Development of housing estates was conducted parallelly with zones of smaller enterprises, "dacha" zones and some other specific types of land use. The paper examines the changes in the spatial distribution patterns of the day and night population in the urban agglomeration of Nizhny Novgorod (Russia) in 2019-2021, and in particular, in the towns of Kstovo, Bor and Zavolzhye. The study's time frame covers the periods before, during and after the introduction of strict restrictions and the regime of social distancing. In the paper we pay particular attention to analysis and explanation of patterns through the lens of urban spatial practices, mobilities and densities. Many patterns of spatial localization of the population of Nizhny Novgorod and its suburbs changed in 2020 due to the restrictive measures but returned after their cancellation – for example, the increased concentration of the daytime population in places of residence subsequently decreased significantly. However, some of the changes were irreversible. For instance, we have found an increase in the daytime polarization of the territories of massive housing estates, as well as patterns of growth of the night-time population of some "dacha" areas, which may indicate an acceleration of their transformation into cottage suburbs. Our conclusions may contribute to the specifics of the internal spatial structure of industrial post-socialist cities and its adaptation to changing socio-economic conditions, and help to provide recommendations for increase of their resilience levels.

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**BELYI SHEVROLE, ZELYONYI DOLLAR –
UZBEK VERSION OF GENERAL MOTORS STREETCAR CONSPIRACY**

Since 1991, Uzbekistan had a very different policy in respect to urban electrical transportation compared to other Post-Soviet countries. Instead of demolishing systems, local officials allocated significant funds for renovation issues. For instance, during 1990-s Tashkent bought hundreds of trolleybuses and trams. In 1996 a brand new assembly line started car production under the Korean brand Daewoo that later became a part of the GM group. Since the beginning of the 2000's, the funds for urban electrical transport were significantly reduced, which led to closures or cuts in the transport systems almost everywhere in Uzbekistan. "In the case of Uzbekistan, apart from failing public budgets, market protection interests played an important role in closing down trolleybus systems, as this provided a large market for the locally produced GM Uzbekistan minibuses – 'Damas' – and Isuzu Uzbekistan midi-buses." (Sgibnev, 2021) In the same time, the government set extremely high import taxes on foreign produced cars, which as a consequence led to a monopolization of the inner car market by GM. At present, the streets and roads of Uzbekistan are overfilled with white Chevrolets personal vehicles (belyi shevrole), while the informal minibuses (Marshrutkas) still carry the biggest share of urban passengers. The case reminds of a similar historical example, which took place in the USA between 1930-s and 1950-s. It was widely known as the so-called "GM streetcar conspiracy." (Richmond, 2005) According to this narrative GM was involved in a cartel, who obtained high number of streetcars in parts of the US in order to substitute them with diesel buses. Using the "GM streetcar conspiracy" as a reference point of the recent developments in modern Uzbekistan, this paper aims to explore the historical as well as the socio-cultural grounds of the growth of the car industry and the demise of the (electrical) urban public transportation. By using recent statistical data, interviews and media analysis, the paper will look for an answer is there an "Uzbek white Chevrolet conspiracy or not."

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TAKING CONTROL OVER POST-TRANSITION URBAN SPACE – THE LIMITS TO LOCAL STATE AGENCY

Consumption-centred urban restructuring was a powerful process that re-shaped everyday life and the frameworks of social production, moreover, set up the scene to develop and practice newly emerging consumer-citizenship in the eastern periphery of Europe. Such processes were fed not only by the post-shortage contexts of CEE countries and the influx of capital in urban property markets, but also by neoliberal policies employed at various (EU, national and local) scales. In this paper, we focus on state agency in the processes of consumption-centred urban restructuring in Győr (Hungary), a place shaped by massive influx of FDI and also by multiple dependencies stemming from peripheral industrialization. Relying on Lefebvre's critical concept of social space and recent transdisciplinary debates on consumption spaces as scenes where various strategies (representations of spaces) confront and 'meet' everyday life, we endeavoured to reveal the role of the local state in the re-designation of urban space by shaping social relations and practices as a regulator, owner, investor and manager. In particular, we sought to understand, how changing state roles and practices reflected and (re)produced post-transition class politics, state/capital and local/central state relations in the processes of place-making focused on cultural and material consumption. We discuss, how (i) the neoliberal narrative of urban development employed by the local state was linked discursively to getting control over post-socialist 'redundant' (brownfield) and 'chaotic' spaces (open markets) and also to the rise of the new model-(consumer-)citizen; (ii) how municipal actions and policies are embedded in a complex geometry of power and defined by state rescaling processes (recentralization), the grip of national party politics and the agents of global capital, and the non-transparent system of bargaining processes through which, the relations work in this geometry.

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EMBEDEDNESS OF LARGE-SCALED HOUSING ESTATES INTO THE URBAN STRUCTURE OF NON-METROPOLITAN REGIONAL CENTRES IN HUNGARY

One of the major challenges of post-socialist urban transformation was the long-term decline of LHEs in the sense of social, urbanistic, environmental, service and institutional issues emerged from the early 1990s. The first wave of post-socialist urban transformation defined LHEs as nodal points of crime, drugs, ageing, degradation of built environment and public spaces. After a wide privatisation process and newly emerged urban planning frame, LHEs became less problematic, as entering points for young couples and individuals into housing markets, because of relative cheap prices, at that time. From the millennium, large-scaled regeneration programs were introduced in LHEs, upgrading the quality of flats, buildings, and public spaces, in parallel, put restrain on the condemnation of 'panel' flats, in general, and strengthening the favourable traits of them (functionality, low overhead cost, full-comfort etc.). Our research question was: How this process was introduced in two regional centres in Hungary? Were there any locally identifying processes to modify the overall trends? Are there any differences under the local (settlement) scale between LHEs and what are the reasons behind? We investigated a 25 years period using primary data sources, making several interviews with local decision makers, housing market professionals, made deep fieldwork in our sample cities and achieved local document analysis of socialist and post-socialist decades of the centres and certain LHEs. As a result, we found significant differences between the cities and even inside the cities, among LHEs in the period of 1997-2021. The most shocking conclusion was that the large-scaled rehabilitation programs has limited influence on prices and housing activity in both cities. The closeness of CBD and traditional (renewing) residential areas played the major role in differing LHEs.

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DISRUPTION OF LONG-TERM COMMUTING DEVELOPMENT – THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE DAILY MOBILITY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND PRAGUE

Commuting patterns development in the Czech Republic and Prague have been dependent mainly on economic evolution and condition of the state. However, all changes happened relatively slowly and even the post socialist transformation reaction took years. The COVID-19 pandemics brought an unprecedented disruptions in human short-term mobility patterns. The presentation evaluates the changes of short-term mobility and commuting between the Czech municipalities from the beginning of COVID-19 pandemics in March 2020 to the "Delta" variant peak in November 2021. The main objective of the presentation is to describe and explain the impacts of governmental lockdowns and restrictions on mobility changes within the Czech settlement system. As the pandemics develops, people started to adapt their behaviour to the new (temporary) normality. Governmental policies and various consequences of the illness led to decrease of inter-municipal commuting by 50-60 percent at the beginning of restrictions. The paper discusses how the unprecedented impact of pandemics can filter out some redundant daily commuting and which human activities were mostly affected. The research evaluates if these changes are transitory or structural and tries to recognize what is the basic (needed) daily mobility to secure mandatory economic and organisational needs. The paper combines two robust "big data" sources. The principal data come from mobile operator and deals with daily inter-municipal commuting for selected 45 days. The explanatory dataset comes from the Google Mobility Report which reveals day-to-day volume of different human activities.

Keywords:
DAILY MOBILITY, CZECH REPUBLIC, COVID-19, MOBILE PHONE LOCATION DATA

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STATE-LED GENTRIFICATION IN LODZ

Currently, gentrification is a global process, although its course and intensity varied in different parts of the world. The process has changed over time, as well as the role of the state - public intervention has become central to urban upgrading. Inner-city change has enormously gained momentum in many CEE-cities in recent years and, as a consequence, gentrification has become more common for them than a decade ago. Gentrification in Lodz is primarily the result of the implementation of the new local housing policy and more and more extensive programs of revitalization of inner city, which is supported by the possibility of obtaining resources from the European Union structural funds. In addition to the revitalization of the depreciated municipal buildings, the local policy also takes into account the social changes that take place in the city center. The social changes often involve the inflow of middle and high income households and displacement of those families who will no longer be able to live in previously occupied flats, mainly for financial reasons. The study wishes to contribute to the ongoing debate about 'state-led gentrification' and test the applicability of a widely used model of gentrification in a non-iconic context. The guiding questions of the paper are the following: To which extent can central features of the literature on state-led gentrification' be found in Lodz? Which are the similarities and differences and which factors are responsible for them?

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIALOGUES BETWEEN POST-SOCIALIST EXPERIENCES AND GLOBAL GENTRIFICATION RESEARCH – THE TRANSFORMATION OF INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE

Recently rent gaps are imagined without the seesaw of capital mechanism that was the basis of the theory in its original form. Parallel to that, from direct displacement of the poor, the focus shifted on exclusion and lack of affordable housing at a given place. Inflating the assumed disinvestment-reinvestment cycles on the planetary scale doesn't tackle the long existing theoretical and the recent empirical arguments against them. Meanwhile the assumption that states under global capitalism merely create the circumstances for these mechanisms is also widely questioned. But what creates or destructs investment opportunities then? One recent suggestion (Bernt, 2022) is about the transformation of institutions: to follow the socio-political processes that commodify or de-commodify urban housing in a given place. The analysis of post-socialist continuities and anti-continuities is an excellent opportunity to grasp these institutional transformations, but they exist in many other contexts as well. We also suggest analysing the effects of the transformation between different modes of governance and changing relations between the levels of governance on gentrification. In illiberal contexts for example, far from the assumptions of entrepreneurial local governance, states controlled by political cliques often more directly, discretionally and informally intervene in local issues. Meanwhile the success of progressive and anti-authoritarian local politics can go hand in hand with gentrification as our research demonstrates. How the transformation of governance affects gentrification can be followed well in cases of post-socialist illiberalism but, again, the analysis can have relevance in other contexts where assumptions of neoliberal states and free markets are similarly less decisive. In this paper we present that besides the post-socialist institutional transformation of property rights, features of post-socialist governance such as politically controlled privatisation and later illiberal governance substantially affected the process in Budapest. We also demonstrate the relevance of this analysis for other contexts.

OPIOŁA, WOJCIECH

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DIVIDED CITIES – INTRA-URBAN INEQUALITIES AND CROSS-BORDER PUBLIC SERVICES

This paper deals with the patterns and dynamics of political, social, and economic life in cities divided by the state border. The main question is: how, the cities divided under the communist border regime or earlier, are developing in the realities of the Schengen free movement zone? Cities divided by the state border are a common case in the CEE. According to Zenderowski and Brzezińska (2014), there are at least 18 divided cities in this area, on the borders of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Germany, Austria, Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Czechia, Italy, Russia, Serbia, and Kosovo. Most of these cities have a long history, and it is only the XXth century when they were divided. After EU enlargement in 2004 and later, the majority of these cities entered the EU, and, later, the Schengen zone. Can we observe some changes in intra-urban inequalities, these, caused by state borders, in the last years? If so, how we can describe the model of cross-border integration in a divided city, following the typology of Christophe Sohn (2010): integration by specialization, integration by polarisation, or integration by osmosis? Can we observe other patterns and examples of good or bad practices? How looks the cross-border benefiting in the areas of the cross-border job market, residential mobility, education, etc? How deeply-integrated are the public services (health care, sport, and leisure time infrastructure, education, uniformed services, environmental protection)? What are the main factors of differences in the divided city (wealth, ethnicity, politics, ideology, geography)?

PACHENKOV, OLEG

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**TO BE OR NOT TO BE A POLITICAL SUBJECT AT AN URBAN SCALE (ONLY)?
URBANISM AND URBANISTS IN RUSSIA BEFORE AND AFTER FEBRUARY 24TH, 2022**

Urbanists and urban activists in Russia were often criticized for being "apolitical" (Vakhshtein 2013, Soshnikov 2014, Paneyakh 2019). Nevertheless, drawing on my previous research (Pachenkov, Voronkova 2020, 2021), I proposed that urban scale was a level of social life, at which new political sphere in Russia was emerging. My hypothesis was, that being "apolitical" in terms of the ignorance of the conventional political realm (of "Realpolitik" in Carl Schmitt's sense of the word), at the same time, new urban activists together with professionals were creating in Russian cities in the last decades a realm of public politics – in Hanna Arendt's and Jurgen Habermas' terms, a politica as a derivative from polis. Being relatively passive citizens (compared to political activists), they stayed active "city-zens". However, I am not sure I can claim it after the February 24th 2022 anymore. The paradox of the situation is, that, on the one hand, Russians are facing now the deprivation from their basic rights and freedoms at a level of national citizenship, but on the other hand, they are still provided with the particular rights and freedoms at an urban scale, such, for example, as participatory mechanisms in the sphere of urban planning and design. Unprecedentedly violent repressions against protesting people in many Russian cities is taking place now in the public spaces planned and designed with the application of participatory tools, and the new "public spaces" are designed right now at participatory sessions in many Russian cities. What does it mean for the urbanists and urban activists? Will the "right to the city" recognized and institutionally provided by an authoritarian state in a form of participatory planning become an acceptable compromise in the country where citizens are deprived of all the rest political rights?

Keywords:
URBAN ACTIVISM, PARTICIPATION, URBAN CITIZENSHIP

PASTAK, INGMAR

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GENTRIFICATION AS A DISCOURSE AND PRACTICE –
HOW NEW RESIDENTS CREATE PLACE ATTACHMENT?

The term 'gentrification' indicates a significant scale of social change within urban and rural communities which are experiencing an arrival of younger, wealthier, and more active residents. While most gentrification studies have focused on the process for long-term residents of becoming increasingly detached from their own neighbourhood, there is limited knowledge available about how new residents create place attachment. This presentation aims to study place attachment within a gentrifying neighbourhood, based on qualitative interviews and a desire to understand motives of new residents. Based on Edward Soja's ontological understanding of place perceptions, this presentation argues for the trialectic nature of place attachment in a gentrifying neighbourhood: through the perceived space which refers to directly-made and empirically-measurable contributions to 'place'; through the conceived space which marks subjective, symbolic, and imagined contributions to a place; and, finally, through the lived space which consists of personal spatial practices and perceptions. This knowledge will help to build up an understanding in regard to the subjective, symbolic, and imagined notions of a place becoming an ontological part of a person's identity, which serve to guide intentional and unintentional contributions to local gentrifier place-making while also driving place attachment of new, active residents.

PÁSZTOR, GYÖNGYI

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**RETHINKING FORDIST SPACES IN POST-SOCIALIST CITIES –
SCENARIOS OF POST-SOCIALIST DEINDUSTRIALIZATION**

The aim of the paper is to analyze the phenomenon of deindustrialization in terms of special processes related to urban areas, in particular the restructuring and transformation of changing urban landscape form the perspective of the new urban sociology. Basically, I am focusing on the following questions: what are the current forms and functions of former industrial sites (in other words, the typical results of deindustrialization) and what are the mechanisms by which these sites and elements are redefined and used? The presented paper is an empirical one. The research area is the city of Cluj, one of the greatest cities of Romania. Although the specific profile of the city was and is rather cultural, educational and administrative, since the end of the nineteenth century, industrial production has shaped the economic life of Cluj. At the end of the socialist period, there were 32 industrial units in the city. The specific field of activity of the city industry was the manufacturing industry, with very varied specifics from the food industry, clothing, footwear, cosmetics, consumer goods to heavy industry. Since then the change in employment structure is very telling: in 1989 the percentage of the population employed in industry was 74,5 percent (of the total employees), in 2002 their percentage is 47%, in 2019 drops to 31 percent. The key question of current research is what is happening in the former locations of socialist industry and how the post-Fordist economy is rethinking them. After a long process of collecting data about the city's former factories in which we documented in as much detail as possible the processes of transformation of their spaces, we created a typology of post-socialist deindustrialization scenarios in the city. The paper will detail the typology created, illustrating it with telling examples.

Keywords:
POST-SOCIALIST DEINDUSTRIALIZATION, URBAN LANDSCAPE,
RESTRUCTURING URBAN SPACES, BROWNFIELD

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CHANGES IN THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND POTENTIAL GENTRIFICATION IN FORMERLY WORKING-CLASS NEIGHBOURHOODS OF PRAGUE

The paper is an empirical contribution to urban transformation processes occurring in two formerly working-class neighbourhoods, Karlín and Smíchov, in the inner-city of Prague. The paper's main objective is to compare and explain the socio-demographic composition of in-migration and out-migration populations from potentially gentrified neighbourhoods in the inner-city of Prague in the period between 2000 and 2020. The data contains information about gender, age, marital status, citizenship and place of in- and out-migration. The main outcomes of the analyses are confirming gentrification tendencies and documenting differences in the socio-demographic composition in selected neighbourhoods in the inner city of Prague.

REKHVIASHVILI, LELA – <u>SGIBNEV, WLADIMIR</u>*

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LAST TRAMS OF POST-SOVIET CITIES –
MEMORIES AND MOBILISING POTENTIALS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT CLOSURES

"Everything was forever until it was no more" is as true for Yurchak's (2005) analysis of the late Soviet Union, as for the development of much of its infrastructures. Their alleged solidity in decades before the Union's demise did not ensure permanence in networks and experiences (Tennent 2020). Taking up the empirical case of public transport infrastructures, the presentation looks (1) quantitatively at the dynamics of tramway and trolleybus closures in cities of the former Soviet Union; and (2) qualitatively at the commemoration of public transport closures and the ways of how narrations of infrastructural loss are intertwined with transport activists' positioning and propositions about public transport politics. Doing so, we insist on the procedural and relational dimensions of "lostness", and delve into agents' construction of spatial and temporal normative understandings vis-à-vis lost infrastructures. Instead of framing post-socialism through a lens of deficiency and decline, we rather assess the subjectivities and agencies that lost infrastructures might have mobilised, how these subjectivities have evolved over time, and which effects this had on infrastructural regimes and policies: initial fascination with Soviet-era infrastructures and grief over their loss, can for one, blind activists to ongoing mobility injustices. However, this fascination can also lead a-political enthusiasts to politicised action that favours sensitive public transport solutions rooted in socio-political needs of the present.

SÁGI, MIRJAM

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FROM THE PRODUCTION OF FEAR TO THE SECURITIZATION OF PUBLIC SPACE

Securitization as a political tool has a long-standing role in political strategy that – I suggest – consists of two main (overlapping) phases. In the first phase, uncertainty and fear is produced through political campaigns and discourses, and in the second phase, solutions are provided in the forms of securitization. It is the second phase when political capital can be gained. This process resembles the capitalist notion of providing solutions (e.g., with products) for (consumer) needs and problems that weren't even there before. The proposed presentation primarily focuses on the second phase in which, in this case, CCTV cameras are provided as a technique of securitisation in response to fear of crime in public space by local governments, funded by the central government, following international trends. Othering plays an important role in the reproduction of fear by reimagining "us" versus "them" narratives at different geographical scales, leading to the criminalisation of already marginalised groups. Drawing on the example of a few districts of Budapest, and utilising a trans-scalar understanding of fear, my central argument is that techniques of securitization – such as CCTV cameras – are turned into political spectacles gaining meaning beyond their primary function. Therefore, the study is concerned with questions such as, "how is the political rhetoric of fear – which is produced, exploited, and spatialized – at different geographical scales, is interlinked with marginalisation and/or Othering?" and "What are the effects of political exploitation of fear on the way urban/public spaces are managed?"

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SPACE FRAGMENTATION AND A LEFEBVRIAN GAZE AT THE POST-SOVIET CITY

Post-socialist urban studies have privileged specific geographical contexts and aspects of urban transformation, often at the expense of conceptual contributions. It is particularly the ideological underpinnings of urban development that are reduced to contextual factors and are not scrutinized on their own terms. To address that lacuna, we explore the potential of Lefebvre's conceptualization for the analysis of 'urban hegemony' in the 'everyday' residential change. Focusing on the post-1991 residential segmentation, we operationalize a Lefebvrian multi-level perspective and review post-socialist urban change at three different levels: ideology and politics of space; the urban environment; and the everyday life. Seeing transition as an ideological shift allows us to explicate the impacts of ideology on the social fabric and the development of new subjectivities, as well as the mutual reinforcement between these subjectivities and top-down politics of space. We refer to phenomena such as partition and fencing of common spaces in St. Petersburg's residential areas, and the development of gated/exclusive enclaves in suburban and urban areas of Russia and other FSU countries. We infer that these simultaneously top-down (macro-level) and bottom-up (micro-level) forms of segmentation of space embody and reinforce neoliberal hegemony –as expressions of anti-egalitarian ideology and retreat into the individualistic, non-political realm. We thus argue that micro-level residential segmentation, which is often presented as a proof of the inconsistency of the vision of neoliberalism as a coherent political project, is actually a confirmation of its pervasive governmentality.

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AN INVESTIGATION OF IRAN'S URBAN SYSTEM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY – CASE STUDY: TEHRAN CITY

Socialism in Iran, often known as Iranian socialism, is a political ideology and political school in Iran that stretches back to the twentieth century and comprises a number of political parties. After Reza Shah resigned and was replaced by his son Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Iran underwent a brief period of Third World socialism at the height of the Tudeh Party (although the party never came to power). After failing to gain power, this strain of Third World socialism was supplanted as Iran's principal anti-monarchy movement by Mossadegh's Iranian nationalism from the National Front party. During that time, the urban system underwent significant changes. In urban sociology, the study and collection of knowledge about the city's social changes during various historical periods, particularly during the city's early development and expansion, is critical. The expansion of neighborhoods and the creation of new neighborhoods, the construction of numerous buildings, the renovation of streets, the spatial development of the city, the introduction of new professions and jobs, migration and the growth of the urban population, and other factors all altered long-standing patterns of life in the city and promised modern urbanization. Furthermore, as a consequence of modernist policies, we are seeing an unparalleled influx of Western culture in the city, particularly in architecture and urban planning, as well as in the culture and customs of the people of Tehran. As a result, the focus of this article is on social developments in Tehran during the second Pahlavi era. Each country's architectural and urban development developments reflect the social, political, economic, and cultural milieu of the time. The findings of the study show that Iran's new urbanization began in Tehran and was accompanied by government modernization and urban development plans in line with Western countries, as well as profound social changes and with hitherto unknown urban concerns. Changes that city dwellers are just accepting and adjusting to. This article's research approach is descriptive-analytical, with textual scientific library resources specializing in architecture and urban planning, as well as the examination of scientific research websites.

SOGOLOV, ILYA

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CYCLING CULTURES BETWEEN MOSCOW AND BERLIN – A COMPARATIVE STUDY

The introduction of urban mobility policies often lacks an understanding of the local institutions, customs, and values. The following study explores differences in the representation of bicycle usage in local media outlets in Berlin and Moscow. For that purpose, a classification was developed based on the methodology of discourse analysis as understood by Keller (2011) to contextualize press articles about bicycles by categories of everyday use, leisure, or self-expression. Using qualitative and quantitative methods of content analysis the study generates a dataset using articles from the local media across the span of two years between 2019 and 2021 in both cities. In Moscow, cycling for leisure is more often reported by the local media and in Berlin everyday usage of the bicycle was prevalent. Further, the study reveals a difference in reporting on individuals cycling to work between the two capitals, based on a typology of 'emerging' and 'established' cycling culture.

STADNIKOV, VITALY – ANDREEVA, EKATERINA

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, RUSSIA

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS FROM EMERGENCY HOUSING STOCK IN THE CENTERS OF RUSSIAN CITIES – THE PROBLEM OF PRESERVING CITY-FORMING OBJECTS AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The privatization process has created a huge number of homeowners in Russia due to the transition to a market economy. Some experts in Russia agree that a huge number of homeowners distinguishes Russia from the Western experience and saves Russian cities from the process of gentrification. However, there is a State Program of Resettlement of the Emergency Housing Stock. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of emergency houses. If the house is declared an emergency, the government can withdraw it for public needs. According to this process, the government must pay householders for their homes and offer new ones within the city boarders. As a rule, a huge number of emergency houses are located in the city center, which is also a place of concentration of cultural heritage sites. After relocation, the objects must be reconstructed or demolished. In addition, there are a lot of cases of civil protests against demolitions of valuable historical buildings for the realization of that program. That is why our research focused on the implementation of this program to objects of historical heritage. On the one hand householders have security obligations of objects of heritage, on the other hand the government can confiscate them if the objects are threatened with loss. From this side the implementation program is an instrument of confiscation of heritage objects for saving them. But in real practice we found that the government does nothing after resettlement. And that inaction leads to the slow destruction of objects. In our research based on experience of four Russian cities we investigate how resettlement programs are implemented jointly with heritage programs. In spite of the importance of social aspects, we do not consider them in our research. However, we show the problem, that for sustainable development of city centers the government has to find approaches for better management of heritage objects, search for investments and work with householders instead of resettle them.

STOICA, ILINCA-VALENTINA* – VÎRGHILEANU, MARINA – ZAMFIR, DANIELA –
MIHAI, BOGDAN-ANDREI – SĂVULESCU, IONUȚ

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ASSESSING THE BUILT-UP AREA EXPANSION IN BUCHAREST AND ITS SURROUNDINGS THROUGH A MULTILEVEL APPROACH, USING CORINE LAND COVER AND LANDSAT DATASETS

In the last decades, multiple territorial transformations have taken place in and around large cities in Central and Eastern Europe, for the quantification of which accurate tools and up-to-date knowledge are needed in order to achieve sustainable planning. The lion's share of studies are using qualitative approaches, recently being emphasized the need for quantitative assessment of the territorial impact of built-up area expansion, which can be useful for further substantiating decision-making process. The main aim of this study was to evaluate the reliability of Corine Land Cover and Landsat, two freely available datasets, for monitoring the relentless expansion of built-up area, using Bucharest, the capital of Romania, and the surrounding area as a case study. The resulted maps (1990-2018), through a multilevel territorial approach, were compared with each other and further on with the ground truth, in order to identify the most precise tool for mapping spatio-temporal changes. In this regard, noticeable differences have been identified between the datasets at both macro-territorial and local administrative unit levels. In spite of these discrepancies, it can be noted that, in the first case, in a regional perspective, both datasets allow for the visualization of the territorial impact of urban expansion and the main development axes. The largest expansion of the built-up area took place in the open space around Bucharest, followed by the peripheral areas of the capital, which recorded a lower dynamic. These findings highlight their potential to support planners and policy makers in developing appropriate master plans and integrated strategies. At the local level, in-depth comparative research through five representative case-studies was carried out, being identified multiple inaccuracies that substantially limit their capacity to be utilised in designing effective regulations in urban planning.

Keywords:
BUILT-UP AREA EXPANSION, BUCHAREST, SUBURBAN AREA, MULTILEVEL APPROACH,
URBAN PLANNING

STUVØY, KIRSTI

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URBAN TRANSFORMATION AND GEOPOLITICAL RECONFIGURATION – VOICES OF THE RUSSIAN SUBALTERN

The city as spatial location in which to conceptualize and empirically study global transitions in the political economy and effects on insecurity, inequality, and marginality, forms the starting point of this paper. It develops a feminist international political sociology-approach to empirically explore lived experiences in cities. I argue this approach provides 'thinking tools' for analysis of the interconnection of political economy and social justice. The 'thinking tool' elaborated in this paper is subjectivity, which provides a conceptual base for combining empirical analysis with theorizing the global-urban nexus and discuss broader issues concerning Russia's warfare and ongoing reconfiguration of geopolitics. The objectives of the paper are; to conceptualize subjectivity as thinking tool for analyzing the global-urban nexus; to illustrate the use of subjectivity in analysis of lived experiences of urban change in Russia; and to reflect on how the empirical insights link to the reconfiguration of geopolitics since 24th February 2022. On this basis, I ask: How do analyses of subjectivity contribute to contextualized understanding of power relations? What does subjectivity have to offer in debates on urbanism and reconfiguration of geopolitics? I begin the paper by conceptualizing subjectivity and link to debates in feminist international political sociology concerned with exploring politics through the self, the body, and discursive practices. I elaborate the global-urban nexus and address the turn to the city in international relations, which I link to postsocialist space and concerns with transnational expansion of capital and effects on insecurity and inequality. Next, I introduce the data collected across several Russian cities between 2019 and 2022, with interviews focused on residents' experiences of urban transformation. Subjectivities are analyzed based on this data, and concerns forms of 'Othering' to expose boundary-drawing in the urban domain. In conclusion, subjectivities as 'thinking tool' are discussed in relation to the reconfiguration of geopolitics in wake of Russia's war in Ukraine.

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**'IT IS NATURAL' – SUSTAINED PLACE ATTACHMENT OF LONG-TERM RESIDENTS
IN A GENTRIFYING PRAGUE NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Recently, post-socialist inner cities have been transforming through various processes of revitalisation and gentrification. The resulting physical and social contrasts of neighbouring localities lead to the spatial fragmentation of inner-city areas that may produce variegated effects for the everyday life of local residents. This paper examines how long-term residents of an inner-city neighbourhood in Prague undergoing residential and commercial gentrification have perceived and lived through its change. Specifically, it reveals how the ongoing changes influence residents' place attachment. The paper relies upon qualitative methodology using semi-structured in-depth interviews with long-term inhabitants (>20 years). Empirical findings point to a strong and stable place attachment, despite ambivalent attitudes towards recent changes related to gentrification. The effect of gentrification on place attachment appears to be relatively limited. Many residents acknowledge that gentrification has reversed the deterioration that characterised the neighbourhood in the past. Moreover, negatively perceived changes to the neighbourhood are often not attributed primarily to the gentrification process but understood as a natural part of residents' own ageing, wider societal changes, and historical development of the neighbourhood. The article highlights the need to investigate the personal, spatial and temporal contexts to comprehend the complex effects of gentrification for long-term residents.

SÝKORA, LUDĚK

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SPACES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION – SOCIO-SPATIAL INEQUALITY AND URBAN CHANGE

This paper discusses the development and nature of segregation processes in Czechia with a specific focus on the spatial concentrations of the most vulnerable population. Using the spatially detailed database about the recipients of social welfare benefits, the research maps the most pronounced spatial concentrations of poverty and social exclusion and evaluates intra-urban and intra-regional differences. The analysis of six-year period of 2015-2020 asks whether the economic growth, increase in well-being and substantial decline in the number of welfare recipients has also been reflected in the decrease of spatial concentration of the most vulnerable population. Or, whether, contrary to generally positive trends, the concentration of the most vulnerable continued into the localities of social exclusion. As the period under the investigation also includes the first year of Covid-19 pandemic, the paper also provides answer, whether there has been any distinct trend in the development of spatial concentration of social exclusion, and whether, and how, this trend differed from the previous period of 2015-2019. The insights from the analyses will be contextualized in terms of long term social and urban development in a post-socialist country and its cities, national and local policies and practices related to segregation and social exclusion, and narratives related to the populations threatened by the risks of social exclusion and segregation.

SZABÓ, BALÁZS

GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE, RCAES, HUNGARY

MARKET POSITION OF NEW RESIDENTIAL PARKS IN BUDAPEST

After the change of regime, new housing types emerged in Budapest. A local version of the western gated communities called residential parks was one of them. For lack of a clear and consensual definition, the term residential park was used by real estate developers and customers for every kind of new multi-dwelling housing. The new flats are more expensive than the older ones; the price difference between them (within a neighborhood) is more than 50% according to the Hungarian Statistical Office. Price differences can also be detected between the different generations of post-socialist houses, partly due to the changing style and technology of construction, partly because the first generation of these buildings started to deteriorate. The paper focuses on the differences between the new (post-1990) multi-dwelling houses in Budapest. One of the main questions is whether the market position of the new housing has changed. Another question is if there are significant differences between the dwellings built in decades from 1990s to the 2010s. As a consequence of their very low number, the new flats had an exclusive position in the housing market in the 1990s; since then, they may have lost it. Another focus of the paper is the size of new residential parks. The growing number of levels and dwellings within their buildings indicate that a new mass housing construction started after 2000. Though the large residential buildings of the housing estates built in the state-socialist period were highly criticised, many new, similarly large housings have been constructed in the last decade. The paper will compare the dwelling prices in large and small size new buildings in order to explore the effect of physical characteristics of residential estates.

TIMÁR, JUDIT

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GENTRIFICATION AND DISPLACEMENT AS "NATIONALISED PRODUCTION OF SPACE"

This paper aims to contribute by studying the socio-spatial displacement brought about by current urban rehabilitation/gentrification in Hungary to the better understanding of social relations, primarily the relationship between the state and those exposed to displacement. For this purpose, it interprets gentrification and displacement as production of space in accordance with Lefebvre's theory (1991). It considers these processes to be an integral part of the global reproduction of capital and global urbanism and studies them by conducting a case study of Győr-Újváros (analysing documents as well as interviews with experts and the population). According to the perspective applied, space undergoing transformation in response to gentrification (urban rehabilitation) means more than just urban districts undergoing gentrification. It also includes the lived (concrete) spaces of displaced people. In order to understand this production of space, in addition to studying recent gentrification, taking stock of past developments best described as socialist disinvestment and a comparison of the lived spaces of the former and current inhabitants at the location studied with the conceived space of local governments are taking on an important role. The author argues that, from the perspective of the relationship between those displaced by urban rehabilitation/gentrification and the state, and in a new economic and state administration context, the production of space has become "nationalised" in Hungary. Social groups encountering marginalisation are experiencing "double control" during this type of space production. Their dependence on the local government also means dependence on the central state. Local governments and the central state reproduce the social circumstances in the course of urban rehabilitation that keep those exposed to displacement in "the zone of recipients of social benefits" as Castel (1993) put it in his concept describing "the zones of social cohesion".

TOLNAI, GÁBOR

ELTE EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

RECOVERY FROM A FAILED WATERFRONT STORY – THE EXAMPLE OF LÁGYMÁNYOS

Lágymányos Campus, the venue of CATference 2022, is a location of numerous never-realised urban planning projects. The largest failure was the EXPO '95 (then, after a postponement, EXPO '96). However, without the idea and the preparatory works of the EXPO, the development of this area may have been significantly different. The paper pays attention to (1) previous concepts dealing with this riverfront area close to downtown, (2) the political and economical conditions of the early '90s (the time of dreaming and waking during the first years of post-socialist transition) that led to the failure, and (3) the further non-directly-market-based development compared to some neighboring property-led, profit-oriented waterfront regeneration projects. Nevertheless, Lágymányos Campus is far away from being a complete success story, it is rather a location which could have been a better-functioning waterfront.

TRUBINA, ELENA

UNC, USA; URFU, RUSSIA

LIQUID POST-SOCIALIST URBANITY – UNPACKING WATERFRONTS

In this presentation, I will use waterfronts as the lenses through which to reflect on the transformation of the ideas of urbanism across the Global East. Drawing on Elia Kazan's (1954) film "On the Waterfront", I try to discern the ambivalences marking the scholarly accounts of old and new waterfronts. In the film, criminal drama becomes intertwined with poetic love tale. The film director's enchantment (turned disappointment) with communism adds a hidden layer to film's plot: behind the fog of the New Jersey Hoboken shoreline one discovers "allegorical apologia for the informer" (Smith, 2008, p.87). This mixture of poetry and corruption vis-à-vis changing attitudes to communism can be juxtaposed with many narratives about waterfronts. One of these captures hopes and best practices. Historically, waterfronts developed from being urban parts "for show" through becoming hard working ports to abandoned and derelict places. So the story of waterfronts being reimagined and rebuilt into the city icons (think Belgrade, Szczecin, Budapest or Dubrovnik), popular with tourists and locals alike and comprising lucrative assets, excites many. The other is environmental one. Urban rivers and parts of the seas close to cities are notorious for being, often, hopelessly polluted, so waterfronts, while making possible the interactions of citizens with beauty, confront them also with changing materiality of water. Justifiably thought about as 'uncooperative' (Bakker, 2003), that is unruly and fluidly countering human will and design, water, perhaps, better exemplifies roughness and unpredictability of urban natures than anything else. Is it possible, then, to produce a compelling summary of the changes that waterfronts across the post-socialist space in the course of the last thirty years underwent? With help of which theories? These are the questions I raise.

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MAPPING URBAN WARS – FOOTBALL GRAFFITI AND TERRITORIALITY OF HOOLIGANS IN BELGRADE, LODZ, KRAKOW, AND ZAGREB

Graffiti is recognized as a popular spatio-aesthetic tool for protest. Its functions vary from contesting different powers in urban space to communicating territorial claims. Football inscriptions are a specialized type of graffiti used by the members of the hooligans' subculture. Decoding the language of football inscriptions makes it possible to study the spatial behavior of hooligans. The paper aims to discuss the essence of football inscriptions to express the territorial claims of excluded citizens of post-socialist cities.

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SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE, POST-INDUSTRIAL BROWNFIELD REHABILITATION AS A TOOL OF JUST GREEN TRANSITION IN URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROCESS IN EASTERN-CENTRAL EUROPEAN POSTINDUSTRIAL MIDDLE CITIES

There is a great amount of brownfields on the periphery of regional postindustrial middle cities in close proximity to socially vulnerable, segregated neighborhoods. Our research in the area underpins the connected regional and European analyses, which show that the socially most vulnerable communities are also the most exposed to the harmful effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Based on the results of our fieldwork research also focusing on community empowerment and local stakeholder involvement, urban development strategies and also municipalities' representatives support systematic long-term brownfield rehabilitation, while the residential communities of the affected segregated neighborhoods have already been managing some of the surrounding brownfields' areas with environmentally sustainable practices. However, there is a lack of institutional framework for implementing these kinds of local practices and developments to the local policies and institutional practices connected to public space management and socio-spatial inclusion. There is also a lack of recognition and knowledge on connecting social inclusion, just climate change adaptation, reduction of socio-spatial inequalities and the increase of urban green spaces with the brownfield rehabilitation processes in such circumstances. Through the implementation of our regionally relevant pilot project, connected to Tatabánya (Hungary), a middle-size city with a heavy industrial and mining heritage, our ongoing participatory action research's goal is to create a framework to rehabilitate brownfields and adjoining neighbourhoods by developing socially just and sustainable socio-ecological systems with the involvement of local stakeholders - neighborhood's residents, municipality, forestry, public utilities - to combine and develop housing, SMEs and community led coppice woodland land use, and also to create a framework of a mixed land use categorisation as an implementable, adaptive urban development tool.

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**THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS – THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE
OF THE SOVIET MINING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ARMENIA**

The rise and fall of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic were situated between two consequential times: the Armenian Genocide from 1915 to 1918 and the post-USSR collapse Artsakh war which lasted from 1988 to 1994. Geopolitically tucked between volatile borders and histories, the history of development in Armenia, a considerably small nation, has always depended on its neighbors whether it was a relationship of building or destroying. Through my research, I aim to uncover the ethnographic, urban, and ecological consequences of the industrial development of Soviet Armenia, specifically looking through the lens of the mining industry, one that Armenia depends on heavily today. Tucked throughout the Armenian Highlands, extraction is part of the daily routine of thousands of laborers across the country. Mining, labor, ecology, and capitalism are four things that cannot be separated when looking at the evolution of the mining industry. Today, most of the mines discovered and leveraged in rural Armenia during the Soviet era live on, despite the environmental activism that has become prevalent within the Armenian community both in the homeland and the diaspora this past decade. That said, when it comes to research on the evolution of the mines, the mining towns, and the ecological impact of the industry, research and data are lacking. With my research, I aim to fill this gap of knowledge by looking at the evolution of rural mining towns both during and after the Soviet Union. I aim to uncover the nuances of this understudied history by asking: what are the political forces of the Soviet and Post-Soviet era that shaped Armenia's deep-rooted mining industries and what are the complexities, disasters, and trauma that have thus changed the course of Armenia's livelihood and future?

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THE IMPACTS OF GENTRIFICATION ON
CONTEMPORARY SEGREGATION PATTERNS IN TALLINN

This master's thesis, which aimed to fill a research gap identified by Kubeš and Kovács (2020), explored the socio-spatial transformations unraveling in the postsocialist context of Tallinn by focusing on the impacts gentrification and its associated effect of displacement have had on age, ethnic and socioeconomic segregation. The study used individual level, harmonized and longitudinal census and population register data. The results showed that 10% of the neighbourhoods of the inner city of Tallinn have experienced gentrification and displacement. It is the predominance of pre-war or new-build housing which describes the housing stock of these neighbourhoods. In new-build gentrification neighbourhoods, the segregation of low socioeconomic status residents started during the period of active gentrification, thus highlighting the displacement effects. The elderly population has also been segregated in parallel with gentrification processes, in several neighbourhoods shifting from an over- to under-represented population group, although the rates of segregation are higher for the Russian-speaking population. The overall magnitude of segregation of the out-mover groups has been more pronounced than that of the in-mover groups, which suggests that Tallinn has witnessed exclusionary displacement (Marcuse 1985). Ultimately, the geographies of gentrification and segregation in Tallinn should be read from the real estate market activity perspective, where postsocialist anti-continuities (Tuvikene 2016) in the form of governance mechanisms and residential preferences have taken their part in the making of the new socio-spatial fabric.

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NO CITY FOR THE URBAN POOR

Among the most evident neo-liberal practices regarding the urban poor in Bucharest manifests within the housing policies. We have witnessed in the post-communist years increased housing insecurity and violent displacement, as these are general phenomena in the Global North (Novak 2014; Desmond 2012). Gentrification, massive urban infrastructures or beautification of the neighborhoods are seldom the reasons for which the urban poor of Bucharest are pushed to the margin of the city (Gaffney 2010; Baker 2020). With no public data on the eviction performed in the city, it is estimated that thousands of families have been evicted from restituted houses after 1990. These families spent years in uncertainty, witnessing long trials of restitutions and going through repetitive processes of submitting yearly requests for social housing. They are at the whims of sometimes racist and verbally violent clerks receiving their applications, bearing in mind their precarious understanding of the law and their lack of financial means to contract juridic help. What is more, local authorities did close to nothing to increase the housing units available for social housing, despite the increased demand. Despite this, Bucharest is thriving within "the creative class" discourse. First-hand empirical material I have gathered in the last 10 years and an in-depth analysis of the local decision-making process indicate a complete lack of correlation between the need and the availability of social housing. The practice of incriminating poverty translated into ambiguous legislative provisions which easily allow public authorities to ignore the matter of social housing and to enforce evictions without any form of alternative housing solutions. These are practices against people who, in some cases, have applied for more than 10 years for a social house.