Pro SHARE | Enhancing Diversity, Inclusion and Social Cohesion through Practices of Sharing in Housing and Public Space

d.1.1. Shared Framework

Sharing Knowledge and Practice

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Shared Framework - Sharing Knowledge and Practice

Common Ground. Report on Work Package 1

Content

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1 Overall Project Aims

The project ProSHARE: Enhancing Diversity, Inclusion and Social Cohesion through Practices of Sharing in Housing and Public Space is concerned with the practice of sharing in 'socially mixed neighbourhoods' in Europe between actors that are identified as diverse with regards to their status as 'immigrant' or newcomer (first and second generation) and what could be called mainstream residents. More precisely, the project has examined 1) forms and conditions in which practices of sharing in the field of housing and public space take place in socially mixed neighbourhoods in different European cities and 2) the potential and limits of these conditions and practices for encouraging participation and collaboration between diverse populations. ProSHARE considers seven locations in five countries: Nordstadt/Kassel, Wrangelkiez and Reichenberger Kiez/Berlin, and Heusteigviertel/Stuttgart in Germany; Ottakring/Vienna in Austria; Bagneux/Paris in France; Poplar/ London in the UK; and Gottsunda/Uppsala in Sweden. It includes seven partners from the University of Kassel Department of Urban Sociology (UKS); the University of Applied Sciences of Berlin (HTW); the State Academy of Art and Design, Stuttgart; the Royal Institute of Technology, KTH School of Architecture, Stockholm (KTH); the Institute for Housing and Urban Research, Uppsala University (IBF); the University of Sheffield School of Architecture (US); and the Vienna University of Technology Institute of Spatial Planning (TUW).

The project inquires:

1a) What kind of social mix do we find within the selected neighbourhoods? In what way do newcomer and mainstream communities contribute to a 'social mix'?
2a) How are newcomer and mainstream communities defined in the different contexts?
3a) What forms of sharing exist in the field of housing and public space within the neighbourhoods?
4a) What sharing practices in the field of housing and public space do we wish to address (and what kind of sharing practices should not be included in our research project)?
5a) Which type of networks of sharing can be identified? (e.g., networks of mutual help, networks of political campaigns, initiatives, etc.).

Further, the project intends to put forward:

1b) Suggestions for sharing in the housing sector – how can forms of sharing housing complement communal/public and private housing offers?
2b) Which types of sharing in public spaces could be supported?

The project's overall aims are threefold:

I. To expand the ongoing German research network StadtTeilen (2018–22) into Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom by bringing together a research consortium of partners (and self- or non-funded supporting entities) with expertise on sharing and commoning practices at the intersection of urban migration and housing. This way, different existing results obtained from previously conducted projects, networks and initiatives (i.e., StadtTeilen, Reallabor Space Sharing, Political City, Decode, EcoDA, R-Urban, MAZI, Migrant

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Narratives of Citizenship, Gemeinwesenarbeit in der Sozialen Stadt, Voices of the Affected and Pocket Mannerhatten – Ottakring) feed into the ProSHARE project and build a basis for joint research and innovation among the consortium partners.

II.   By bringing together a group of researchers that is diverse not only in terms of expertise and disciplinary background but also in terms of age, gender, career stage and life and migration trajectories, ProSHARE aims at gender equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI). The consortium includes members with a proven track record in gender studies, feminist theory and intersectional analysis and long-standing experience with EDI approaches both at the university level and in participatory projects with civil society.

III.   The project aims at supporting practices of sharing among neighbourhood residents, particularly in assistance of established and newly arriving immigrant communities, to reduce space competition and enhance diversity, inclusion and social cohesion in socially mixed neighbourhoods.

The project was conducted in five work packages (WPs):

WP1: Common Ground: Documentation of sharing knowledge and practices

WP2: Transnational Research: Data collection, quantitative surveys addressing 2000 households per location, qualitative research and analysis.

WP3: ProSHARE Labs: Launch of four ProSHARE labs in Wrangelkiez and Reichenberger Kiez/Berlin, Germany; Ottakring/Vienna, Austria; Bagneux/Paris, France; and Poplar/London, UK.

WP4: Dissemination and Outreach: ProSHARE website, conference presentations, article submissions

WP5: Project Management

2 Objectives of Work Package 1: Common Ground

The focus and aim of Work Package 1 (WP1) was to bring together results and experiences from the previous research of the consortium partners. Research already carried out by the partners was explored, shared and cross-analysed as the foundation, or common knowledge ground, for extending the work of the German StadtTeilen project across seven European cities and neighbourhoods in which the partners have established expertise. The following is a description of the objectives and deliverables of WP1.

Deliverable 1.1. Shared Framework: *Sharing Knowledge & Practices*

This task was originally planned to be concluded in [M4] but was extended to [18] due to the impossibility of meeting in person during the pandemic. Six workshops were shifted online and held digitally in the first year of the project. The first in-person meeting could take place from 31 March through 2 April 2022 in Vienna [M12].

In WP1, one workshop discussed possible questions for a quantitative survey (WP2), and two workshops were conducted among the partners to exchange and jointly discuss experiences from previous research projects relevant to ProSHARE, followed by one workshop on the sharing of experiences and results on qualitative research approaches (WP2), and two workshops which addressed the sharing of experiences and knowledge on labs and mapping (WP3).

WP1: Common Ground has now been extended to cover the full eighteen months of the project. During this time, the documentation of the delivery **d.1.1.** Shared Framework: *Sharing Knowledge and Practices* was finalised [M18] with this report.

Task 1.2. Meetings (online): Exchange of ideas, initially planned under the lead of IBF-KTH, were co-led with UKS (WP5).

Task 1.3. The final workshop in Kassel, Germany, initially planned under the lead of IBF-KTH was led by UKS (WP5), and held on September 19–20, 2022.

3 Activities of work package 1

WP1 included the following activities:
- Production of a list of previous publications of relevance for the topic by the consortium partners. See the bibliography at the end of this report.
- Production of a document on methods used in ongoing and related previous projects.
- Trying out a new tool for podcast called Zencastr.
- Regular meetings to discuss common ground and steps forward were held in the form of workshops (on 14 and 28 May and 17 September 2021), consortium meetings (18 June and 19 August 2021) or in a combination of consortium meeting and workshop (1 and 16 July and 21 October 2021). Workshops included the following topics:

Workshop 1: Survey (14.05.2021)

This workshop had the aim of formulating a questionnaire for a common quantitative survey study for WP2.

A definition of sharing was sought: Give, take, exchange?

The group collected relevant examples for reflecting on sharing: community gardens, neighbourhood meetings, residential communities, neighbourhood festivals etc.

- The focus was on non-commercial forms of sharing and the neighbourhood.
- Awareness of sharing offers, intensity of use, type of goods shared and the quality of 'sharing'.

Assumption: Different groups of people share different goods/services/knowledge. Different groups of people share in different intensities.

What roles do the neighbourhood and semi-public spaces play in sharing?

Concerning identification with the neighbourhood and the conditions of public spaces:
- Are there opportunities and places to meet neighbours?
- Are some places more accessible for sharing than others?

Assumption: The more neighbours identify with their neighbourhood, the more likely they are to be informed about their neighbourhood and involved in sharing activities. The availability of opportunities supports or discourages sharing.

Conceptions of living: Which spaces/amenities are residents willing to share?

- What amenities for sharing offers exist (common rooms, open spaces, places to meet)?
- Do conceptions of living influence people's openness to sharing (family, single, age)?
- What is the willingness to give up private space in order to gain communal space and shared residential space?

Assumption: The willingness to share private spaces is less than other forms of sharing. However, there is an attitude-behaviour gap: the willingness to share and actual sharing practices do not necessarily coincide.

Sharing and diversity: Who shares with whom?

- What social reach do sharing practices have?
- What are the possible tools to reach out (internet, acquaintances, neighbours)?

Assumption: People share more often in homogenous groups. Sharing becomes more likely with less physical and social distance. A diversity of residents brings diversity of sharing practices.

Motivation: Why share?

- What are the underlying motivations for sharing?

Assumption: Regard for sustainability, rejecting a market-driven economy, need/desire for community, saving costs, seeking opportunities, friendship/social relations, municipal affiliations.

Resources: What resources do people have who share?

- What resources promote the willingness to share and what resources inhibit it?

Assumption: Resources play a role in sharing.

Covid-19: What impact has the pandemic had on sharing practices?

- Did it change behaviours, attitudes, options for sharing?

Assumption: Sharing has declined since the pandemic, but digital sharing opportunities have innovated and proliferated.

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Socio-demography: Which groups are more likely to share?

- Do socio-demographic characteristics have an influence on sharing practices?
- Can different practices of sharing be linked to different groups?

Assumption: Younger people are more likely to use technologized sharing practices. Different cultural identifications bring different attitudes to sharing.

In sum, sharing practices need places and spaces, resources and political support.

Workshop 2: Online kick off-workshop: Sharing knowledge and getting to know one another's research methods (28.05.2021).

The workshop had the aim of getting to know one another and to understand the partners' joint competences and perspectives on sharing. By using Google maps tours, the partners learned about the seven case study neighbourhoods. The partners presented previous research projects to one another, including the methods used that inform the topic of sharing.

Several discussion points evolved: the different structures of housing markets, property issues, housing quality, affordability issues and gentrification; definitions of common good; definitions of 'migrant status', race and ethnicity, which were delicate questions (particularly in London); typical examples of 'mixed' neighbourhoods, such as the grand ensembles in France and Sweden with 70% of population living in them, and strategies for allocating them instead of demolishing them through projects that can be repeated; the problematics of the term 'social mix', especially in Sweden, where the term is connected to political programs with the aim of changing the demographics and pushing out residents; the question of what kind of sharing practices and sharing spaces existed; digital tools such as MAZI and the possibility of sharing/not-sharing information.

Another question was how choices for sites were made. The motivations ranged from already existing initiatives in the neighbourhood to the site's condition as undergoing change and gentrification pressures.

- **StadtTeilen: The teams in Germany** presented their sites in Berlin, Stuttgart and Kassel, projects and initiatives with focus on method and previous experience. The Berlin team presented the local **Mazi** project:
https://www.dfki.de/en/web/news/detail/News/lokale-community-netzwerke-fr-togo0/

- **Mapping: The French and UK team** presented mapping as method from their research and experience of methods. Nishat Awan (UK) presented her previous research project Mapping Otherwise: Diasporas, Agencies, Borders, which addressed questions of migration. The French team presented digital tools that they have used in *Agrocité hub* as an alternative to MAZI. **The EcoDA platform** was presented: https://ecodaplatform.hotglue.me/

- **Methods in smart planning and community projects: The Austrian team** presented their work on City Strategies Against Exclusion with the main objectives of identifying urban strategies, policies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and its spatial concentration in certain neighbourhoods in five countries, and at developing policy recommendations for Vienna to support social urban

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development. Their methods were semi-structured expert interviews, document analysis and focus groups.

In sum, there are multiple overlaps of methods used across the different partner teams. MAZI and digital tools have been extensively used by the French/UK team and the Berlin team. All teams conduct qualitative interviews with relevant actors. All teams use outreach methods such as exhibitions, workshops and festivals. The Berlin team has longstanding experience in community approaches addressing vulnerable groups. The French/UK team, with a background in architecture, employs research by design and prototyping as research approaches; it introduced mapping as a research method that later became adapted by the whole team.

Workshop 3: Discussion on research objectives (01.07.2021)

Workshop 3 had the aim of examining the forms and conditions in which practices of sharing in the field of housing and public space happen and examining the potential and limits of these practices for encouraging participation and collaboration between diverse populations.

The objective was to examine the forms and conditions in which practices of sharing in the field of housing and public space take place in 'socially mixed' neighbourhoods in different European cities.

Questions raised:

1a) What kind of 'social mix' do we find within the selected neighbourhoods? How much do various groups contribute to the 'social mix'?

1b) What are the different definitions of 'migrant' within the European group?

It was agreed upon that the 'social mix' is a politically loaded term. As examples, the neighbourhood Ottakring in the 16th District in Vienna can be described as a heterogeneous area with residents of varied income, education, nationality and migration background. The district offers affordable housing, which makes it attractive to newcomers. The Nordstadt in Kassel, a former industrial area, is an arrival area. It is heterogeneous in terms of its varied rental housing structure. It is divided into several parts: the south, close to the university, is characterized by student life, more newcomers live in the north, and the outer parts are characterized by former worker housing. The area is considered poor. There are associations, but self-organized links between the different groups are seldom made.

The partners concluded that the concept of 'social mix' could not define the aspects the partners were looking for. 'Socially mixed' was discussed versus 'heterogeneous' and 'diverse', and the question was posed what these different definitions entailed. It was suggested that 'social mix' was often related to economy, while diversity more often related to ethnicity and migration status, and that both terms fell short. The question was posed if we needed a term at all. The neighbourhoods the partners are aiming to understand in terms of populations are socially mixed in different ways – they are heterogeneous. It may be possible to compare social status and ethnicity through careful descriptions and analysis of the social structures of the neighbourhoods.

A second discussion point concerned the differing status of citizenship in the partner countries and the differing effects of migration status, which vary from country to country. The partners concluded

that more definitions of 'migrant status' were needed, especially from the standpoint of the 'immigrants' themselves.[1]

1c) Which forms of sharing exist in the field of housing and public space within the neighbourhoods in our respective countries?

1d) What sharing practices in the field of housing and public space do we wish to address (and what kind of sharing practices should not be included in our research project)?

1e) Which type of networks of sharing can be distinguished (e.g., networks of mutual help among residents, networks of political campaigns, citizen initiatives, community networks, micro- or macro level sharing networks)?

Here the partners agreed that common concepts were needed for analysing sharing practices, with a specific focus on who the sharing actors were.

In a second round, we discussed the potential and limits of these practices for enabling collaboration between diverse populations.

2a) What would an ideal solution to a neighbourhood housing situation look like? How can sharing complement forms of communal/public and private housing offers?

2b) What would an ideal solution to the use of public spaces in a neighbourhood look like?

2c) Which types of 'public' sharing should be encouraged, and why?

Workshop 4: Qualitative research methods (17.09.2021)

Workshop 4 had the aim of sharing experiences and results of qualitative methods from previous and connected projects and discussing content and questions for qualitative interviews.

The following projects and experiences were presented:

Team Austria: Florian Niedworok presented Pocket Mannerhatten.

Team Germany presented experiences from StadtTeilen and MAZI as a tool for sharing practices.

Team UK/France presented experiences from the EcoDA project and the R-urban hub.

Team Sweden presented experiences from the projects Decode and the Political City.

In sum, the meeting concluded with a discussion of the interviews with planners, representatives of neighbourhood initiatives and housing companies, and other experts; experiences from conducted interviews and plans for making interviews (questions, themes, aims, target groups and preliminary results/interpretation, and minority perspectives); and other qualitative methods and experiences from interpretation, content analysis and other methods.

- It was agreed that the quantitative survey needs to apply the same questions in all cities (involving the same process of sampling and data collection) to achieve statistically comparable data, but that

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[1] See also World Economic Forum, *Migration and Its Impact on Cities*, October 2017, https://www3.weforum.org/docs/Migration_Impact_Cities_report_2017_HR.pdf (accessed 18 Sept. 2022)

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this procedure does not apply to the qualitative interviews; they do not need to be strictly speaking comparable and may be adapted to the different locations.

- For the qualitative interviews, the guidelines from StadtTeilen could be applied. Here, common research questions already existed: e.g., ranging from identifying sharing practices and the underlying conditions to how to make them more accessible to less represented groups. A third element was to look at where initiatives and opportunities for sharing arise within the neighbourhoods, and if there were sharing initiatives that brought together diverse populations, or if there existed parallel networks which were not accessible to outsiders, and if outsiders had knowledge about such networks at all.

- The Kassel team pointed out that the research proposal had had an alternative definition of immigration connected to the mobility in and out of neighbourhoods, and suggested we speak of insiders/outsiders instead of immigrants and non-immigrants. This suggestion was embraced by the French team, for whose neighbourhood the '(international) immigrants' grouping is less relevant. The distinction between 'insider/established' and 'outsider' was more relevant for sharing and other cultural factors in Bagneux.

- It was decided that all partners would employ mapping as a research method.

Workshop 5: ProSHARE Labs (16.07.2021).

Workshop 5 had the aim of exploring and sharing knowledge from previous research projects and urban learning labs. It was decided that labs will work as catalysts for facilitating visibility, reflexivity and development of sharing practices defined by users, and they will be plugged into existing structures. The following labs were presented:

R-Urban Hubs in Paris and London; Agrocité hub in Bagneux by the French partner:

The civic hubs provide resources and infrastructures for collective 'resilience practices' in those neighbourhoods based on circular exchanges at social, economic and ecological levels. The context is a typical social housing project in the outskirts of Paris. Incomes are low, and many residents are unemployed. Activities include food production and distribution, circular economy, energy production, water and waste management, training and cultural events.

R-Urban Eco-Civic Hub in Poplar, London:

The hub is a part of an urban regeneration plan, a temporary urbanism intervention before the site becomes a large housing project. Stakeholders are public works, R-Urban, local residents and users of the space from the adjoining housing estate of Teviet Estate, the Women's Environmental Network and the Poplar Harker Housing Association (involved in the planned regeneration of the site). Activities include food growing, gardening, composting, collective meals, workshops, workspaces, summer schools for local youth and a planned repair café.

ProShare Lab Berlin:

The community space Kiezanker provided the space for the lab. The place started out as a top-down initiative by planners and has since developed its own identity. The centre is family-oriented, with an intergenerational social approach. In the evening, the space is used for various volunteer initiatives, and sometimes large events are organized. There is a diversity of focus and target groups, from parties to activism. Kiezanker gives space to initiatives focusing on new immigrants and ways to

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support and connect to them. Activities include: 1) organizing community and building a network of multipliers and working groups of multipliers who have access to existing groups; opening new spaces to share physically and digitally; 2) testing new tools such as the DIY-Tool MAZI as a neighbourhood story box (interview archive) for mapping spatial commons and documenting meetings and exchanges; 3) producing materials for communication, such as flyers, posters, brochures, pop-up exhibitions and events.

ProSHARE lab at Garage Grande in Vienna:

Situated at the Garage Grande, a temporary urbanism project was envisioned that lasted until summer 2022. Garage Grande already worked as an urban lab and was extended to a social living lab. Activities included developing a physical and virtual space for sharing; identifying new practices of sharing through interviews and mapping; mapping workshops; communicating existing practices and raising visibility; supporting networking among different residents; experimenting with open-source tools; holding a participatory exhibition; arranging an open day.

In sum, JPI Urban Europe (2022) currently posits four main characteristics of labs: (a) they facilitate inclusion and engagement of different stakeholders; (b) they respond to local challenges and contribute to capacity-building; (c) they implement flexible innovation methods and integrate feedback and learning; and (d) they situate knowledge.[2] The labs create specific spatial knowledge; they show differences and similarities across the four different locations of Bagneux/Paris, Poplar/London, Ottakring/Vienna, and Wrangelkiez and Reichenberger Kiez/Berlin. Attention was paid to what the labs facilitate and generate and how this new knowledge can be used in planning.

Workshop 6: Mapping (21.10.2021)

Workshop 6 was led by Nishat Awan. It had the aim of understanding how mapping can be used as a tool to learn about what people share, places of sharing, social relations, forms and ways of sharing and obstacles of sharing.

As an example, Boyko et al.'s *Little Book of Sharing* (2016) was used to understand temporalities, qualities, places (individual and clusters), actors (individual and institutions), scales and modes of communication (face to face, digital) for sharing.[3] Another example was Bock et al.'s *Das Kotti Prinzip* (2018).[4] The focus here is on different kinds of social relations that a particular spatial configuration may allow or enhance and the types of material/immaterial relations at play.

Other examples included *Sharing Journeys* (SJ), presented by Carola Moujan. SJ offers a way to map temporal processes, identify contact points that structure them and show outcomes. It is a useful tool for gathering impressions and emotions, compare them between users and draw a 'satisfaction curve' to quickly visualize opportunities for improvement. It works on a finer level of detail and reveals underlying issues and pain points users might not be aware of.

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[2] Doina Petrescu, Helena Carmeño, Carsten Keller, Carola Moujan, Andrew Belfield, Florian Koch, Denise Goff, Meike Schalk, Floris Bernhardt, 'Sharing and Space-Commoning Knowledge Through Urban Living Labs Across Different European Cities', *Urban Planning*, 2022, Volume 7, Issue 3.
[3] Christopher Thomas Boyko, Claire Julie Coulton, Serena Pollastri, Stephen John Clune, Nicholas Simon Dunn, Rachel Cooper, *The Little Book of Sharing in the City*, Lancaster: Lancaster University, 2016.
[4] Christina Bock, Ulrich Pappenberger, Jörg Stollmann, *Das Kotti Prinzip*, Berlin: Ruby Press, 2018.

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The risk of the visibility of maps was discussed, as well as the possibility of cross-communication between the labs. It was decided that, in addition to the two commonly used methods of surveying and mapping, a timeline should be added which identified moments of restitution after workshops for presenting what the labs had developed, and the consortium critical community should be used to improve the process and get feedback.

A conceptual diagram was developed by Carola Moujan that attempted to visualize the complete methodology of the ProSHARE project and act as a guideline and matter of discussion for the steps to come.
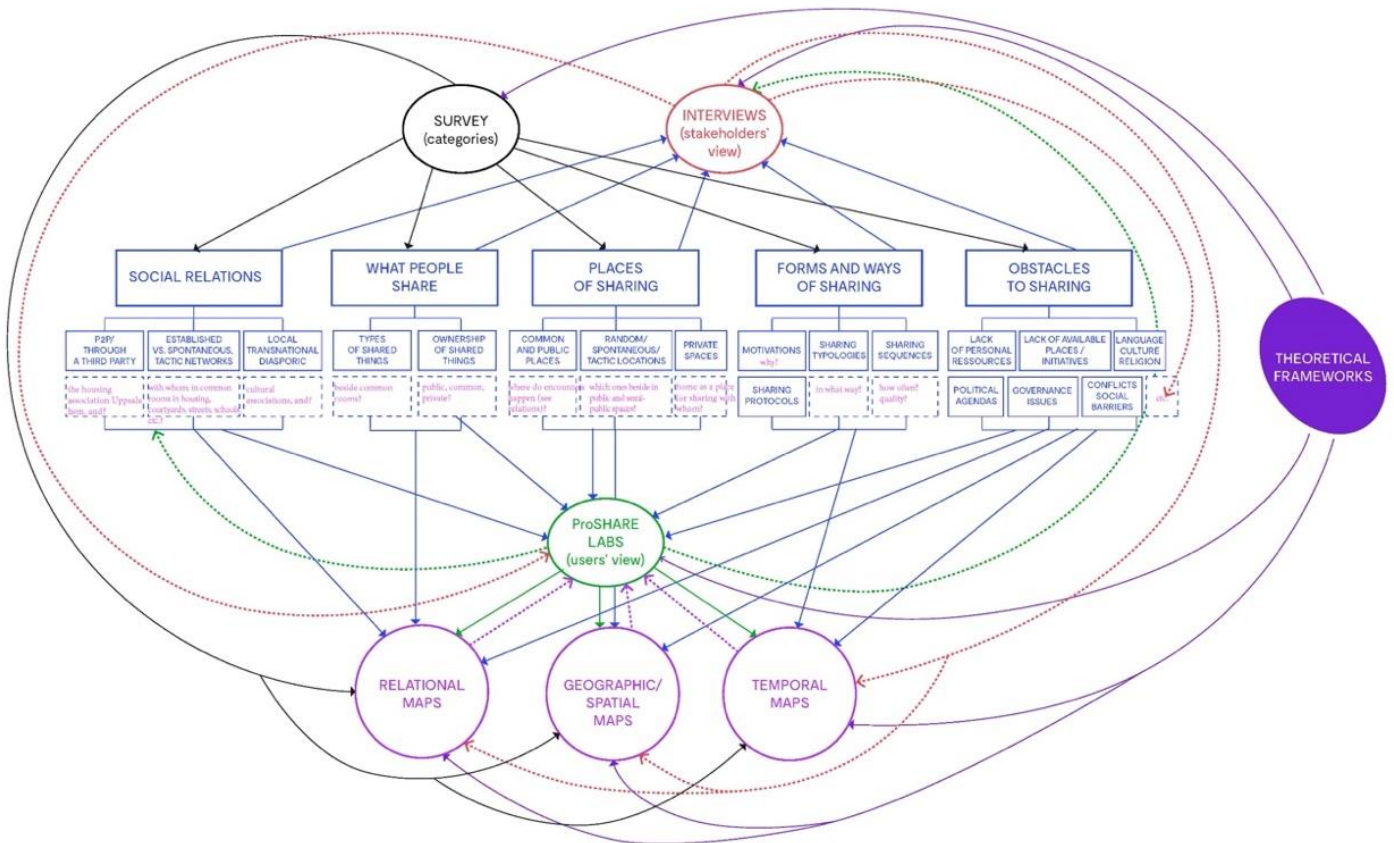
Conceptual diagram by Carola Moujan

5 Doina Petrescu et al. 'Sharing and Space-Commoning Knowledge Through Urban Living Labs Across Different European Cities', *Urban Planning*, 2022, Volume 7, Issue 3; Kim Dovey, Mirjana Ristic, Elek Pafka, 'Mapping as Spatial Knowledge', in Kim Dovey, Elek Pafka, Mirjana Ristic (eds), *Mapping Urbanities* (pp. 1–16). London: Routledge, 2018, 1-16; Karin Pfeffer, Isa Baud, Eric Denis, Dianne Scott, John Sydenstricker-Neto (2013), 'Participatory spatial knowledge management tools: Empowerment and upscaling or exclusion?', in *Information, Communication & Society*, 16(2), 2013, 258–285.

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4 Partners and their methodological approaches

The seven partners combine experience and knowledge from different disciplinary backgrounds in the social sciences and humanities, such as architecture, cultural geography, urban planning and urban sociology. They bring experience from a wide range of fields such as housing research (HTW, IBF), urban governance (HTW, TUW), commoning studies (US, TUW), sustainable urban development (HTW, IBF, KTH, US), co-design (US, KTH, TUW) and urban migration (HTW, IBF, TUW, US). Accordingly, the qualitative methods and quantitative methods (UKS) that the partners have used in their projects are varied. The following is a summary of the methods of emblematic partner projects, which have been used in ProSHARE.

4.1 StadtTeilen (2018–22), UKS, HTW, State Academy of Art and Design, Stuttgart:
Öffentlicher Raum und Wohnen als neue Gemeingüter in sozialgemischten Nachbarschaften is a transdisciplinary research project which combines perspectives from urban research and urban planning, architecture, cultural studies and commoning. It takes place in central neighbourhoods of Kassel, Berlin and Stuttgart. Methods include empirical studies through:
- Dialogue events in Berlin and Kassel on sharing practices
- A praxis laboratory with residents and urban actors which explore forms and possibilities of neighbourly sharing
- Interviews with representatives of neighbourhood organizations, public administrations, civil initiatives and housing companies
- Open access articles on the StadtTeilen project
- Website that includes reports and conference proceedings

4.2 EcoDa (2015–17), US, Sheffield, London, Bucharest:
Experimental Co-Design Approaches: Investigating possibilities for creating networks of resilient citizens and civic actions of urban resilience through hybrid platform. EcoDA investigated methods for co-designing platforms that can stimulate collective civic actions of urban resilience and enhance the capacities of urban residents to become resilient. The project focused on food practices as case studies of resilient actions and tested a hybrid platform in three European cities: London, Paris and Bucharest. To address its objectives, the research was carried out through research by design. EcoDA focused on practices initiated by local communities, or involving local communities as main actors, and aimed at enhancing their economic, social, civic or ecologic resilience. A number of collaborations with partners that included the University of Sheffield and architectural practices from Paris, London and Bucharest played a key role in supporting or initiating community resilience practices in their cities. This approach emerged through linking resilience theory and practice with the commons and open-source (commons-based peer production) movements. EcoDa's framework for co-production brings together diverse knowledge and experience of resilience through the following methods:
- Traditional qualitative methods (e.g., interviews)
- Research by design
- Participatory action research
- Co-designing experiments and collaborative workshops
- Co-designing and testing a prototype to support and amplify community resilience practices as well as digital tools

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- Prototyping open-source digital tools, aimed at enabling knowledge sharing and connectivity between individual initiatives across Europe, as a way of 'commoning' community resilience practices in the digital realm
- Websites and R-Urban hubs (Urban Learning Labs)
- Conference proceedings and peer-reviewed articles

4.3 Decode (2016-2018), KTH, Sweden:
Integrative forms of cooperation between municipalities, academia, state agencies and interest groups for sustainable urban development was a transdisciplinary research project involving several universities and research institutes, urban development enterprises, municipalities, civil society associations and governmental agencies such as the ministry for housing and the state agency for public art in Sweden. The aim of the project was to develop collaborative forms of communication towards an integrated approach to planning, broadening participation by identifying and involving new actors in urban and rural planning, and thus introducing new knowledge to the planning arena. The project employed the following approaches:

- Qualitative interviews with public administrators, representatives of associations, citizen-led organizations, stakeholders, activists and newly arrived unaccompanied minor refugee takers
- Co-design of comprehensive plans with administrators, researchers, practitioners and residents
- MA course
- Symposium
- Peer-reviewed articles
- PhD theses
- Anthology
- Website

4.4 MAZI (2016–18), US, UK, Greece, Germany, Switzerland:
A DIY networking toolkit for location-based collective awareness.
The MAZI project was a study in four areas in Greece, Germany, Switzerland and the UK. It developed a toolkit for building local community wireless networks (MAZI zones) as an alternative technology for do-it-yourself networking. It combines wireless technology, low-cost hardware, and free/libre/open-source software (FLOSS) applications. Methods included:

- Practice-oriented research and co-design
- Digital toolkit
- Documents and reports
- Publications, including conference proceedings and peer-reviewed articles

4.5 The Political City (2017–19), KTH, Sweden and Vienna:
Common rooms for tenants in subsidized housing in Vienna (Genossenschaften) and previously non-profit housing in Sweden (Allmännyttan) studied common rooms (Gemeinschaftsräume) in recent examples of subsidized housing in the Nordbahnviertel (Northern Railway District) in Vienna, against the backdrop of the historical Swedish welfare state model with its former and now lost provision of a diversity of common spaces for fostering the 'democratic citizen'. We show how collectivity and community in municipal housing are and can be influenced by legal frameworks and 'divisions of

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labour'/distributions of responsibilities among tenants, tenants' organizations and housing administrations. While sharing spaces, tools and services can be understood as collective uses, creating community cohesion requires greater effort, provision of appropriate spaces and tenant investment of free time. Qualitative methodological approaches included:

- Workshops
- Ethnographic field studies, such as guided walks with residents of Nordbahnviertel in Vienna, qualitative interviews with the Gebietsbetreuung (district management) and non-profit housing developers and facilitators
- Publication edited together with the residents and administrators: *Caring for Communities / Für Gemeinschaften sorgen* (2019)
- Book chapter (2019) in *Architecture and Urbanism for a Broken Planet* (MIT Press: 2019)
- Forum theatre event with residents called *Theatre of Care and Repair* (2019)
- Group exhibition, *Architecture and Urbanism for a Broken Planet*, at Az W (2019)
- Peer-reviewed conference proceedings

4.6 Migrant Narrative Citizenship (2015–16), US, Sheffield:
Project on migrant experiences in Europe using mapping techniques:

- Interdisciplinary methodology that combined methods from the social sciences and humanities, in particular the combination of mapping and visual methods
- Publications: 'Digital mapping and agency' in *GeoHumanities* (2016)*;* 'Edges of Europe: Visuality, ethics and witnessing in social research' in *ISRF Bulletin* (2016).
- Exhibition: *A Topological Atlas of European Belonging*, solo exhibition at Yorkshire Sculpture Park, UK (31 Oct – 27 Nov 2016)

4.7 Reallabor Space Sharing (2015–20), State Academy of Art and Design, Stuttgart:
Reallabor Space Sharing is a research initiative at the State Academy of Fine Arts Stuttgart, which deals with an innovative intensification of the use of spaces.

- Events
- Publications

4.8 Preserving the voice of the affected: the influence of residency status on refugees' perceptions and choices in a time of disagreement and revolving migration policy (2019–20), Uppsala University:

- Survey
- Analysis of quantitative database on individual and housing data
- Events with NGO and municipal actors and migrants
- Publications

5 Cross-analysis of neighbourhood profiles and methodological frameworks

In this section, we present site- and context-specific approaches across the seven involved neighbourhoods, which differ demographically, spatially and socially. This overview shall enable a cross-analysis of the different European neighbourhoods.

Some of the socially heterogeneous neighbourhoods are located in the inner city (Wrangelkiez and Reichenberger Kiez in Berlin, Ottakring in Vienna, Nordstadt in Kassel, and Heusteigviertel in Stuttgart) in different historical contexts, from turn-of-the-last-century building stocks (Berlin, Stuttgart, Vienna) to a former industrial district (Kassel). Some are located on the urban fringe (Poplar in London) or in late-modernist new towns (Bagneux, Paris and the suburb Gottsunda, Uppsala). They all have in common that, historically and currently, they have been home to newcomers, they are socially heterogeneous, and their employment and income levels are often under the average of the city as a whole.

5.1 Wrangelkiez and Reichenberger Kiez, Berlin, Germany

The Berlin lab is conducted through the Kiezanker community centre in the Reichenberger Kiez. It builds on previous spatial analyses as well as expert and sectoral knowledge gained from interviews with local politicians, representatives from civil society organizations, and housing companies. In the initial phase, participants explored and mapped spaces that constitute locations for sharing in the neighbourhood via a web-based open-source digital mapping tool developed by the NGO Adhocracy/Liquid Democracy. Later, this was supplemented via analogue formats. For example, residents could flag places they experience as important for sharing, such as park benches, playgrounds or sidewalks and comment on existing entries. This constituted a platform-based co-production process that generated tacit and community knowledge on the individual perceptions of space-related sharing practices in the neighbourhoods. Temporary installations also included an exhibition of successful urban sharing practices and artistic visualisations of desired sharing spaces expressed by participants, expanded later with a digital users' sharing wish list.

5.1.1 Spatial concept
The Senate for Urban Development and Housing in Berlin has developed a planning concept called *Lebensweltlich orientierte Räume* (LOR) – lifeworld-oriented spaces.[6] The lifeworld-oriented spaces (LOR) have formed the spatial basis for planning, forecasting and monitoring demographic and social developments in Berlin since 2006 (and were adapted in 2020). This applies in particular to the implementation of (social) spatial planning as well as the associated provision of small-scale socio-structural data of official statistics by the Berlin-Brandenburg Statistics Office (AfS) or of specialist data by the responsible Senate administrations.

The overall aim of the instrument is to make Berlin socially balanced, culturally diverse and cosmopolitan in all parts of the city. The social space orientation focuses on the development of Berlin's social spaces. A social space is hereby considered to be a space in which people live, act,

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[6] https://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/basisdaten_stadtentwicklung/lor/index.shtml, https://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/soziale_stadt/sozialraumorientierung/index.shtml (accessed 18 Dec. 2022).

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communicate and exchange ideas. The social space is a district or quarter – i.e., the living space of the people in the city. The aim of the social space orientation is to make the potential available in the Berlin districts visible, to use it for further development, to bundle forces and to coordinate the goals and measures in partnership with the local people.

The objective of LOR is to depict the homogeneity of everyday life while at the same time maintaining the comparability of the planning space units. When defining and delimiting the spaces, the focus was on homogeneous internal structures. On the one hand, this applies to structural uniformity – for example, with a view to the types of settlement. On the other hand, the LOR also take into account social homogeneity (similar socio-economic structures).

*5.1.2 Neighbourhood context and demographics*
The neighbourhoods of Wrangelkiez and Reichenberger Kiez are located in the district of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg in Berlin and have a total of 26,000 inhabitants. Both are typical inner-city neighbourhoods: high building densities, an urban fabric shaped by multi-storey Wilhelminen residential buildings with retail and office uses on ground floors and a lack of public and green space. During the time of the Berlin Wall through the 1990s, both neighbourhoods were known for their high percentage of alternative, left wing, and working-class populations and their high percentage of residents with Turkish heritage. Since the 2000s, the neighbourhoods have increasingly been gentrifying, and real estate prices and rents have been rising. Anti-gentrification movements and protests have emerged in response. There are now a variety of initiatives fighting to protect non-commercial uses of space, limit housing price increases and prevent evictions. Besides gentrification, conflicts emerging from the use of public spaces for drug trafficking and consumption are a second major issue in the neighbourhood.

5.1.3 Identified actor:
The Kiezanker 36 community centre, residents, local politicians, representatives of civil society organizations and housing companies.

5.1.4 Maps and images
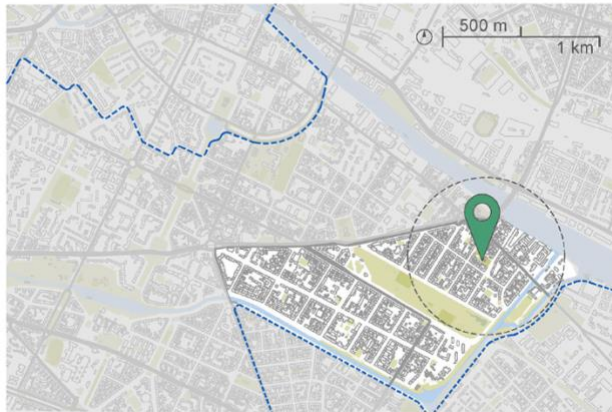
5.2 Nordholland in Kassel, Germany

The entire district is characterized by dense commercial and multi-story residential development, typical of industrial and working-class neighbourhoods from the Wilhelminian period, yet houses from the 1950s and 60s are equally prevalent in the area. It stretches from the inner city to the edges of the city and contains the campus of the university. It is characterised by a past transition from working quarter to immigration quarter. Public housing is generally in short supply in the district, with only one complex in the hands of city authorities. Heavily travelled traffic lines separate and structure the area on a physical level, with sparse crossing opportunities.

5.3 Mitte in Stuttgart, Germany

In Stuttgart, the core areas of the Mitte district were examined. It is located in the centre of Stuttgart and officially consists of ten neighbourhoods. The Rathaus, Kernerviertel, Diemershalde, Dobel and Heusteigviertel quarters were selected for the study because they combine residential and commercial areas in one quarter and are not focused on a single infrastructure function. The neighbourhoods range from Wilhelminean-era development to 1950s and 60s developments (due to the district's substantial destruction during World War II). Within Stuttgart Mitte there are both rather upscale residential neighbourhoods and poorer areas (including Stuttgart's red light district). Stuttgart Mitte has relative high rents. Gentrification is already slowing down in the high-income areas of the district, while the neighbourhoods that have not yet been upgraded are under pressure of gentrification processes.

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5.4 Ottakring, Vienna, Austria

The Viennese ProSHARE lab happened at Garage Grande, an interim-use project run by the governmental administration known as Gebietsbetreuung Stadterneuerung (GB*West/District Management West), which is located in the middle of the dense, inner section of the 16th District, Ottakring. The interim-use project was developed in cooperation with the property owner and has been functioning since March 2020 as an open space for the neighbourhood community, with local institutions and previously existing social initiatives using the space collaboratively. The interim-use project is limited to three years; after 2023, privately financed apartments are planned by the property owner. The Garage Grande was initially developed to create a platform for knowledge transfer within the neighbourhood regarding urban microclimate on a DIY-level. Due to its openness and largely regulation-free use, it has become a vital community space for experimenting with different measures for facade greenery, urban gardening and beekeeping. It also offers free space for several social initiatives, who find in the Garage Grande a place to stay with no rental costs and less institutional and administrative frameworks. As methods, expert interviews were used to identify relevant actors, followed by more participatory methods such as group discussions, a participatory exhibition and mapping workshops.

5.4.1 Spatial concept
The government organises Gebietsbetreuung Stadterneuerung (district management) in all districts of Vienna. Since the mid-1970s, the district management has defined the purpose of 'soft' urban renewal, in which buildings in need of renovation were to be gradually renewed. Experts would advance urban renewal by informing and advising the area's population, motivating homeowners to renovate their houses, taking the initiative and planning for improvement measures in public spaces (greening, traffic calming) and coordinating all those involved.

5.4.2 Neighbourhood context and demographics
The dense 16th District, Ottakring, is centrally located in Vienna. Vienna is a growing city and the population growth of the twenty-three districts of Vienna varies from slight population declines in the inner city to moderate increases in the inner districts and high population growth in some of the outskirts. The 16th District is one of the most rapidly growing municipal districts in Vienna and is characterised by contrasts – in the east by a high population density, in the west, at the foot of the Wilhelminenberg, by middle-class residential areas of low density. The inner part of the former working-class district in particular is characterised by (international) immigration and a comparatively high unemployment rate among the newcomers. Most of the buildings were constructed before 1919, during the 'Gründerzeit' boom. Today 37% are privately owned, while 19% are municipal housing. Due to the structure of housing, the inner part of the district functions as entry point for immigrants, who have no access to social housing for the first two years of arrival. Despite changes to the housing market, Vienna's Gründerzeit neighbourhoods still offer easily accessible living space for newcomers and for young Viennese and function as arrival spaces for immigrant communities (cf. Glaser et al, 2013). In terms of political participation, 30% of Viennese residents have no right to vote due to their lack of Austrian citizenship.

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5.4.3 Identified actors

Gebietsbetreuung Stadterneuerung (GB*West), Garage Grande temporary project, the property owner, Caritas, and residents.

5.4.4 Maps and images

5.5 Bagneux, Paris, France

The lab is nested within Agrocité which is a community-built and self-governed eco-civic hub and urban agriculture site founded in 2016 where many sharing activities are organized weekly. It is part of the R-Urban, a participative strategy and network of civic resilience initiated by the architectural practice Atelier d'Architecture Autogérée in 2008.[7] The lab is located near two *grands ensembles*, Cité des Tertres (built in 1960) and Cité des Cuverons (1970).[8] Both have been renovated within the last two decades as part of PNU, a state urban renovation programme that has been on-going since 2002. However, despite their vicinity, people living in the Cité*s* have not joined the Agrocité community yet. One of the goals of the lab is to identify potential reasons for this lack of involvement as well as to devise strategies to overcome the gap. Methods deployed included qualitative interviews, ethnographic observation, mapping, co-designing and prototyping. Mapping was used as a way to generate spatial knowledge by collecting and analysing information gathered through observations and interviews. It also served as the basis for participatory workshops in which participants corrected and expanded the information gathered by researchers based on their own subjective and individual experiences.

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[7] R-Urban: http://r-urban.net
[8] https://www.pss-archi.eu/immeubles/FR-92007-22037.html. Accessed 18/12/2022.

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5.5.1 Spatial concept

Continuous financial support from the local administration over decades has triggered a striking number of associations and NGOs that organise sharing activities in the neighbourhood, yet there are few joint actions between organisations, and few overlapping goals or activities. Some infrastructures, such as the *partageries* (sharing kiosks), are ignored or misused. On the other hand, the proliferation of organised structures and sharing places seems to have absorbed spontaneous and tactical spaces where sharing happens outside organised structure. Those are not easily identified by interviewees, many of whom do not seem to be aware of their existence at all and are unable to name examples.

One of the causes seems to be structural. Public support is allocated according to social criteria, leading to an excessive targeting of activities from organisations that must prove they address specific populations if they are to receive funding and justify expenses, thus excluding potential users who are not within these target groups. Beyond structure itself, the direct involvement of many elected officials in the mentioned associations produces an overlapping of social and political networks that seems to have a strong influence on the strategies and internal governance of some of the sharing hubs.

5.5.2 Neighbourhood context and demographics

Bagneux is a town of 40,000 inhabitants in the suburbs southwest of Paris. Historically a wine-producing area, Bagneux started to diversify its economic activity with the introduction of market gardening in the eighteenth century and stone quarries in the nineteenth. In early 1900s, Bagneux became part of what is known as the Red Belt, a group of settlements historically inhabited by factory workers expelled from the city centre.

Since 1935, the city has been run by a left-wing coalition led by the Communist party, an administration that has actively and continuously supported community-oriented initiatives over the decades and developed ambitious social housing projects such as a number of *grands ensembles* typical of the 1960s and 70s. Even today, despite the rapid gentrification process underway in most Parisian suburbs, Bagneux's population remains largely cosmopolitan, with employees and factory workers accounting for nearly 38% of the population and 45% of residents coming from an immigrant background.[9] Bagneux shows one of the highest social housing rates in the region.

5.5.3 Identified actors

Agrocité, a community-built and self-governed hub and urban agriculture site that is part of the R-Urban network, associations and NGOs, elected officials, municipal policy makers, leaders and representatives of local organisations (experts), members of local organisations, members of the R-Urban hub and inhabitants of the area participating in sharing activities.

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[9] Among which 27% are French nationals and 18% foreigners. Source: APUR 2021. https://www.apur.org/dataviz/portraits-metropole-grand-paris-cartes/ Accessed 25/11/2021.

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5 5.4 Maps and images

5.6 Poplar, London, UK

The London ProSHARE lab is located in the district of Poplar in the borough of Tower Hamlets, East London, and within the Lansbury Ward, an administrative neighbourhood with about 21,000 inhabitants. The Urban Living Lab is situated within one of the R-Urban eco-civic hubs on the Teviot Housing Estate. The R-Urban Poplar hub occupies a temporary site on a short-term lease. The hub was initiated by Public Works, an art and architecture collective, in partnership with Poplar HARCA. Over a period of four years, this project has transformed a vacant carpark and garages into a thriving community hub with a focus on environmental education, urban agriculture and building local resilience through participation in the built environment. Drawing on the shared mutual interest and normative knowledge of commons-based civic resilience, the hub has built a strong network of local stakeholders alongside a wider community of practice. The Teviot estate is currently undergoing a regeneration process to increase the housing stock and provide new amenities and services to the residents.

5.5.1 Spatial concept
In Tower Hamlets, neighbourhood planning was introduced by the Localism Act (2011) with detailed information given in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations, the Neighbourhood Planning (Referendum) Regulations (2012), the Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations (2015) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). Neighbourhood planning introduces a new layer of spatial planning policy to complement the council's local plan: the Core Strategy (2010) and Managing Development Document (2013). It is a community-led process that enables local communities to directly shape and promote development in their area by creating plans and policies

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that, when adopted, will be used to help determine planning applications. The council has various statutory responsibilities to support this process.

5.5.2 Neighbourhood context and demographics

Poplar sits to the north of Canary Wharf and has a long history dating back to the eighteenth century in providing housing for London's dock workers and the working class. More recently, Tower Hamlets and Poplar have become centres of the Bengali diaspora in Britain, housing the vast majority of first, second and third generation families who have immigrated since the 1970s. In the Lansbury Ward, the Bengali community accounts for 39% of the ethnic mix, one of the highest in the country. Poplar has a high density of social housing, with 57.5% of housing tenure being social rent (London Borough of Tower Hamlets, 2014), the majority of which is administered by the Poplar Housing and Regeneration Community Association (HARCA), a social landlord and charity set up in the 1990s during the shift of housing provision from local government to housing associations.

5.5.3 Identified actors

Public Works and Poplar HARCA housing association.

5.5.4 Maps and images

5.7 Gottsunda, Uppsala, Sweden

The Swedish team did not set up a lab situation by themselves, but closely examined sharing activities that were already on-going at Gottsunda/Uppsala, such as the testbed of the practice-based research project Max4Lax by the architectural firm of Theory Into Practice.[10] Max4Lax

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[10] https://www.max4lax.se/

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developed a housing sharing project addressing women pensioners. In a workshop it inquired about the openness of this particular group towards sharing private spaces. They found that there is great interest among this group in sharing flats. The motivation is the possibility of lower rents. Workshop participants who could not imagine sharing certain private spaces such as a bathroom, for example, became more open towards sharing during the workshops. This confirms the assumption that certain types of sharing practices are more likely to happen among groups of people that know and trust one another.

5.7.1 Spatial concept
The 'neighbourhood unit' was the initial planning paradigm of the Nordic welfare state, under which unprecedented quantities of social and non-profit housing estates were built in Sweden in the post-war years, culminating in the so-called 'Million Homes Programme', which built one million flats between 1965 and 1974. Many of these neighbourhoods are currently targeted for radical interventions – densification, remodelling, modernisations – which has a dramatic effect on the current residents' lives. In the post-war years, Sweden produced multi-family housing programmes implemented as part of a larger scheme of distributing wealth to create socio-economic equality. These non-profit housing programmes were imagined as vehicles to offer housing for all, as reflected in their official name: *Allmännyttan*.

The widespread preoccupation with linking social phenomena to design in research and planning practice in Sweden since the 1940s has been described as *order-thinking* or *social engineering*. Swedish experts concluded that the spatial ordering of housing into less dense areas with limited neighbourhood units at an 'appropriate' scale in relation to the number, age, sex, type and marital status of residents would improve society at large.[11] Social engineering reflects the belief that planning and design can stimulate certain social activities like communal gatherings, certain types of play and even ethical behaviour. However, deterministic and universalising ideas about how residents would live in modern housing were soon criticised. As early as the 1970s, a shift from top-down governmental standardisation to participatory planning initiatives appeared. Today the statistical approaches developed in relation to the neighbourhood unit have resurfaced in another form.

The focus on neighbourhood scale centred on an idealized nuclear family and the mixture of people of different socioeconomic classes. This concept was challenged when Scandinavian borders opened to a large influx of labour migrants and refugees starting in the 1970s. Many migrants have since settled primarily in municipal housing areas, thereby contributing to major changes in the areas' demographics over time. Meanwhile, the systemic economic redistribution behind the twentieth-century industrial city of the Nordic welfare state changed from egalitarian to a support of private home ownership that disfavoured people in municipal housing and supports an increasingly competitive, financialised and speculative planning ethos since the 1990s. Despite these changes, the idea of *mixed* communities remains at the core of contemporary urban planning in Sweden, though this approach is now justified by other arguments.[12]

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[11] David Kuchenbuch, *Geordnete Gemeinschaften: Architekten als Sozialingenieure – Deutschland und Schweden im 20. Jahrhundert*, Bielefeld: transcript Verlag, 2010.
[12] Heidi Svenningsen Kajita, Jennifer Mack, Svava Riesto and Meike Schalk, "Between Technologies of Power and Notions of Solidarity: A Response to Danish *Parallel Societies* and Swedish *Vulnerable Areas* Documents", in *Spaces of Welfare*, Zürich: Lars Müller Publishers, 2022.

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5.7.2 Neighbourhood context and demographics

Gottsunda is a late modernist suburb of Uppsala with approximately 8,500 residents. It is part of the so-called Swedish 'Million Homes Programme' and was built during the 1960s and 70s with predominantly rental flats. The building stock in the area is varied, and beside high-rises includes low-rise housing, single-family homes, and semi-detached houses.

Gottsunda is categorised as a 'vulnerable area' (*utsatt område*), a term used by the Swedish police to mark areas with organised crime, low income, low education, high unemployment, dependence on welfare and high numbers of 'foreign-born' residents. In their planning programme, the municipality points out a need for increasing the 'social mix' in the area, which it plans to achieve by a larger variation of housing types in terms of size, building typology, ownership form and lifestyle, but also housing in different price segments. A broader variation of housing is meant to attract a broader section of society, including a majority Swedish middle class. To achieve this, the municipality plans to densify the area on a large scale.

By 2050, Gottsunda is planned to have grown with 33,000 housing units, thousands of jobs, a new train station (Uppsala S) and a tramway that connects the southern city with other public transport in the Uppsala region and the Stockholm region. The 2019 planning programme for the Gottsunda area calls for the addition of 5,000–7,000 new housing units by 2050. By 2035, the development of approximately 2,500 new homes with a focus on the city centre area and its immediate surroundings are planned, which means an expansion rate of approximately 200 homes per year with construction start 2023.

In June 2019, Uppsala municipality, together with the police, launched a strategic initiative 2019–2024 against serious organized crime in Gottsunda. Within this framework, the Crime Prevention Council (Brå) plans to participate in the implementation of a so-called 'Three Phase Model' intending to gradually reduce crime in an area. The *Fokus Gottsunda* initiative aims for the following targets: reduce the number of shootings; increase residents' safety; zero tolerance for drug sales; zero tolerance for rental leases on the black market; and reduce recruitments to crime.

Concerning sharing practices, the Gottsunda Centre houses several cultural and non-commercial facilities, including Fritidsbank, a leisure bank that rents out sports equipment such as skis to those who cannot afford to buy. The research project called Max4Lax has investigated the desire for sharing homes and co-living among elderly people in the area.[13]

5.7.3 Identified actors

Planners at the municipality, administrators at the municipal housing company Gottsunda hem, residents and cultural associations.

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[13] https://www.max4lax.se/ (accessed 18 Dec. 2022).

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5.7.4 Maps and images
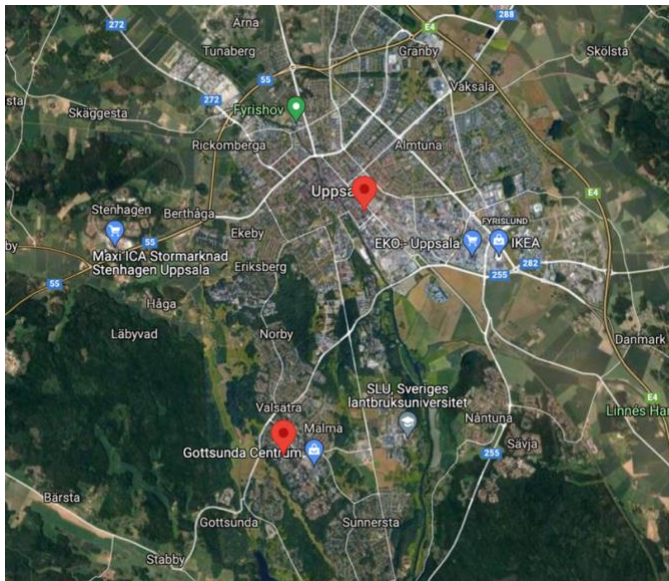
Uppsala, Google maps
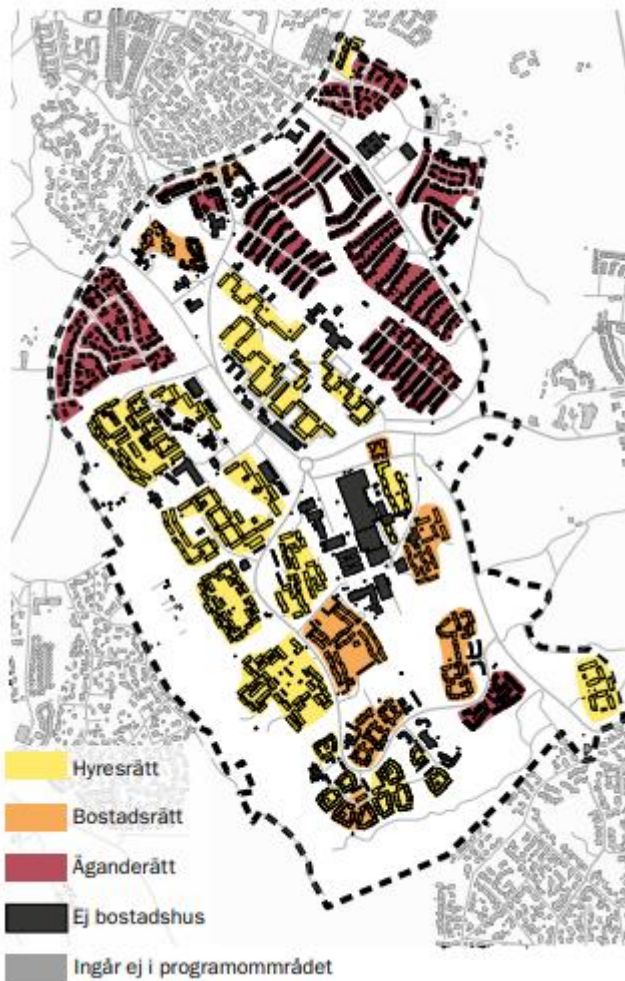
Gottsunda, suburb of Uppsala, housing tenures (yellow for rental, orange for cooperatives, red for owner occupation), Uppsala Municipality (2019), *Gottsundaområdet, Planprogram*, DNR KSN 2015-0654, p. 71.

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Typical high-rise housing in Gottsunda. Walking with planners.

Low-rise housing on the fringe of Gottsunda

6 Reflections and discussions

Linking WP1 back to the project's objectives and concepts: What has been executed?

The ProSHARE project has brought together a diverse group of researchers from seven universities in five countries. It has enriched the existing and on-going StadtTeilen project in Germany with different European perspectives on sharing.

The objective of WP1: Common Ground was to share knowledge and experience across the different partner teams with a specific focus on methods and methodologies used in previous research projects. Although the disciplinary backgrounds of the researchers involved vary from architecture to cultural geography, urban planning, urban sociology, housing research etc., the methods employed in previous research projects were quite similar. They ranged from different interview techniques to workshops in public spaces and other participatory formats to community work and the use of digital technology for storytelling, documentation, networking and communication. The partners contributed with their experience of specific tools and methods such as MAZI, mapping and a

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quantitative survey study which was then conducted by all partners. The ProSHARE lab activities and the subsequent co-writing of a scientific article published in *Urban Planning* (7.3, 2022) enabled a cross-analysis of the partners' situated approaches and the spatial contexts that had an impact on the labs' success. It supported the researchers in learning from one another and exchanging ideas on methods.

Reflections and summary of the outcome

The establishment of 'common ground' through a series of workshops enabled the development of a shared methodological strategy for the four ProSHARE labs, which consisted of self-assessment, co-designing and prototyping. The cross-analysis showed that spatial planning contexts play a role in enabling or hindering sharing practices. For example, top-down organised and supported sharing practices often hinder the development of more spontaneous and informal initiatives (Bagneux, Poplar, Gottsunda), while specific offers may capture residents' interests, as the Swedish research project *Max4Lax* shows in the case of women pensioners in Uppsala. Although this example demonstrates that sharing can be 'learned', which may be an important finding for developing more sustainable housing models, it must also be said that sharing housing projects for the sake of lowering one's rent will not challenge the current economic structures and logics to introduce real change. This calls for critical examination of what sharing practices can actually achieve.

Another finding was that sharing creates inclusions and exclusions and that neighbourhoods with an image of open-mindedness, such as Wrangelkiez in Berlin, appeared in a new light when considered through the lens of sharing. It revealed existing discriminations in a neighbourhood that otherwise is portrayed as tolerant and open. Sharing of knowledge has been crucial. Trust emerged as one of the key pre-conditions of sharing. It was revealed that what things are shared is often of secondary importance; what neighbours appreciated most about sharing were the common spaces and the sharing of community.

7 Conclusion and way forward

Despite contextual differences, all partners drew on three main research methods applied as part of the shared methodological strategy: (a) qualitative interviews and group discussions with relevant actors to better understand the sharing processes and issues at stake within specific areas of influence; (b) participatory mapping to identify situated inventories of existing resources and actors in order to foster new synergies and collaborations; and (c) a quantitative survey to generate transnational knowledge about existing forms of and conditions for sharing and space-commoning practices at the neighbourhood level.[14] The material produced in the workshops through the surveys, qualitative research activities and labs will be the subject of further conference presentations and scientific articles to be submitted to academic journals.

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[14] Doina Petrescu et al. 'Sharing and Space-Commoning Knowledge Through Urban Living Labs Across Different European Cities', *Urban Planning*, 2022, Volume 7, Issue 3.

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