

Mixed methods for effective information transfer in Participatory Planning Processes.

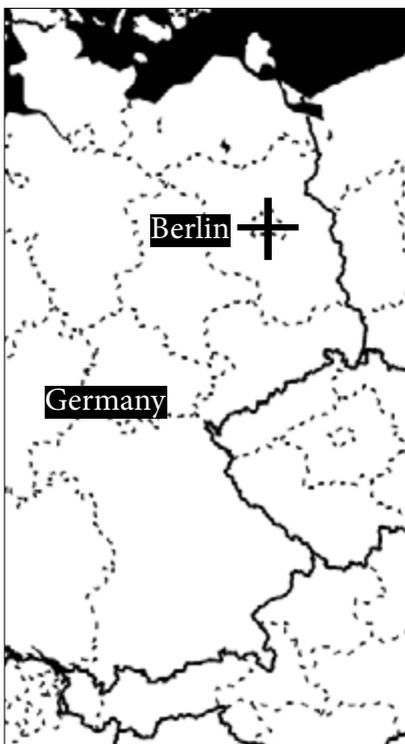
Based on an intervention in a planning process in Franz Künstler Straße Berlin.

Anto Gloren – February 2023 – Individual Inputs.

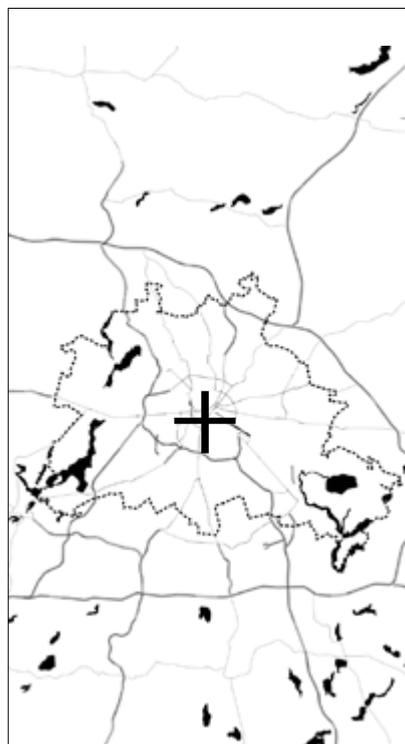
Guides – Anna Heilgemeir (Coopdisco) & Charlotte Weber (ASUM)

(Initiated by the academic program at the Technische Universität Berlin, followed by individual participation and EN-HANCE funded program at the Norwegian University of Technology and Science)

Abstract: The urban designers/planners tools are often related to the hegemonic practice of planning- To quote urban anthropologist -Katarina Zimmerman(2014), “you start to see the emergence of the planner view from 30,000 feet up where the built environment is simply a series of blocks to move around, without fully understanding the needs of the people within that space”. While scalar planning is necessiated due to the urgent need for housing, the grounding of such a practice in the participative process is still a long way to go. The paper documents such an attempt at exchanging qualitative information from the grassroots to the planners while also developing a medium for making planning limitations understandable to the participants. This paired method is developed during the mentioned participatory planning process based on constant feedback from the stakeholders. As exchange of information is necessary for the seccessful management of urban commons several modes and methods of communications are developed based on the accessibility of the audience. On analysing open urban data, several patterns begin to emerge that are also to be integrated to this communication. By placing the research between the quantitative limitations of the planners and the qualitative requirement of the residents the paper documents the success of such a multi-modal approach.



Location in Germany



Location in Berlin (near centre)



Location in Neighborhood

Fig 1.1-1.3 Progressive zoom in of site location

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Attachments:

The Stadtwerkstatt documents:

Table 1 - Social Issues, Education, and Youth.

Table 2 - Art, Culture and Commerce.

Table 3 - Housing and Neighborhood

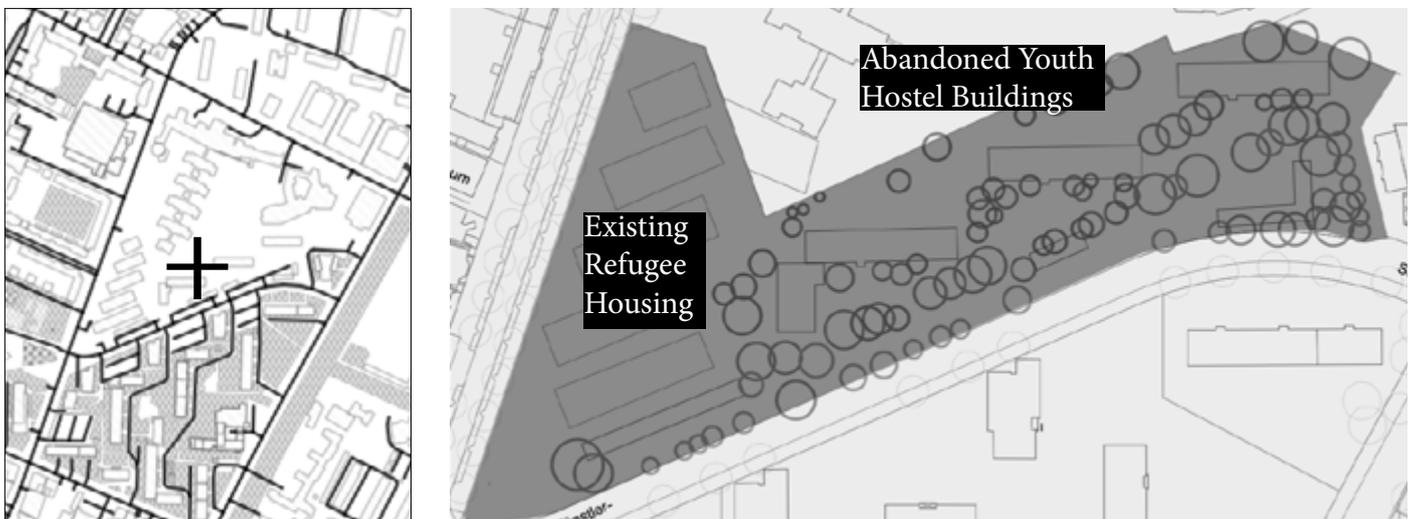
Table 4 - Open Space

Introduction - A new development was planned at the Franz Künstler Straße in Berlin's Kreuzberg district. German law mandates a minimum quorum and participation to approve the plan. Before the event itself site interviews and studies informed of large gaps in the proposed plan. The existing residents and buildings on site already had a network of neighborhood communities tethered to them. The existing ruderal vegetation on site was not documented which although ruderal also formed a contiguous network of green spaces in the neighborhood. The mapping of these human and non-human actor networks was necessary to support the appropriate grounding of the new development on the proposed site. On the one hand, the use of AI enabled tools like Forma helped in generating quick plan iterations based on residents inputs to test for feasibility. Preceding the participation, several of these planning inputs were sent to the planners that were hired by state owned housing company Gewobag. On the other hand driving greater and more diverse participation was important especially in a neighborhood that had a large immigrant population. With the help of ASUM an NGO working in the district, several measures were undertaken to ask distinct questions that would intrigue different resident groups and draw their participation. During the participatory meeting itself relevant information had to be provided to the discussion groups to be able to take important decisions. Yet the meeting also provided critical feedback on some issues that were missed during the individual interviews and studies.

As part of the documentation of the existing, it involved identifying the critical elements of the site on Franz Künstler Straße that need to be preserved. It involved an understanding of the hardware, the software and the orgware (Petrin 2021) that operated on site before the project was proposed. How are these existing networks of the site affected by the project and what are the mechanisms that we have at hand to preserve or reinforce the existing networks of humans, non-humans and inanimate systems. The creation of commons is not enough, the establishment of custodians is part of the creation process (Ostrom 1990). How does one synthetically create a community space where an old community is already established? How can the space respect the existing networks of humans and nonhumans How do the existing uses integrate into the new space. The hardware of space is an important layer in the creation of community and commons what is spatially fragmented can never be socially integrated. The urban project reproduces the same urban hierarchy of access between the ones who have the most of it and between the ones that need it the most. This hierarchy is also reinforced through the participation process.

On the immediate site- The west flank of the site has the existing Refugee housing that is presently occupied. The east flank contains the old Jugend (youth) Hostel blocks that were deemed to be vacated as they failed to comply with the stipulated statutory structural requirements. The Jugend hostel was a site of connection between the neighbourhood and the tourists who throng this central district in large numbers. After the Jugend hostel was abandoned in 2012 it was a site of a squat for single day in 2014. The details are given further.

Fig 1.4 Existing building and users on site.(February 2023)- site extent in grey



The key questions explored include:

1. How do we identify the balance between what we have and what we need and the cost of changing between the two?
2. How do we involve those who will be affected while those are most sidelined by the process?
3. What are the critical questions for each element affected by the design?
4. Who are the actors that are best positioned to answer and resolve the critical questions?

Background of Study - The Situation in Berlin is no different from the situation in any “global cities”. As a city ascends the hierarchical global network of cities it faces an increasing pressure to meet the demands of its ascendancy. The migrants are not only part of Berlin's ascendancy but have been the centre of debate since IBA 87 as they migrated here to rebuild the post war city. The housing crisis is compounded by the investors speculation which is evident in the housing investment companies endorsement of Berlin as a safe and lucrative property investment.

Guthmann's website(2023) goes on to state - *“The official urban development forecast predicts almost 4 million people in Berlin by 2040, which makes residential investment in Berlin a safe and low-risk asset class. In addition, investors are currently turning away from smaller regional markets and focusing their interest on Berlin as a location with proof of concept. Rented flats in the capital are considered an investment that remains tradable at all times within a high price corridor. Here, Berlin benefits from the fact that the supreme courts have overturned the regulatory extremes of rent cap and preemption practice.”*

The disparity between the ground reality of the residents and the investors market is visible - The Statistical introduction on the official page of the District reads -*“The planning area (PLR) Mehringplatz is part of the district region Südliche Friedrichstadt. The PLR is characterized by heterogeneous development in simple and medium-sized residential areas. The district management area Mehringplatz takes up about 30% of the total area. An above-average number of young and older residents* live in the PLR. The proportion of people with a migration background is very high (68%). Despite recent positive developments on the labor market, the social situation of many residents is precarious. Indicators of the health and social situation of schoolchildren point to multiple*

Fig 1.5

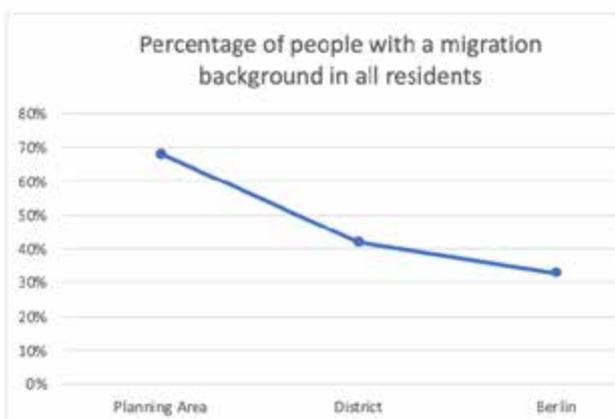


Fig 1. Comparison migration background in PLR/District/Berlin

Fig 1.6

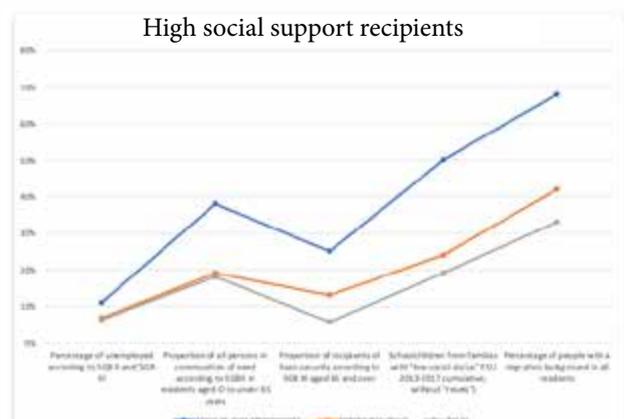


Fig 2. Comparison social support recipients in PLR/District/Berlin

disadvantages. The insufficient supply of green spaces, air pollution and the unfavorable bioclimate pose further challenges. Overall, the PLR can be ascribed a very low status with positive dynamics.”

Fig 1.5 Shows the high number of persons of migrant background in the PLR compared to the rest of the district and much higher than the average for Berlin. This high number is not reflected in the participation process. Where most persons who participate are of German origin (ASUM 2013) and as seen during the Stadtwerkstatt.

Fig 1.7
Credit-
<https://guthmann.estate/en/market-report/berlin/>



Fig 1.8
Credit-
<https://guthmann.estate/en/market-report/berlin/>



Fig 1.6 Shows the high number of persons as different Social Support recipients in comparison to the rest of Berlin.

Fig 1.7 shows the deficit of available housing in Kreuzberg and in the quarter of Mahringplatz where the development is located. “We are living in a world where developers are even hesitant to build middle-income dwellings, let alone low-income housing, and where most architects are designing only for the wealthy one percent in a neoliberal system which produces drastic income gaps.” - Acan 2015. The graphs validate this claim. The affordable price segment of

500-2500 €/qm that saw a steady increase from 2007 to 2010 has disappeared by 2022. Fig.1.8. In Kreuzberg the price segment of 2500-5000 €/qm. that was dominant till 2018 has been replaced by a price segment of more than 7500 €/qm. that was almost introduced the same time.

Planning history - The location has had a turbulent history being located in the centre of Berlin.



Fig 1.9 Pre War rectilinear layout of FKS (1943)



Fig 2 - Post war destruction- the rectilinear layout is changed thereafter (1953)



Fig 2.1 - The diagonal layout - status in 2023

The Pre - war rectilinear layout and the reformation into the current diagonal layout and subsequent development through IBA buildings have transformed the site location.

The IBA 87 was an attempt to reintegrate the ethnic diversity of Kreuzberg and to design for it. The buildings may have had mixed success and failure but they define the character of this PLR of Mehring Platz in Kreuzberg. The characteristics of the buildings that create the Kreuzberg nature are discussed here. This involved a detailed study of visiting the following IBA buildings as marked on the adjoining map. The buildings and the usage of the areas was documented. This knowledge was also compounded by my lived experience of living in Kreuzberg at an old Berlin block at Eylauer Str.

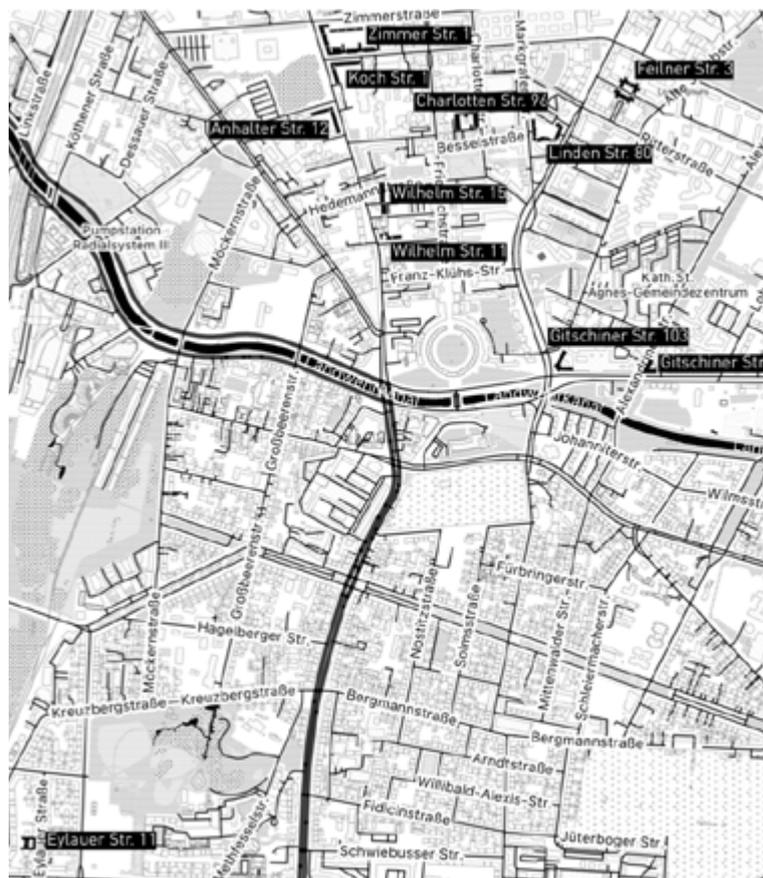




Fig 2.2 -Connections through all buildings- porous ground floors



Fig 2.3 -Recessed ground floor shops- creating more street „common space“



Fig 2.4 -The open space of the developments have a low threshold entry.

Photo Credits - Authour



Fig 2.5 - Credits- <https://de.squat.net/2014/06/18/berlin-hausbesetzung-in-der-franz-kuenstler-strasse/>

In Kreuzberg several low threshold passages cut through the building blocks creating a network of common spaces with a low social threshold Fig. 2.2 to 2.4. The pedestrian and non-human network is connected by these openings and not the road network.

On the site itself the community structure of the residents was displayed in a squat event. Squatting at Franz-Künstler-Strasse 10 in Berlin-Kreuzberg. Refugees and supporters had occupied the former Schreiber youth hostel as accommodation for around 80 refugees from Oranienplatz.

The occupation had taken place at the end of the demonstration in Berlin-Kreuzberg: For the application of § 23 & against the eviction of the occupied hostel. Organized by United Neighbours, the Alliance to Prevent Forced Eviction.

Qualitative - Interviews and discussions -

Several interviews were conducted with the residents. In line with the concerns of the residents and through the analysis of the interviews, eight central questions were developed as being critical to the decision making process

Further policy readings revealed which legal policy framework could be leveraged to support each of the central questions. Each of the 8 critical questions are presented in the form of visual posters. And each is analysed w.r.t to the dis-

Fig 2.6 - An interviewee explaining the use of existing structures (garages) as community spaces instead of parking cars.



Photo Credit - Authour

Fig 2.7- Posters in different languages developed for the critical questions and for outreach for participation.

We do not build fences here.
We build neighbourhoods!

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

Wir bauen hier keine Zäune.
Wir bauen Nachbarschaften!

Beteiligen Sie sich am Aufbau der Nachbarschaft!
Wo: Freie Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Karlent)
Wann: 23. Februar 2023, ab 18 Uhr

Im Workshop wird über die gewünschte Entwicklung der Gegend diskutiert. Werden Sie aktiv an den Entscheidungsprozessen.

The law protects nature, but who protects the law?

It is still possible to build without cutting down the tree population protected by the tree protection ordinance. We can all live together here.

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

How does a neighbourhood known for its multi kulti mix deal with the infusion of another set of migrants? How does the new typology of refugee housing without fences work?

Instruments - The Naturschutzgebiet and the Baumschutzverordnung need to be included in the Development plan

There will be no parking spaces in Franz Künstler Straße.
But we have to decide about the existing cars and garages.

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

Berlin Where do we stand?
Does first floor development serve the common good?

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

We understand this art.
What is the impact on social housing which is located near the museums? How can art be made accessible?

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

Instruments: Berliner Mobilitätsgesetz - § 4 Human- and city-friendly traffic - § 5 Environmental network and inter- and multimodality

Instruments: Anchor tenants of upto 50% to be included in discussions of the ground floor planning.

Instruments: Can the mandated fund for purchase of art in developments be used for development of accessible arts rather than purchasing pieces of art.

Who claims the open space?
There are many requirements for open space, but the uses should be negotiated.

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

Who claims the new apartments?
Who should get access to the apartments first? The refugees, the old displaced neighbors or the new residents?

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

This is also our home.
We can all live here together.

Participate in the building of the neighbourhood!
Where: Waldorfschule Kreuzburg (Carleent)
When: 23rd February 2023, 18:00 onwards

The workshop will discuss the desired development of the area. Become an active part of the decision-making process.

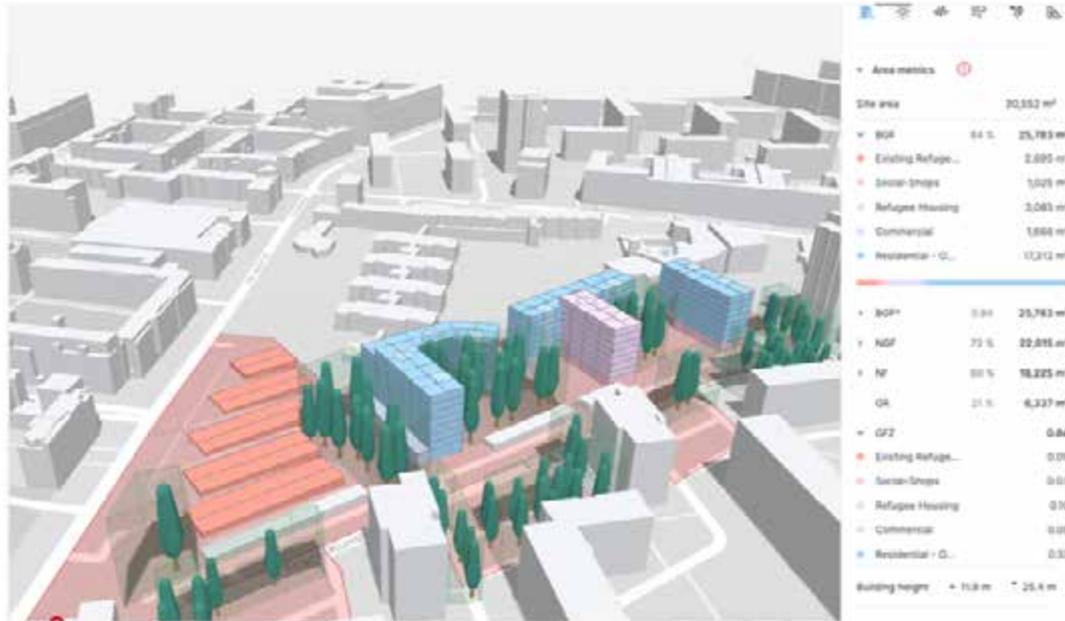
Instruments: The omission and ownership of all open spaces needs to be decided and handed to the custodians for upkeep.

Instruments: The Mietschutz to include the displaced neighbours and numbers to be included stipulated in the development plan

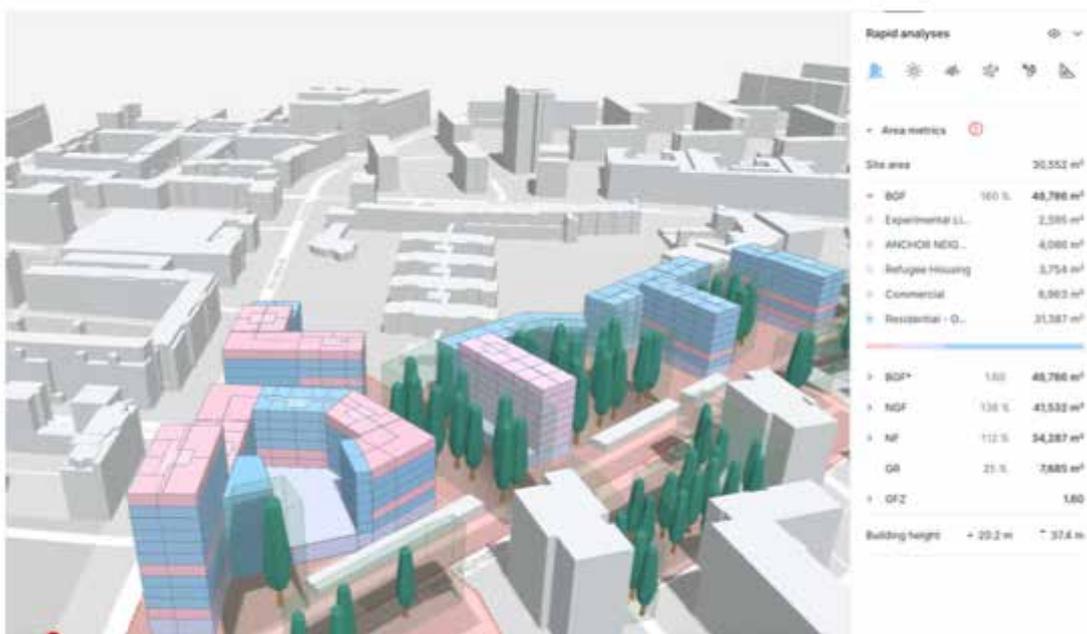
Instruments: The existing Refugees have been living on site more than 4 years they have to be included in the Mietschutz also the synurbic animals and ruderals.

trict selected design. The respective instruments are mentioned under the poster.

Each critical question was accompanied by a simulated analysis to support the claim of the residents. Eg. for question 1- about the relocation of the existing refugee residents, the option of phase wise development without relocating them was explored.



The simulation shows how the area requirement of moving the Existing Refugees without displacing them can be fulfilled through phasewise construction.



Apart from the refugee housing the distribution of the social housing is shown in the above simulation. The exact placement of the different housing may affect the social access and success of the development.

-  Kinder Garten
-  School
-  Youth Recreation Center
-  Library
-  Music School
-  VHS-Location
-  Culture
-  Sporthall
-  Sports ground
-  Swimming Pool
-  Health Centre
-  Social Integration
-  Play Ground
-  Green open Space

The Social support infrastructure in a 1 km radius of the site has been mapped to give an idea of what is available and what needs to be developed further.
 (Source - A collective of published infrastructure of neighbourings PLR's of the site)



Social infrastructure in 1 km radius of the site.

Qual-Quant Studies -

Mapping of infrastructures of care and repair, and corresponding mapping of the neighborhood stakeholder organisations that may help in supporting these infrastructures.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Protection of Existing Trees and Biotopes during constructio | Refugee Housing-Placement and Access | Refugee Housing-Placement and Access | Neighbourhood Networks - Creation through placement of families and anchor tenants | Neighbourhood Networks - Creation through placement of families and anchor tenants | Neighbourhood Networks - Creation through placement of families and anchor tenants | Location among Museums - Access to and representation in Art | Development of the Commercial Spaces | Development of the Open Spaces | Development and placement of Kindergarten |
| Artenfinder Berlin artenfinderberlin@stiftung-naturschutz.de | SozDia info@sozdia.de | Bauhütte Kreuzberg eV welcome@bauhutte-kreuzberg.de | AKS Träger KOOR verein@gemeinwohli.berlin | AKS Träger KOOR verein@gemeinwohli.berlin | AKoR akoer.team@outlook.com | Die Wiesenburg Berlin eG contact.us@diewiesenburg.berlin | Über den Tellenrand team@ueberdentellerrand.org | Prinzessinnen Garten nfo@prinzessinengarten-kreuzberg.net | AWO Kreisverband bellermann@awo-mitte.de |
| Organismendemo kratie info@clubreal.de | Wohnraum für Alle kommrin@riseup.net | YAAM(Young African Art Market) info@yaam.de | Häuser bewegen kontakt@haeuserbewegen.de | Häuser bewegen kontakt@haeuserbewegen.de | fahrrad 3000 - offene Selbsthilfwerkstatt hallo@fahrrad3000.de | Initiative Urbane Praxis office@urbanepaxis.berlin | Bauhütte Kreuzberg eV welcome@bauhutte-kreuzberg.de | Interkultureller Garten Rosenduft info@suedost-ev.de | |
| | AKS Gi Stelle gi.aks@gemeinwohli.berlin | Über den Tellenrand team@ueberdentellerrand.org | Kooperative KIEZconnect e.V. kontakt@kiezconnect.org | ASUM info@asum-berlin.de | (berlin.de/parklets) | | Eine für Alle eG info@einefueralle.berlin | | |
| | #200Hauser info@200haeuser.de | Schlesische 27 arrivo@s27.de | Stadtteilausschuß Kreuzberg e.V. post@stadtteilausschuss-kreuzberg.de | | Kiez erFahren info@kiezerfahren.berlin | | KiGE(Kiezwerbe UG) beratung@kiezgewerbe.de | | |
| | ASUM info@asum-berlin.de | Xenion vanessa.hoese@xenion.org | Vernetzungstreffen Rathausblock kontakt@rathausblock.org | | | | NaGe-Netz (Nachbarschaft und Gewerbetreibende) orga@nage-netz.de | | |

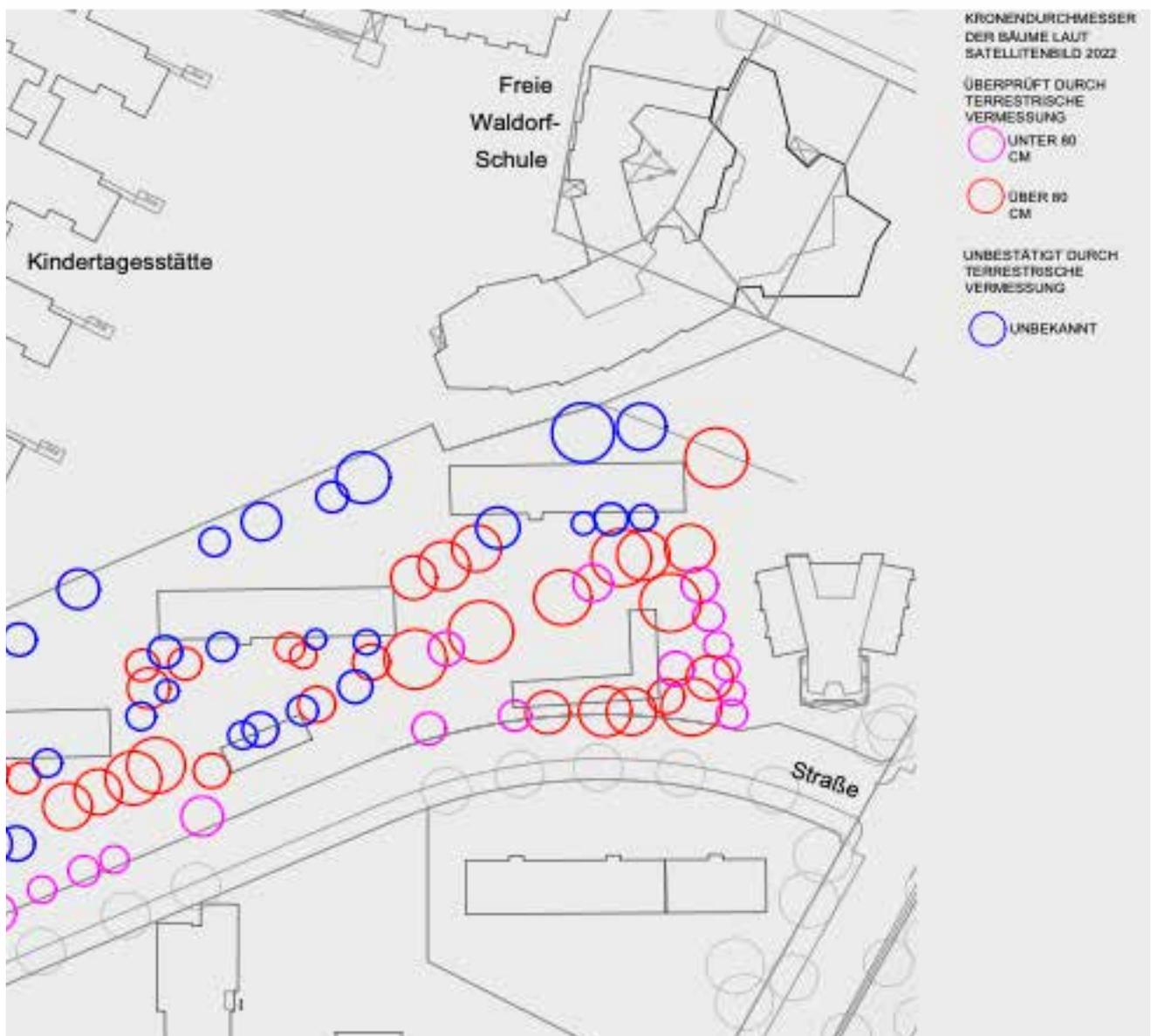
Quantitative studies - The details of the vegetation and structures on site were not provided to the planners, this led to them planning like they were planning on an empty site. The mapping of structures and the vegetation helped establish the human and non-human connections of the infrastructures with the site. The measurement of the tree trunks that was done by me helped identify trees that could be protected using the baumschutzgesetz, which protects trees that have a radius above 80cm measured at 1.2m height. This changed the course of the entire plan as protected trees had to be considered and planned around.



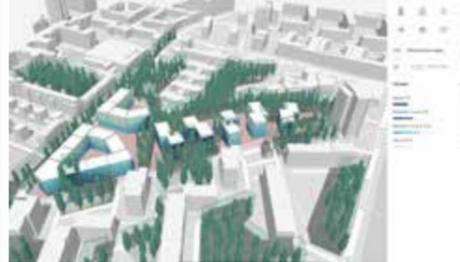
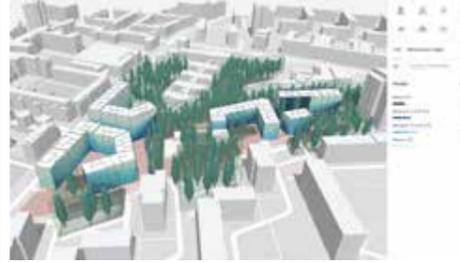
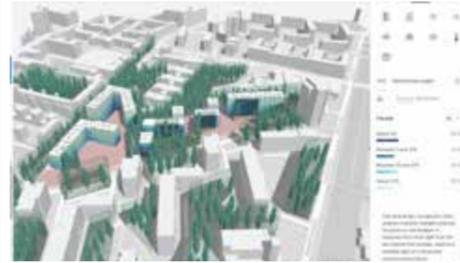
Fig 2.7 - The measuring of trees on site and documentation of the trees protected by Baumschutzverordnung.

Photo Credit - Authour

Fig 2.8 - The plan of the marked protected trees and structures shared with the planners.



Various models were drawn by me using Forma(AI based tool from Autodesk), to compare the base model developed by the planning office with the options discussed with the neighbourhood. This was done to demonstrate that the possibilities of design perspectives. The Climate study of the alternatives also give an insight into which typology is best suited to the site.

| <p>Franz Kunstler Straße</p> <p>09.01.2023</p> <p>Basismodell</p> <p>Base Model</p> <p>Dies ist das Basismodell. Es wurde von den DMSW-Architekten erstellt. Die übrigen Testmodelle werden mit ihm verglichen, um die Leistungen zu vergleichen</p> <p>This is the base model. As prepared by DMSW architects. The rest of the test models are compared to it to compare the performances</p> | <p>Planung</p> <p>Alle Modelle werden auf den im B-Plan angegebenen Bedarf von 44.000 q.m. geprüft.</p> <p>Planning - Density Comparison</p> <p>All Models are tested against the requirement of 44,000 q.m. of requirement given in the B-Plan</p>  <p>Diese Dichte wird als Maßstab für die Erfüllung der Anforderungen des B-Plans verwendet This density is used as the benchmark to fulfil the requirements of the B-Plan</p> | <p>Zugang zum Tageslicht</p> <p>Die folgenden Tabellen zeigen den Tageslichteinfall in den verschiedenen getesteten Modellen. Je niedriger der Wert unter 5% ist, desto besser sind die Tageslichtverhältnisse. Je höher der Wert über 27% liegt, desto besser sind die Tageslichtverhältnisse.</p> <p>Daylight Access</p> <p>The following tables show the daylight access in the different models tested. The lower the value below 5% the better the daylight conditions. Also the higher the value above 27% the better the daylight conditions</p>  <p>Das Tageslicht wird durch die Nähe der Gebäude beeinflusst. The daylight is affected by the proximity of the buildings.</p> | <p>Offene Fläche:</p> <p>Die folgenden Vergleiche zeigen die offene Fläche, die bei jeder Option entsteht. Höher ist besser. Bei einigen Optionen mit Sockel wird die Fläche geringer sein.</p> <p>Open Area:</p> <p>The following comparisons show the open area generated in each option. Higher is better. In some options with podium the area will be lower.</p>  <p>Die Freiflächen korrespondieren nicht mit den Freiflächen auf der anderen Seite der Franz-Kunster-Straße und führen außerdem zum Verlust der vorhandenen Bäume The open spaces do not correspond with the open spaces across Franz Kunstler Str., and also cause loss of existing trees</p> | <p>Zugang zu Sonnenlicht</p> <p>Dies unterscheidet sich vom Tageslichtzugang, da es sich um die Menge des direkten Lichts handelt - höher ist besser</p> <p>Sunlight Access</p> <p>This is different from daylight access as it the volume of direct light - higher is better</p>  <p>Der Sonnenlichtzugang wird wie der Tageslichtzugang beeinträchtigt The sunlight access is interfered like the daylight access</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Hochhäuser</p> <p>High Rise</p> <p>Der Hochhaustest wird innerhalb der Grenzregelungen des B-Plans durchgeführt. Die Gebäude werden um die vorhandenen Bäume herum geplant</p> <p>The high rise test is carried out within the boundary regulations of the B-plan. The buildings are planned around the existing trees</p> |  <p>Dieser hohe Anstieg macht Sockel Etage erforderlich. Die Abstände zwischen den Gebäuden werden vergrößert This high rise creates the need for Sockel floors. The spacing between the buildings is increased</p> |  <p>Maximales Tageslicht durch die hohe Lage - aber die Instandhaltung der Gebäude könnte in Zukunft ein Problem werden Maximum daylight through high rise- but maintenance of buildings may become a problem in the future</p> |  <p>Durch die Gestaltung des Sockels wirkt die Freifläche nicht zu hoch. Sockel um bestehende Bäume geplant Due to the creation of the Sockel the open area does not seem too high. Sockel planned around existing trees</p> |  <p>Die Sonneneinstrahlung ist hoch, kann aber im Sommer auf der Südseite zu Heizproblemen führen. The sunlight access is high but may cause heating problems in summers on the south face</p> |
| <p>Bestehende Gebäude</p> <p>Existing buildings</p> <p>Dieser Test wird mit der Möglichkeit durchgeführt, das bestehende Herbergsgebäude beizubehalten und es als Keimzelle für die Integration wie das Bellevue di Monaco zu nutzen</p> <p>This test is carried out with the possibility of maintaining the existing hostel building and using it a seed of integration like the Bellevue Di Monaco</p> |  <p>Trotz der Erhaltung des bestehenden Gebäudes und der Bäume kann die erforderliche Dichte erreicht werden. Despite the maintenance of the existing building and the trees, the required density can be reached.</p> |  <p>Die Öffnung der Innenhöfe zur Südseite erhöht den Zugang zu Tageslicht. Opening of courtyards to the south face increases daylight access.</p> |  <p>Die Freiflächen werden im Vergleich zum B-Plan dorthin verlegt, wo die meisten Bäume vorhanden sind, so dass die Freiflächen auf der anderen Seite der Franz-Kunster-Str. zusammengeführt werden können. The open spaces is changed in comparison to the B-plan to the location where most existing trees are so that the open spaces on other site of Franz Kunstler Str. can be combined</p> |  <p>der Gebäude im Verhältnis zu bestehenden Freiflächen trägt dazu bei, dass mehr Sonnenlicht einfallt The aligning of buildings in relation to existing open spaces helps gain more sunlight access</p> |
| <p>Bestehende Freiflächen</p> <p>Existing open spaces</p> <p>Dieser Test wird durchgeführt, um die bestehenden Gebäude auf der anderen Seite der Franz Kunstler Straße mit der neuen Bebauung zu verbinden.</p> <p>This test is carried out to connect the existing buildings on the other side of the Franz Kunstler Straße with the new development.</p> |  <p>Die Gebäude sind um die vorhandenen Bäume herum geplant und sollen eine Verbindung mit der nördlich gelegenen Whaldorf-Schule schaffen. The buildings are planned around existing trees and to create a connection with the Whaldorf School to the North</p> |  <p>Die Öffnung der Innenhöfe zur Südseite erhöht den Zugang zu Tageslicht. Opening of courtyards to the south face increases daylight access.</p> |  <p>Die Freiflächen werden im Vergleich zum B-Plan geändert. Die Freiflächen sind so angelegt, dass sie die neue Bebauung mit den bestehenden Gebäuden südlich der FKS verbinden. The open spaces is changed in comparison to the B-plan. The open spaces are laid out to connect the new development with the existing buildings to the south of FKS</p> |  <p>Der Zugang zu Tageslicht in den Höfen kann die Nutzung der Höfe erhöhen. The daylight access in the courts may increase usage of courts.</p> |

Successful Inputs - The qualitative and quantitative mappings brought about several changes in the planning office's approach to the site. Additionally the identification of legal instruments that



Fig 2.9 - Taken in the stadtwerkstatt. Shows that the planning office had taken the input plan of the trees protected by law and integrated it into the Plan.

Photo Credit - Authour

*The saving of the trees was by itself worth the effort taken.
The existing buildings were still not saved though and needed further efforts.*

Fig 3 - The quorum of the event. The entire participatory process was facilitated by the two women standing in the image. Charlotte Weber (ASUM) (to the extreme left) and Anna Heilgemeir as a critical voice (extreme right). This study too was largely carried out under their individual guidance.



could help leverage change, when introduced to the residents empowered them to participate with greater confidence.

Discussion: Even with mandatory participative planning events the process of participation is not complete unless the exchange of critical information from the planners and from the resident participants occurs. For such an exchange several overlapping methods of communications may need to be employed. The study shows the efficacy of some of these methods with their results. Yet these methods are not universal and are context specific. The attempts for facilitation of effective participation are also highly sensitive to the audience, although not replicable the documentations hopes to serve as an illustration of such an attempt.

Specific to the site of study - the use of different languages in communication was necessary due to the demographics of the site of the study. Where the use of digital tools is limited due to age and accessibility limitations the use of analog media with billboards etc. was discussed. Yet the quorum at the event was not representative of the diverse migrant groups residing in the area. Further measures were necessitated as the strength of the planning process is not only through numbers but through the diversity of the viewpoints that need to be considered for the resilience of urban development.

During the participatory meeting the visitors were divided into 4 groups- based on their questions of interest in the discussion. Each group was given a document that was to be used a guide to help take decisions. They were names based on the tables occupied by the participants namely, Table 1, 2, etc. The documents shared at the tables are attached.

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Documents to facilitate the citizen's participation.

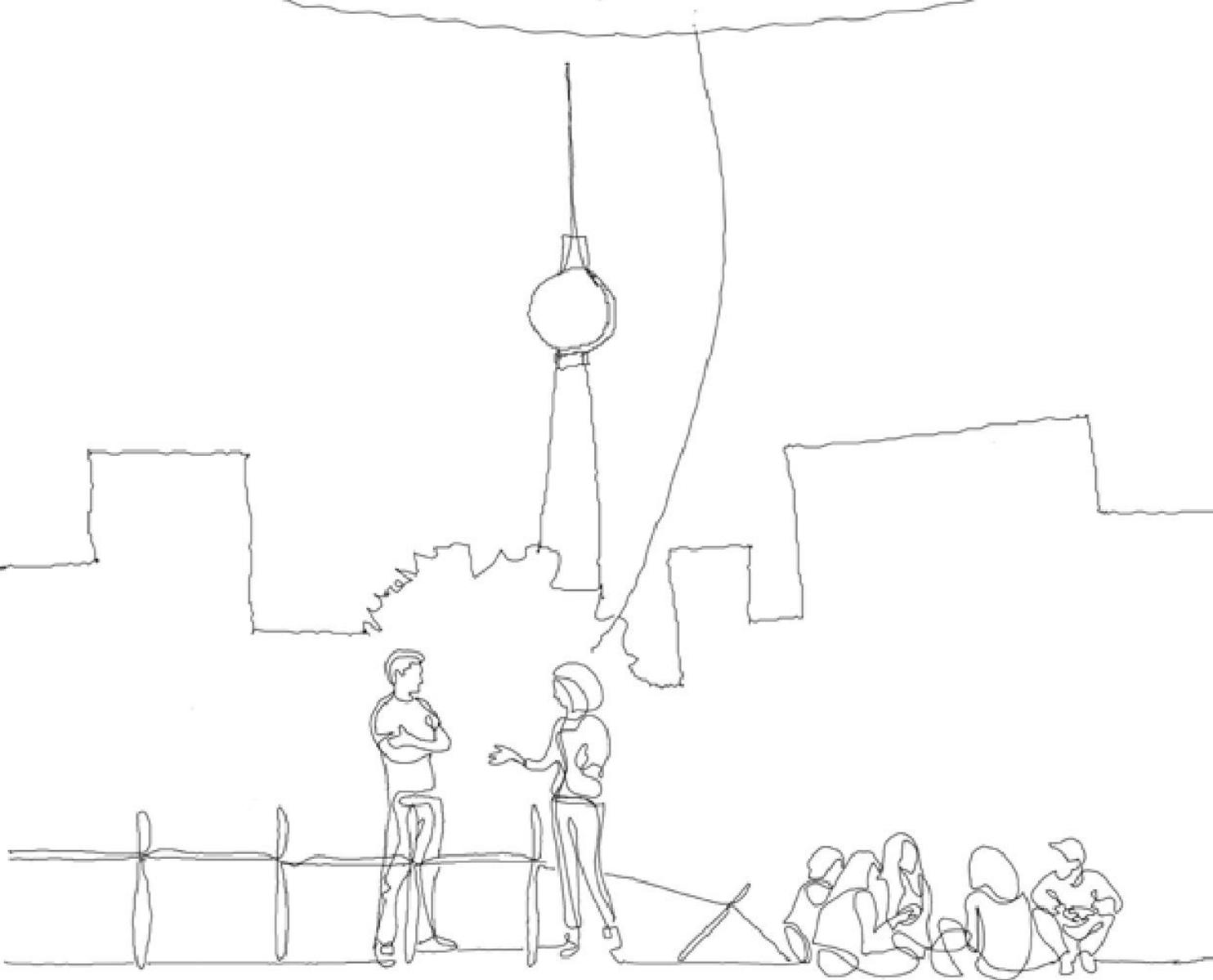
Prepared by Anto Gloren
23rd February 2023

Abstract: The Stadtwerkstatt was held as a platform for citizens participation as mandated by German Law. The meeting was held on 23rd February following a series of interaction with the planners, the following documents were distributed to inform the participants of the important decisions to be taken.

Table 1: Social Issues, Education, and Youth

We do not build fences here.

We build neighbourhoods!



How does development work without fences between refugees and neighbors?

Berlin

Where do we stand?

Does first floor development serve the common good?



What social infrastructure do we need for the common good of development and the neighborhood?

Overview of the currently available social infrastructure

- Kindergarten
- School
- Youth Recreation Center
- Library
- Music School
- VHS-Location
- Culture
- Sportshall
- Sports ground
- Swimming Pool
- Health Centre
- Social Integration
- Play Ground
- Green open Space



Overview of the Current Social Structure

(<https://www.berlin.de/ba-friedrichshain-Kreuzberg>)

- The planning area (PLR) Mehringplatz is part of the district region Southern Friedrichstadt. The PLR is characterized by heterogeneous building structures in simple and medium residential areas. The “Neighborhood Management Area” Mehringplatz covers about 30% of the total area. A disproportionately high number of young and elderly residents live in the PLR. The share of people with a migration background is very high (68%). Despite recent positive developments in the labor market, the social situation of many residents remains precarious. Indicators of the health situation and social conditions of school entrants point to multiple disadvantages. Further challenges include insufficient green space, air pollution, and an unfavorable microclimate. Overall, the PLR can be classified as having a very low status, but with positive dynamics.

• Demographics

- With 13,433 residents (as of 31.12.2017), it is a medium-sized PLR
- Average years : 37.8 years
- Population Growth from 2012 to 2017 : 4.7%
- Relatively many young and elderly residents
- About 68% residents have a migration background (of which : 32% of Turkish origin, 19% from Arab countries, and 17% from EU enlargement countries)

| | (Kern-)Indikator | PLR | Bezirk | Berlin |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| | Bevölkerungswachstum 2016-2017 | 1,2% | 0,9% | 1,1% |
| C2 | Wanderungssaldo je 100 EW | -0,5 | -0,1 | 0,7 |
| B1 | Anteil unter 18-Jähriger an allen EW | 21% | 15% | 16% |
| B2 | Anteil über 65-Jähriger an allen EW | 13% | 10% | 19% |
| T3 | Anteil Personen mit Migrationshintergrund an allen EW | 68% | 42% | 33% |

Quelle: PRISMA, Stand: 2017

Overview of the Current Social Structure

(<https://www.berlin.de/ba-friedrichshain-Kreuzberg>)

- Social and Health Situation
- High proportion of residents receiving SGB II benefits, many in precarious social conditions
- Significant increase in the share of regularly employed (subject to social insurance contributions) in the last 5 years, fewer unemployed
- Marked rise in old-age poverty since 2012
- The health situation of school entrants is comparatively poor

| | (Kern-)Indikator | PLR | Bezirk | Berlin |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|------------------|
| D1 | Anteil sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte ¹ | 41% | 50% | 53% |
| D2 | Anteil Arbeitslose nach SGB II und SGB III ¹ | 11% | 6,8% | 6,3% |
| D4 | Anteil aller Personen in Bedarfsgemeinschaften nach SGB II an EW im Alter von 0 bis unter 65 Jahren ¹ | 38% | 19% | 18% |
| D6 | Anteil Empfänger*innen von Grundsicherung nach SGB XII im Alter von 65 Jahren und mehr ¹ | 25% | 13% | 5,7% |
| | Einschüler*innen aus Familien mit „niedrigem Sozialstatus“ (ESU 2013-2017 kumuliert, ohne „Rücksteller“) ² | 50% | 24% | 19% |
| | Anteil Einschüler*innen mit naturgesunden/versorgten Milchgebissen (ESU 2013-2017 kumuliert, ohne „Rücksteller“) ² | 83% | 89% | 87% ³ |

Quellen: ¹ PRISMA, Stand: 2017; ² eigene Berechnungen auf Basis der bezirklichen ESU-Datenbank, Stand: 2017; ³ gemäß Grundauswertung der Einschulungsdaten für 2016 (SenGPG)

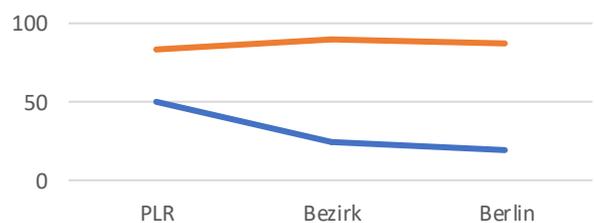
D2 Share of unemployed according to SGB II and SGB III 1



D4 Share of all persons in benefit communities according to SGB II among residents...



D6 Share of recipients of basic income support according to SGB XII aged...



— (Kern-)Indikator Einschüler*innen aus Familien mit „niedrigem Sozialstatus“ (ESU 2013-2017 kumuliert, ohne „Rücksteller“) ²

— (Kern-)Indikator Anteil Einschüler*innen mit naturgesunden/versorgten Milchgebissen (ESU 2013-

Community-oriented social infrastructures

- We must decide
 1. How much space is available for the development of the common good?
 2. Which social infrastructures are needed?
 3. Where should we locate the social infrastructure?

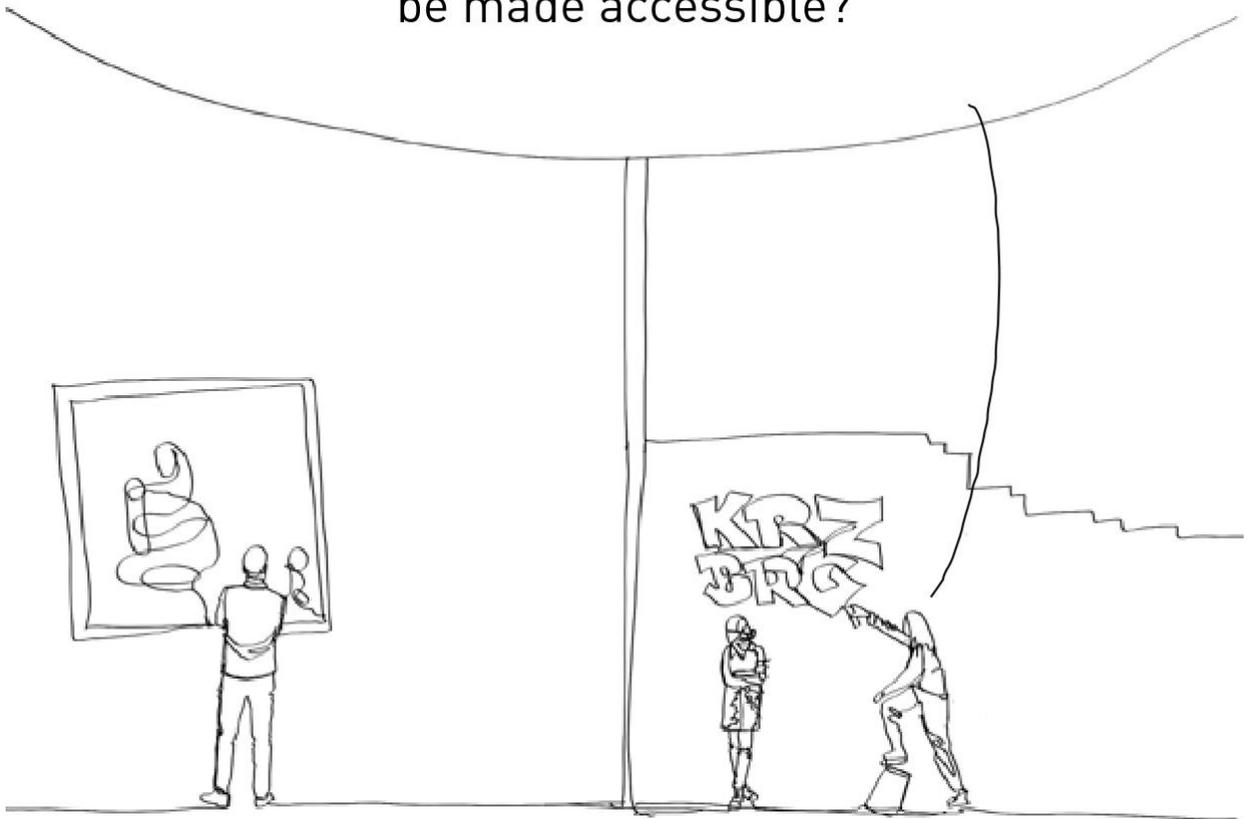
Example



Table 2: Art, Culture and Commerce

We understand this art.

What is the impact on social housing which is located near the museums? How can art be made accessible?



Share of residents under 18 among all inhabitants



We must decide

- 1. This is a contact zone between different cultures. Which art institutions are best suited for the new development?
- 2. Where should they be located on the site?

Example



Rapid analyses

Area metrics ⓘ

| | | |
|------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Site area | | 30,552 m ² |
| BGF | 29 % | 8,778 m ² |
| Gemeinwohl | | 3,519 m ² |
| Zugänglich Kunst | | 607 m ² |
| Geschäfte | | 4,152 m ² |
| Experimentelle | | 499 m ² |

| | | |
|--------|------|----------------------|
| > BGF* | 0.29 | 8,778 m ² |
| > NGF | 25 % | 7,621 m ² |
| > NF | 21 % | 6,430 m ² |
| GR | 25 % | 7,685 m ² |
| > GFZ | | 0.29 |

Building height + 4.8 m 9.1 m

Table 3: Housing and Neighborhood

Who claims the new apartments?

Who should get access to the apartments first? The refugees, the old displaced neighbors or the new residents?



This is also our home.

We can all live here together.



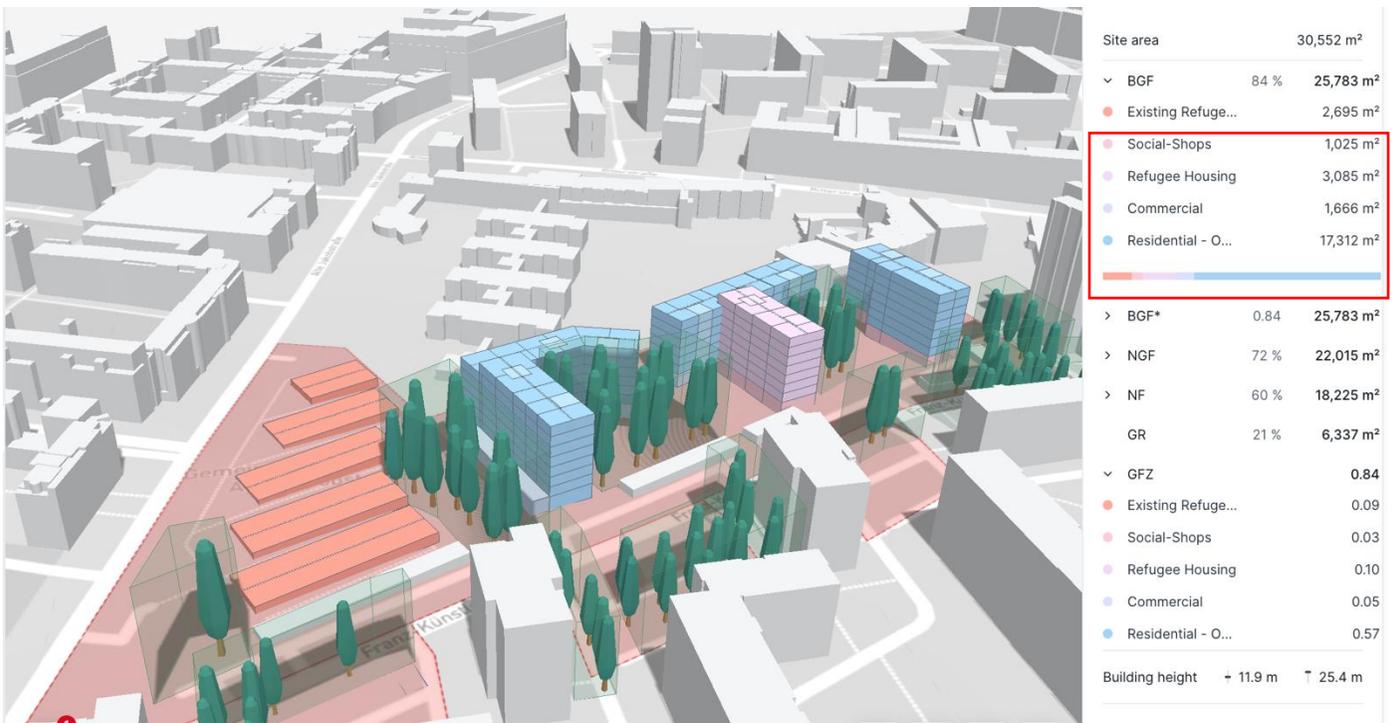
Can the current residents continue to live here without being displaced?

• **We must decide**

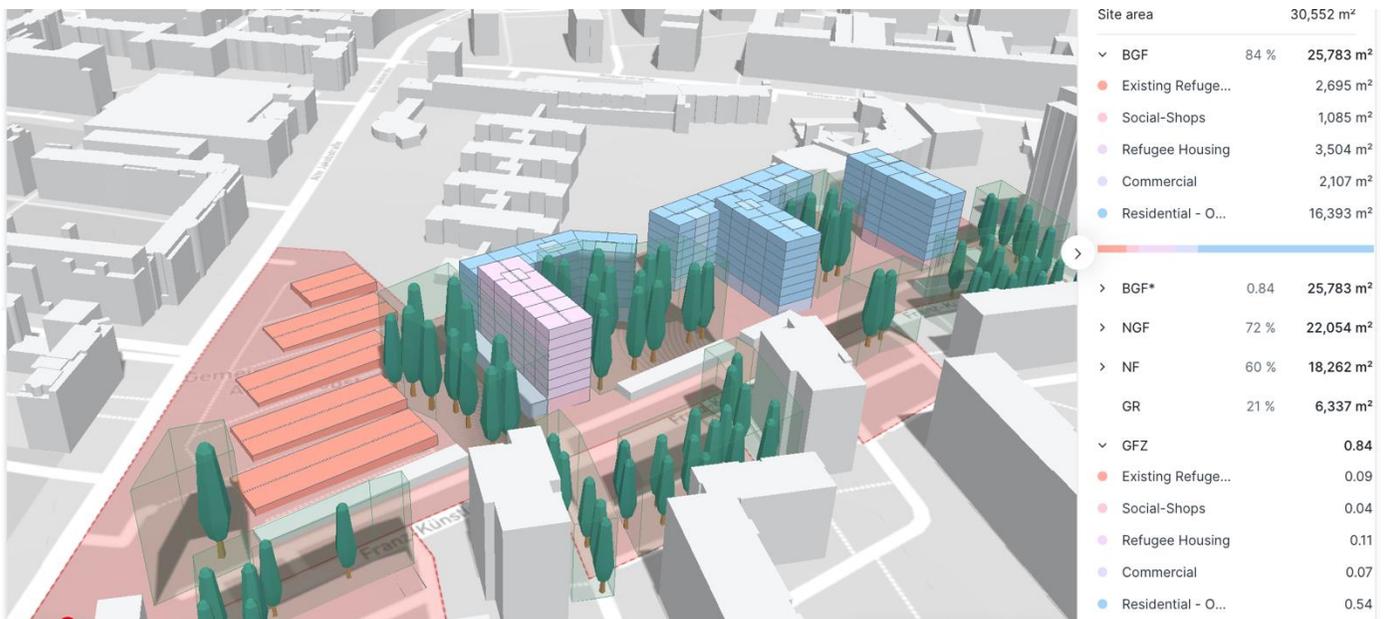
1. Can the current residents continue to live here without being displaced?

2. This is possible with a phased (step-by-step) development.

For example – Phase 1



Where should the building for refugee accommodations be located on the site to ensure maximum integration?



- We must also decide

1. Where should the social housing be located and distributed?

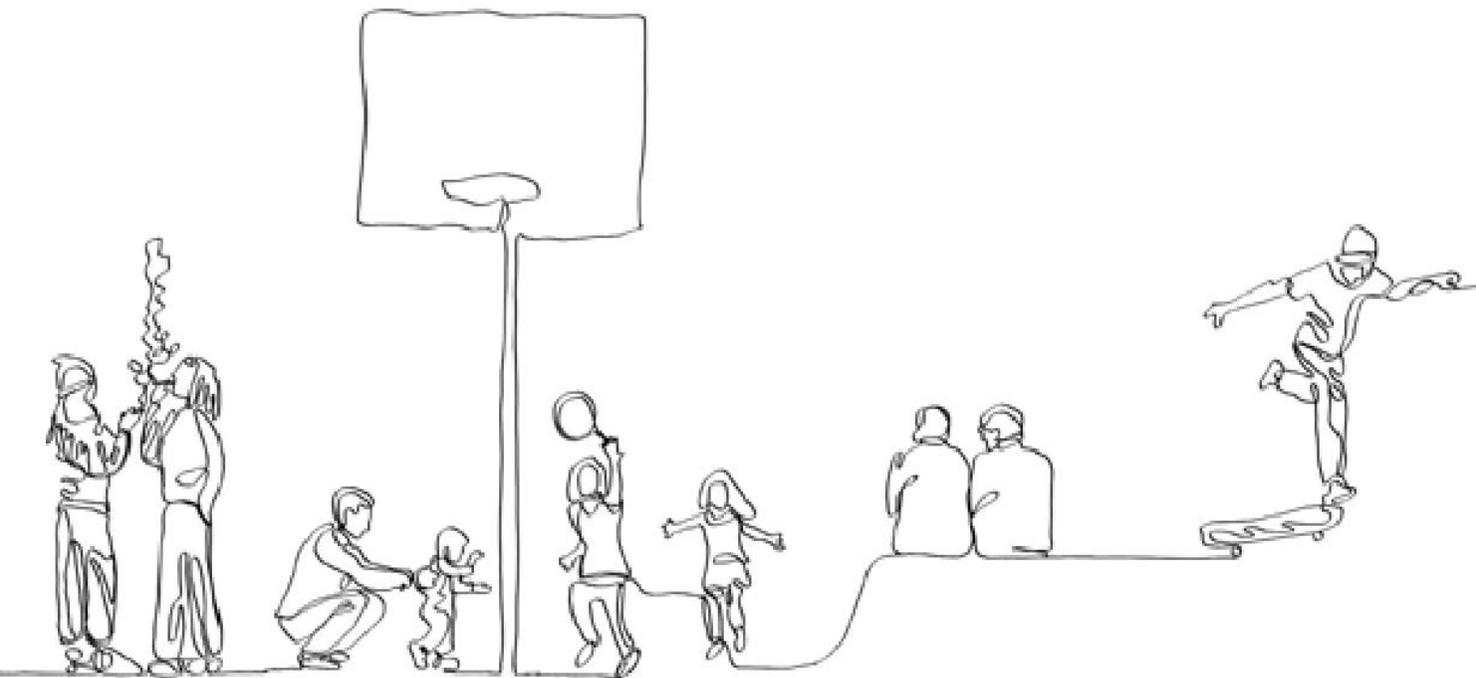
For Example



Table 4: Open Space

Who claims the open space?

There are many requirements for open space, but the uses should be negotiated.



In reality, there is enough space for everyone. We just need to plan well.

(Social) Infrastructure- <https://www.berlin.de/ba-friedrichshain-kreuzberg/>

- Primary school provision is secured
- Below-average childcare rate for children under 7 years
- Below-average supply of public green spaces
- Funding frameworks: *QM Mehringplatz* and *Redevelopment Area Southern Friedrichstadt*
- Selection of special facilities: *IntiHaus*, *KiJuKuz*, *KMA Antenne*, *Family Center Kindervilla Waldemar*, *Alte Feuerwache e.V.*, and *the Jewish Museum*

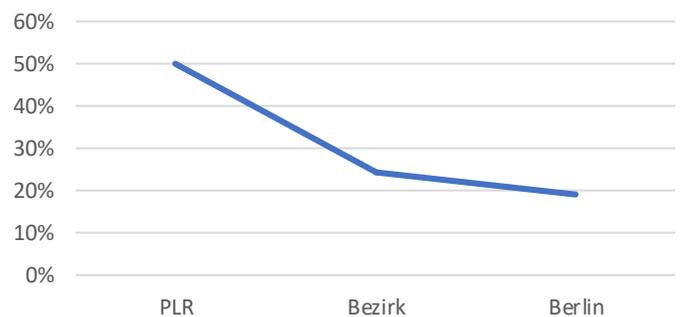
| | (Kern-)Indikator | PLR | Bezirk | Berlin |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| A4 | Öffentliche Grünflächen insgesamt (qm je EW) ¹ | 4,4 | 7,3 | 16,5 |
| A5 | Öffentliche Spielplatzflächen (qm je EW) ¹ | 0,6 | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| A6 | Betreuungsquote für unter 7-Jährige (öff. gefördert, nur BZR) ¹ | 58% | 65% | 63% |
| | Versorgungsgrad Grundschule (Schulregion I) ² | 116% | 110,6% | - |

Quellen: ¹ PRISMA, Stand: 2017; ² Fortschreibung SIKo 2017/2018

Total public green spaces (sqm per resident)¹



School entrants from families with 'low social status' (ESU 2013–2017 cumulative, excluding 'deferred entrants')²

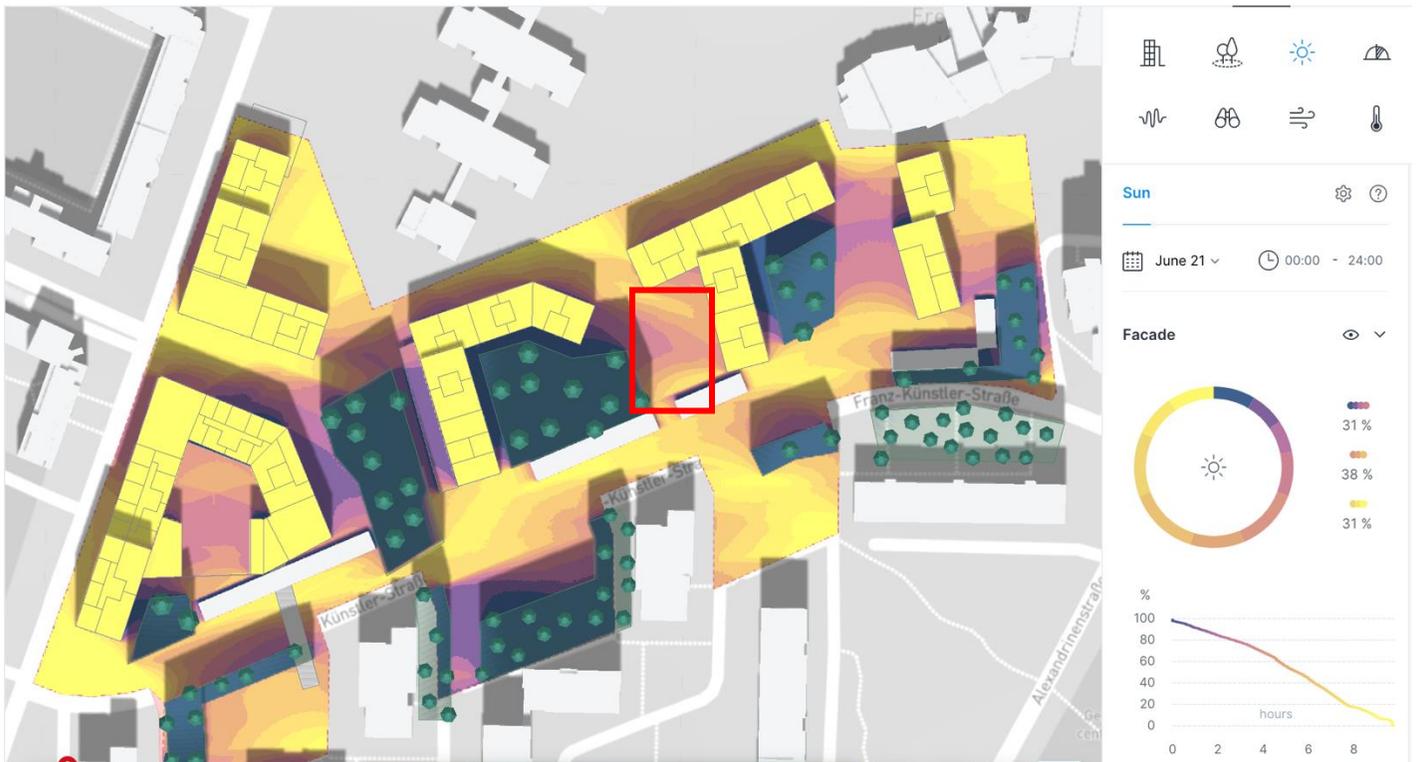


- **We need to decide**

1. Which open space should be allocated to which use?

2. We can make decisions based on access data and climate data.

For example – The urban farms would be exposed to maximum sunlight.



For example – The cafés should be located in areas with favorable temperatures.



For example – The kindergarten would be located in an area with less wind and more outdoor comfort.

