



Jerzy Hausner

*Overtourism and Social
Timespace of City
Development*

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„Cities are not entities in an economical and political sense. They no longer decide their own fate and have instead become a resource of space, buildings, infrastructure and people (as consumers and employees). [...] The only reason for the flourishing of modern cities is that they are nodes in global flows. It is these flows – of capital, people and ideas – that constitute the city.”

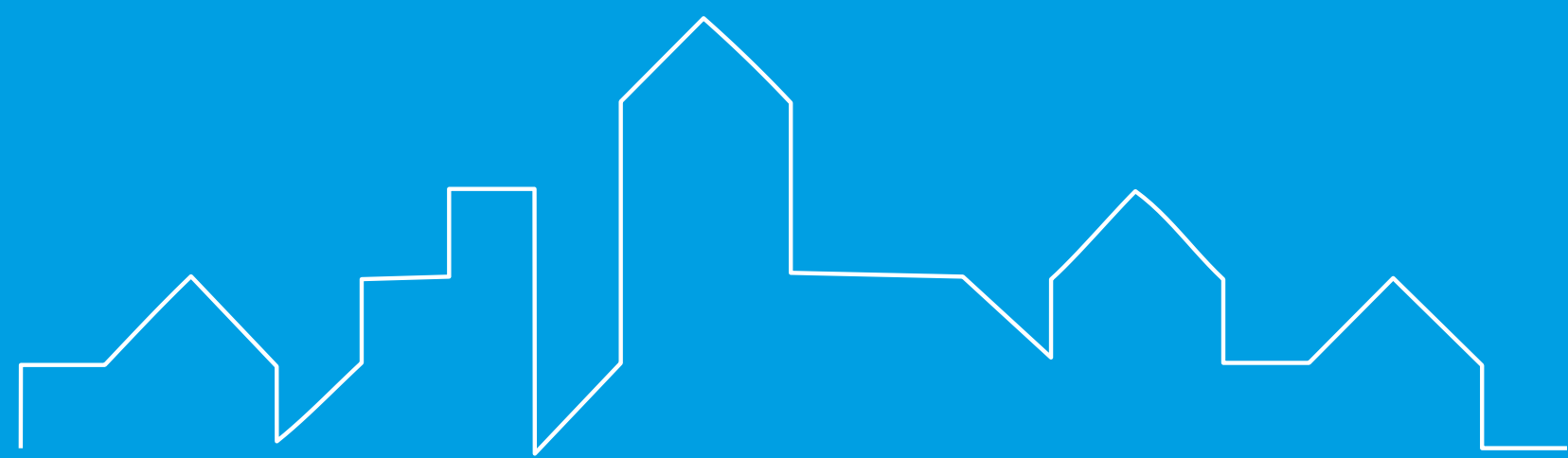
Krzysztof Nawratek, Holes in the Whole. Introduction to the Urban Revolutions. Washington: Zero Books, 2012



Krzysztof Nawratek

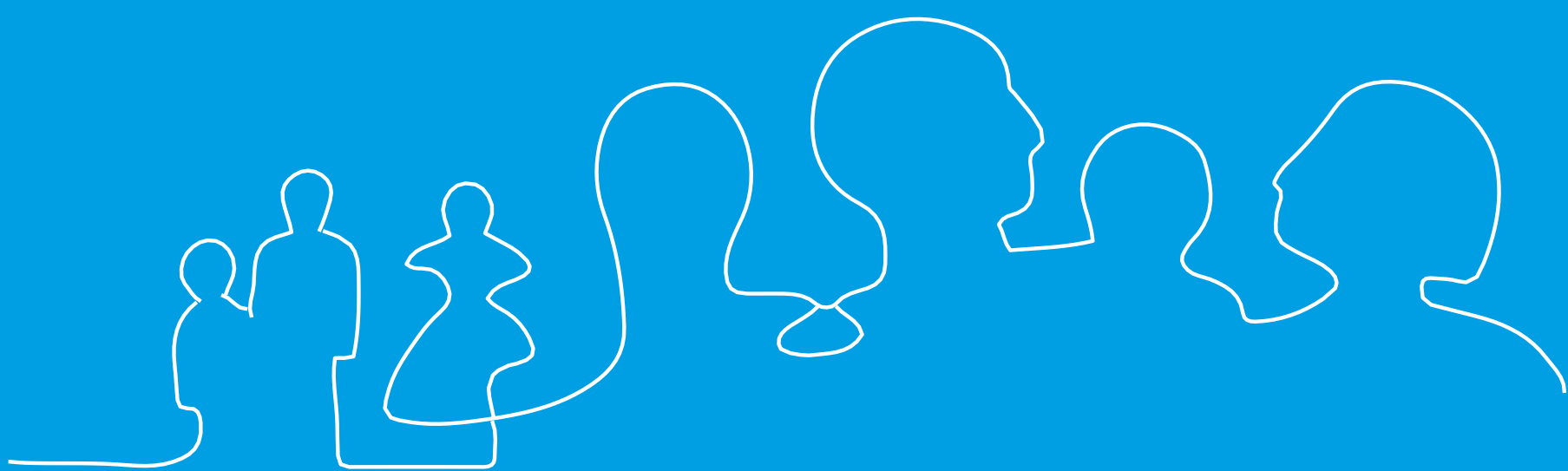
Born in 1970, architect, urban planner, graduate of the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, doctor of technical sciences. He teaches architecture at the School of Architecture & Design in Plymouth.

URBS AND CIVITAS



urbs

City – walls



civitas

City – community

TYPES OF SPACE



PHYSICAL SPACE
rigid boundaries



EXCHANGE SPACE
smooth boundaries



DISCOURSE SPACE
etherial boundaries

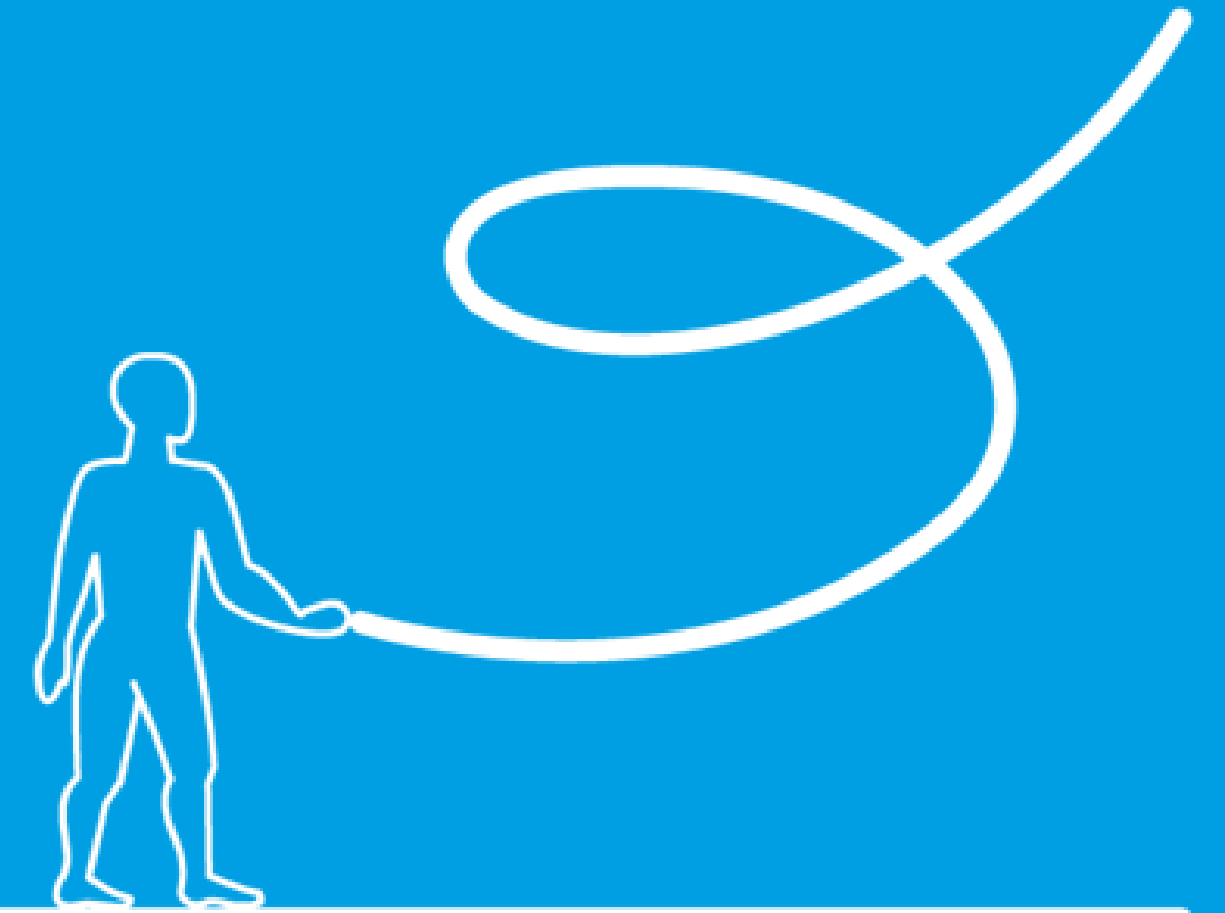
THREE APPROACHES TO TIME IN THE GREEK THOUGHT



aion

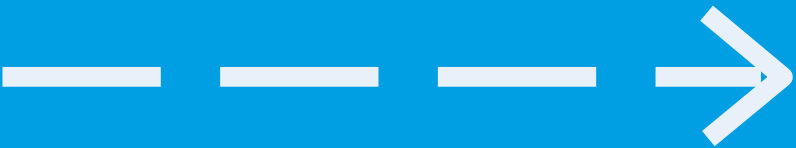


chronos



kairos

PERCEPTION AND FORMS
OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



Transactions Linear
economy



Recycling Close-
loop economy



Circular
economy



Developmental
circularity

The flows generated by the exploitation of stocks are not merely to bring surplus but also, in the scale (objective) and character (subjective) aspects to enable the **recycling of the stocks** so as there is a constant and necessary **reserve stock**.

Even though an entity reaches high operational efficiency, if it fails to reveal structural efficiency, it actually carries predatory activities that ultimately leads to the stagnation and collapse.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE

Circularity of actions and their consequences is an **inherent element of the world's nature**.

If lacking imagination and the sense of responsibility, or when struggling with a deficit of outlooks and cognitive tools, we are incapable of seeing it or understanding its mechanism.



**regressive
spiral**

DEVELOPMENT CIRCULARITY

A

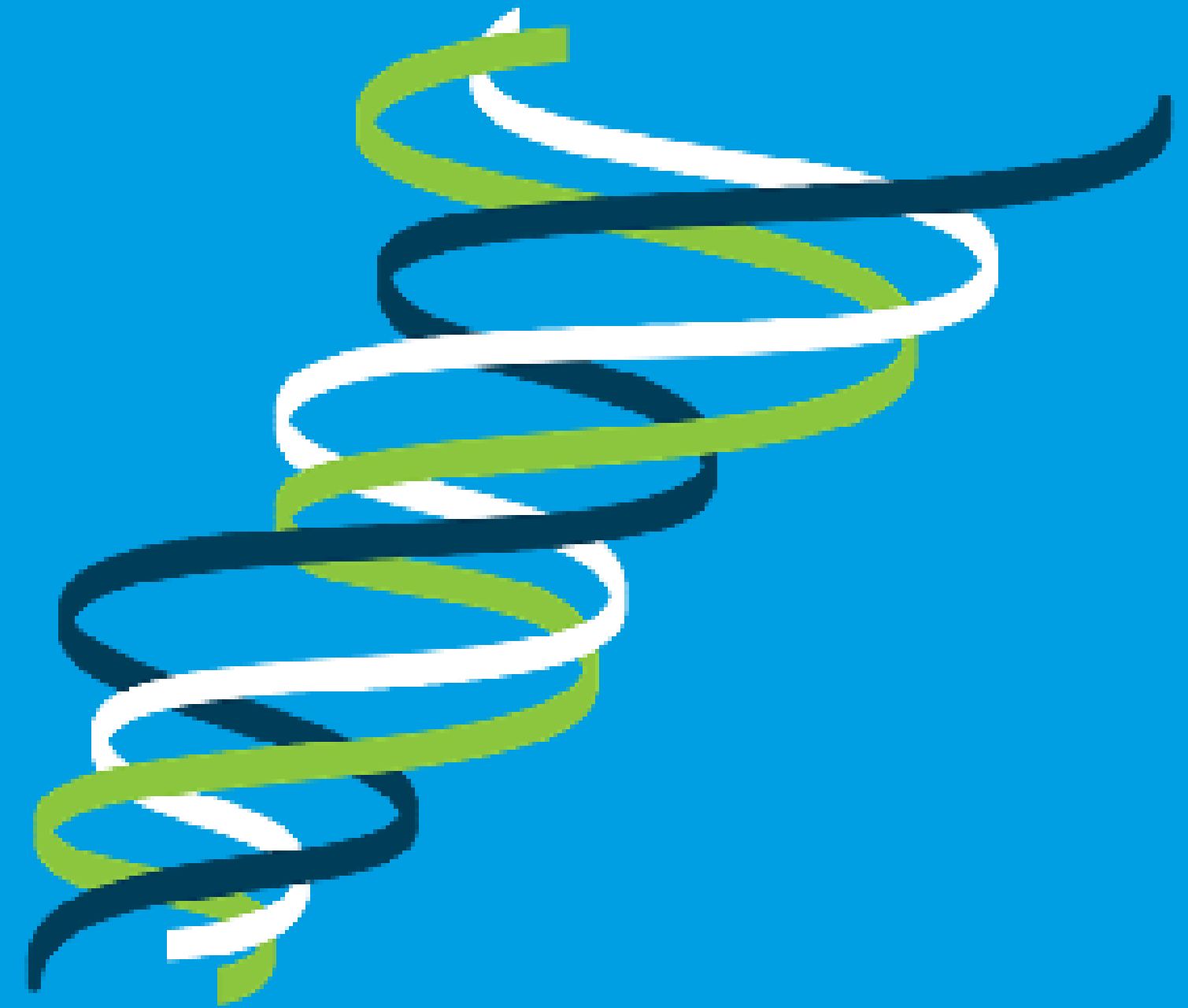
time dimension appears here

B

spirality creates new opportunities
for operations as the development
spiral means creating new social
relations that have not been
observed so far

C

it is not a loop; it is an irreversible
development change



development
spiral

RESILIENCE

Resilience is a combination of **security and development**. It can no longer be perceived statically, only in terms of using adequate safeguarding measures. Resilience combines the **capability to mitigate risk, to transform and to be more resource productive**, as a consequence of an appropriately shaped social time-space.

URBAN TIMESPACE

The functionalist approach accentuates the way the city functions while the developmental approach shows its transformation.

The city cannot be understood unless we can grasp the way it exists and the way it becomes at the same time.



CLOSED VS OPEN SOCIAL TIMESPACE

Closed social timespace means **hegemony of a single time-based and cognitive perspective**. Open social timespace admits **various perspectives** that need to somehow adapt to one another.



In the closed social timespace, the fundamental form of behaviour involves the **struggle for domination**. In the open social timespace, the organisation becomes a live laboratory where the actors test **various new solutions to their problems**.



SOCIAL TIMESPACE AND RESPONSIBILITY

Closed social timespace is a timespace of **consuming the available resources**; it is oriented at consumption, and the shared responsibility fades. Open social timespace is the one of **producing the resources**, where shared responsibility is accepted.



the past



the future

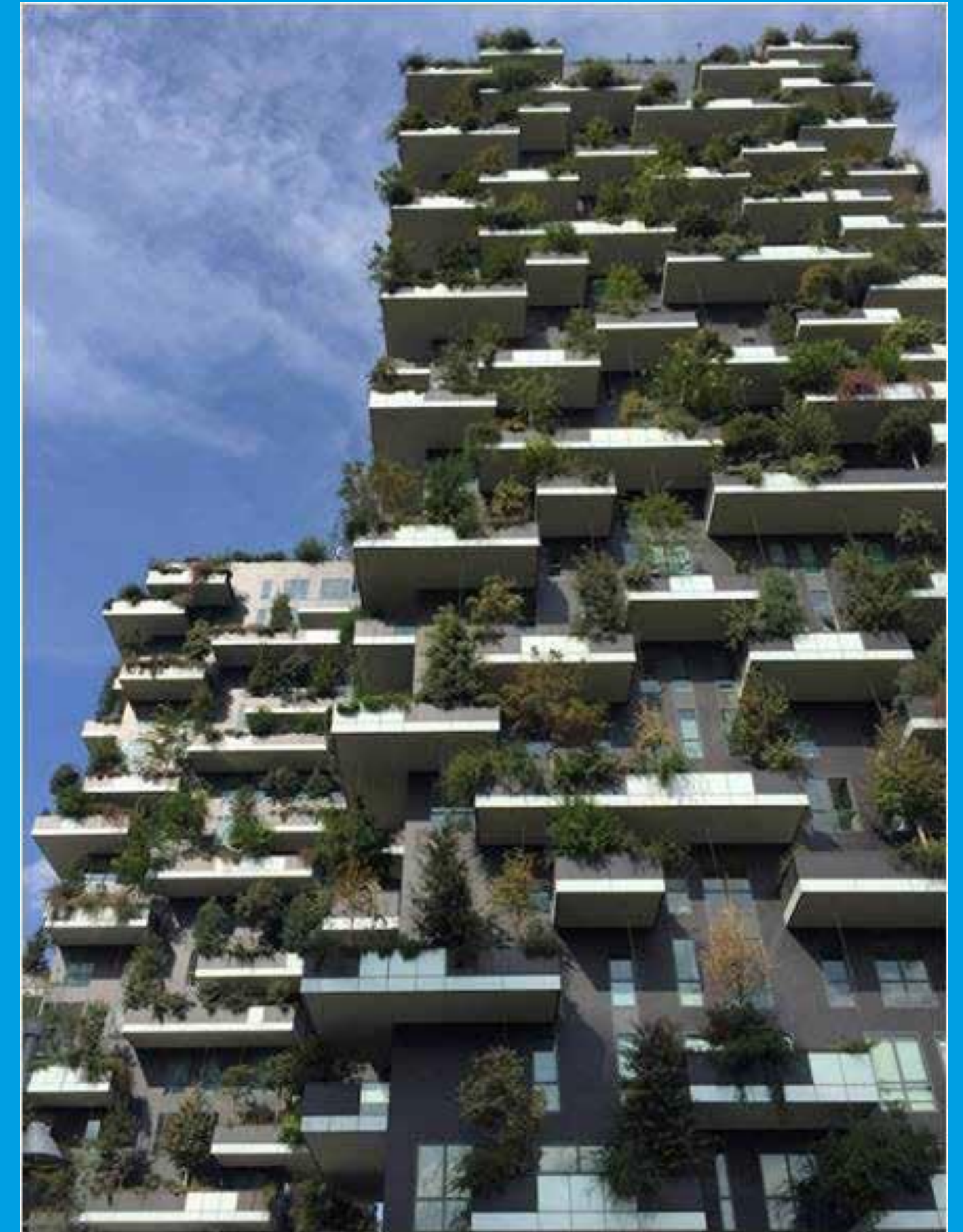




THREAT: THE COMMODIFICATION OF IDEAS?



Source: Agata Twardoch / Economy of Water City / Wrocław 04.2019



Bosco Verticale, Mediolan



Augustenborg, Malmö

Source: climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu

RIGHT TO THE CITY

Right to the city is interpreted as the right of **access to resources** and to the **use of creative potential** of the inhabitants for city development. If citizens' rights are not respected, this limits their ability to meet their needs.



RIGHT TO THE CITY

1

The conceptual basis for the term 'right to the city' clearly derives from the understanding of the city as the combination of 'urbs' (city walls) and 'civitas' (city as community) (Izdebski 2017, p. 176).

2

Respecting the right to the city is principally manifested with mobilisation of the creative potential of its residents, including their entrepreneurship.

3

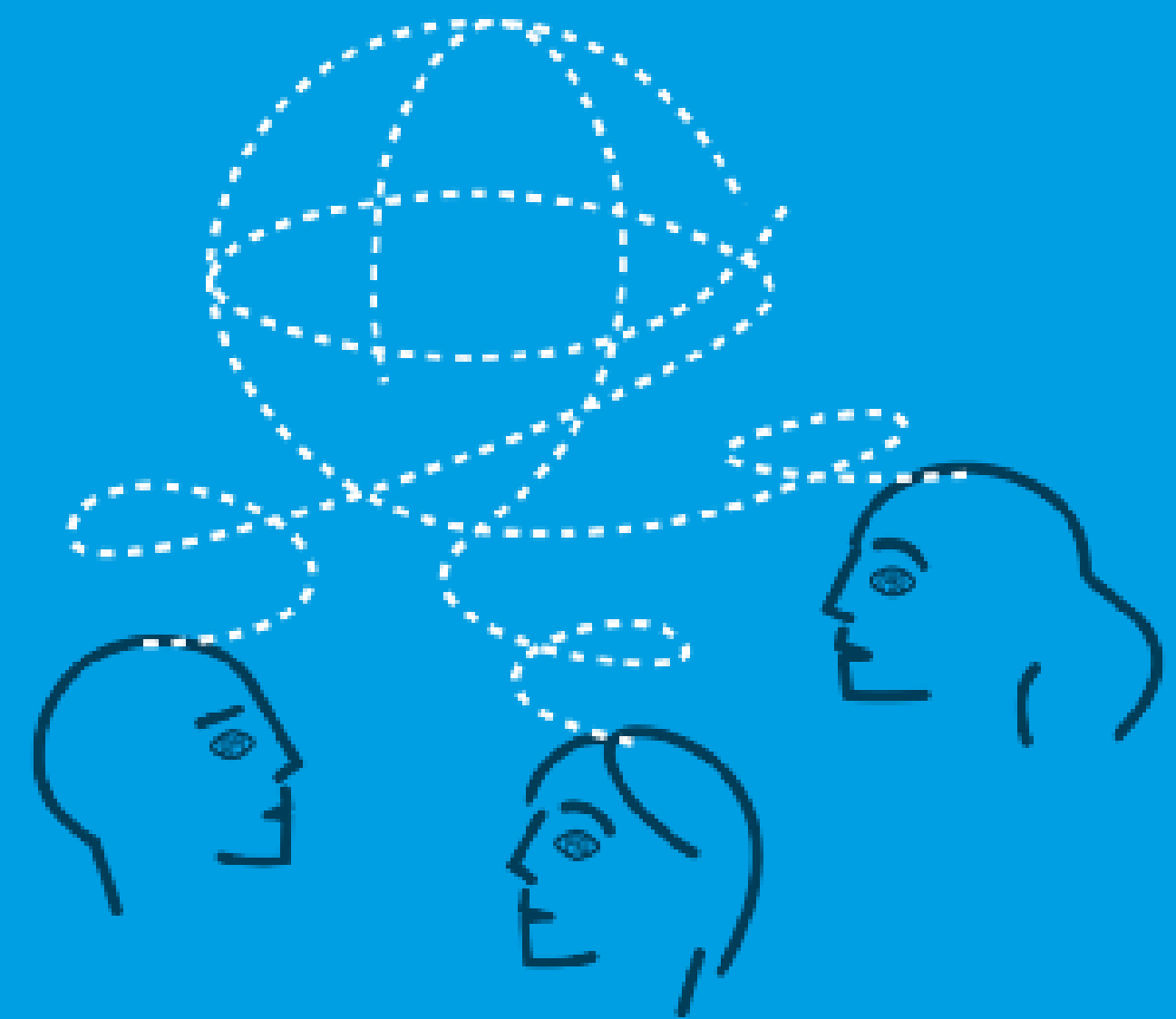
Right to the city is then no longer a privilege granted by the city authorities, and becomes a practiced participation in the city's development. It does not refer then exclusively to a certain dimension of urban functionality (e.g. city transport), but to the city as such.

THE SHAPING OF SOCIAL TIMESPACE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The urban actors should be included in the process of the creation of the urban imaginarium – as a co-imagined and co-formed concept of its development.

As a consequence, they will become the participants in the process of the co-creation of the urban values.

Respecting and stimulating the creative aspirations of citizens is one of the ways of shaping the urban timespace.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**