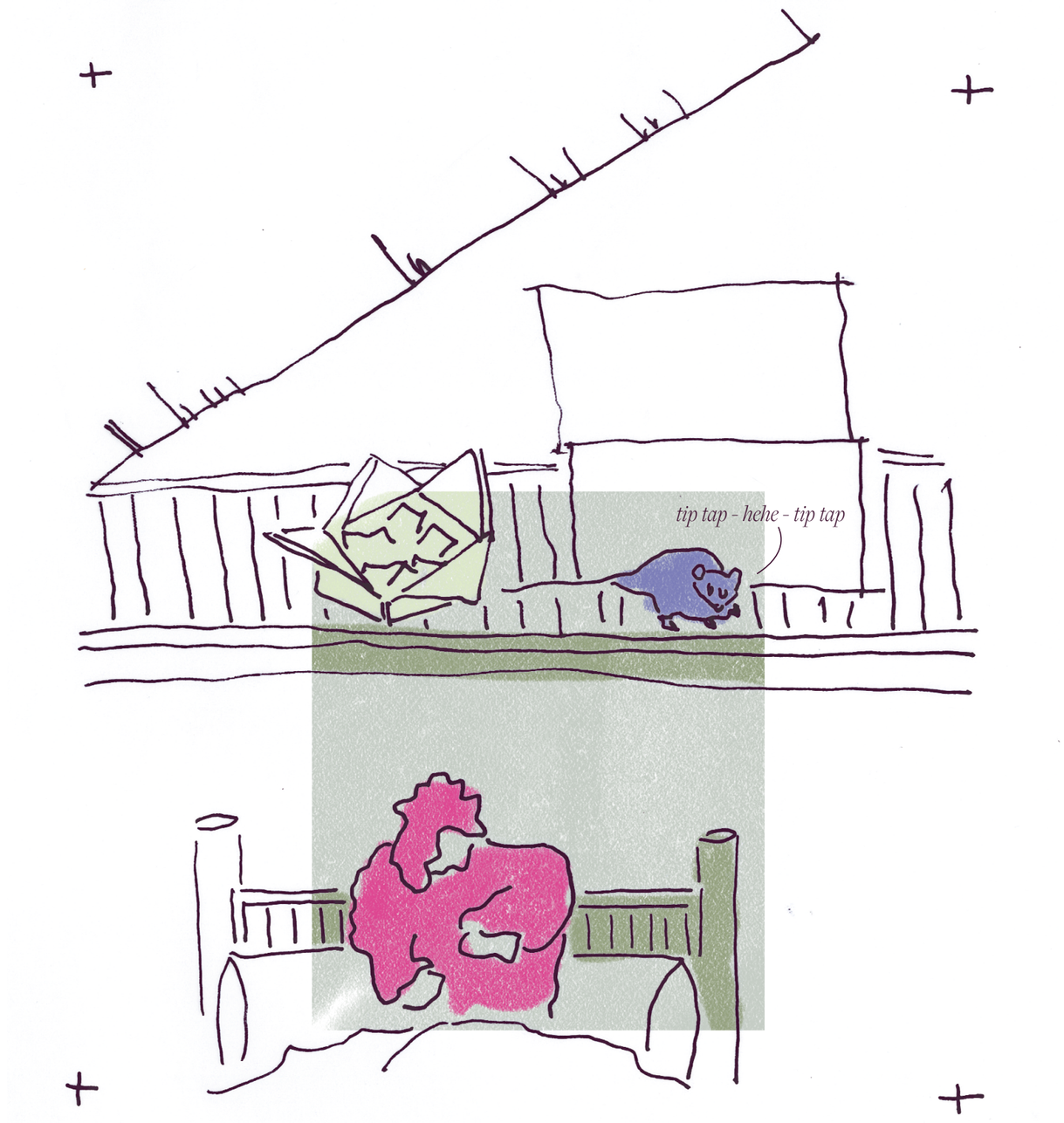


Figure 1: A Mouse in Marguerite's House, Author's Work

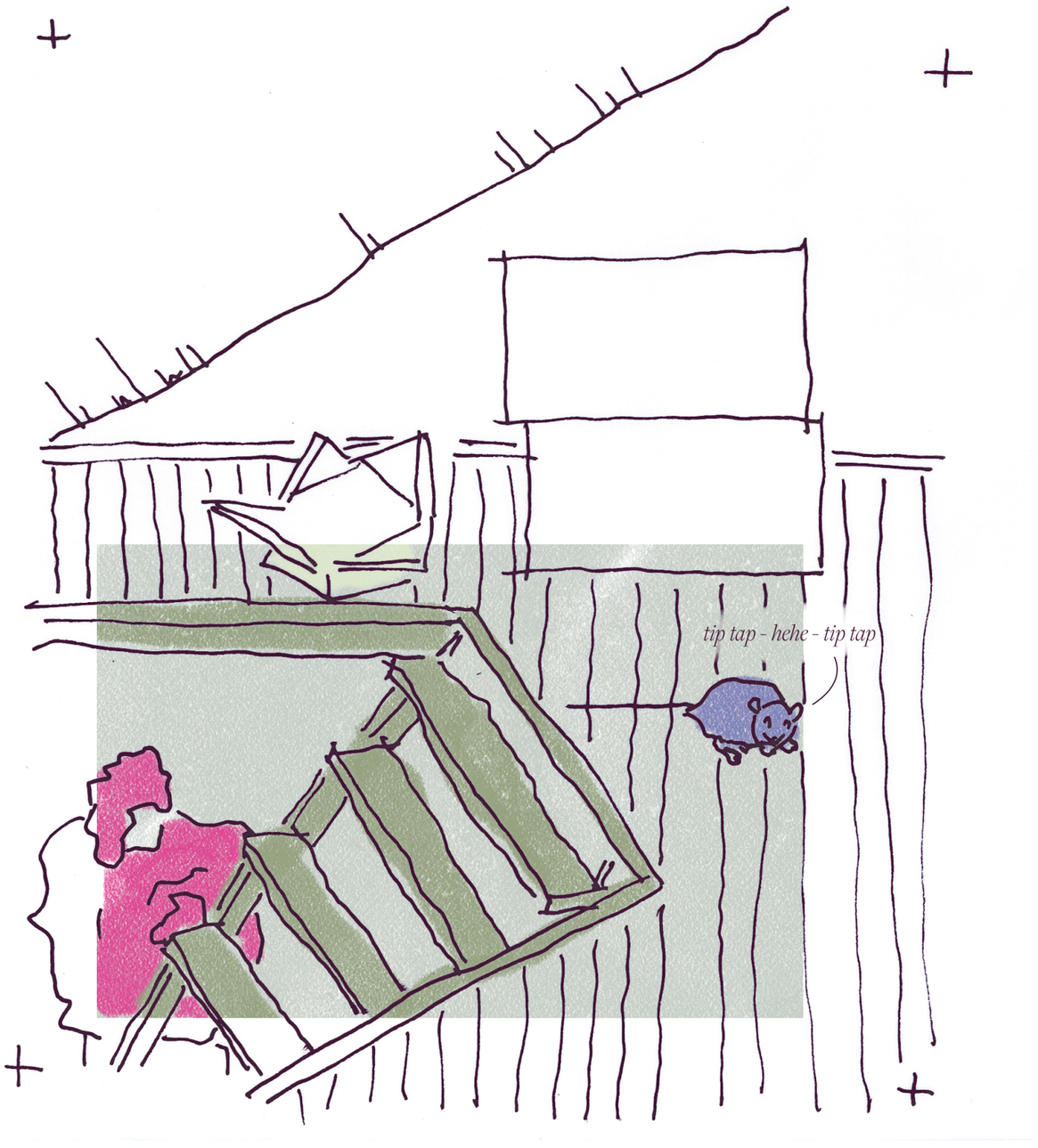


Figure 2: Marguerite's House, Author's Work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite is waiting for her household help to come by to clean . Her helper is running late.

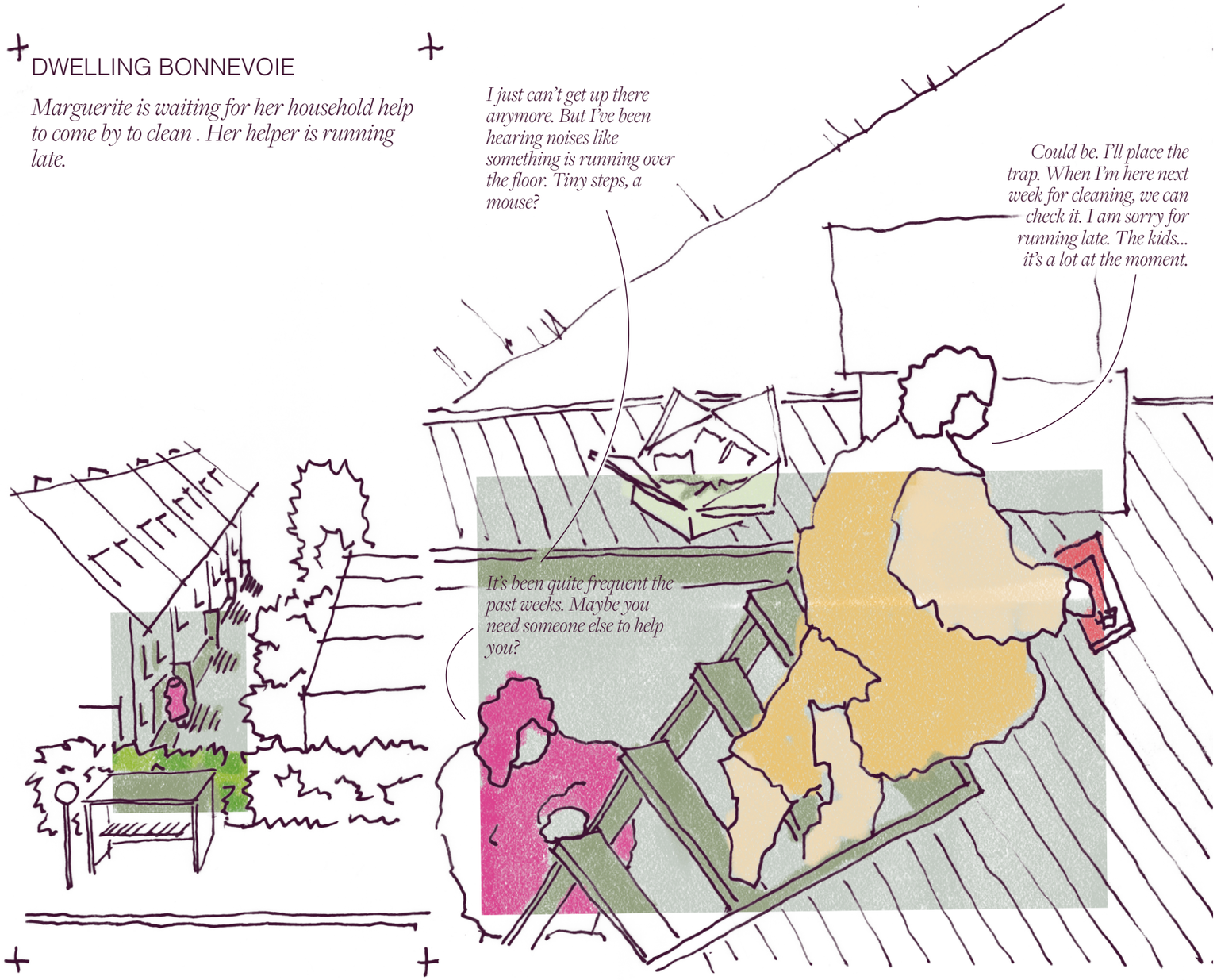


Figure 3: Story from a Home, Scene 1, Author's Work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite is at home looking critically at their neighbour Noel and their friends who are rearranging her back garden which has been quite neglected.

I really felt ashamed asking for help in the beginning. Since I can't buy care services this easily anymore, I had to ask my neighbours. Especially the new ones were weird, and the older ones often needed more aid themselves.

It's been getting easier now. It also seems more natural to people to offer help regardless of whether they have a close relationship or just know each other from passing by at the canteens or community meetings.



Figure 4: Story from a Commune, Scene 1, Author's Work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite is waiting for the cleaner's cooperative. She suspects there could be mice in her attic.



Figure 5: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 1, Author's Work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite recently signed up their house for the Nomad Care Program. Today she must give up her keys to Noel who will occupy her home.

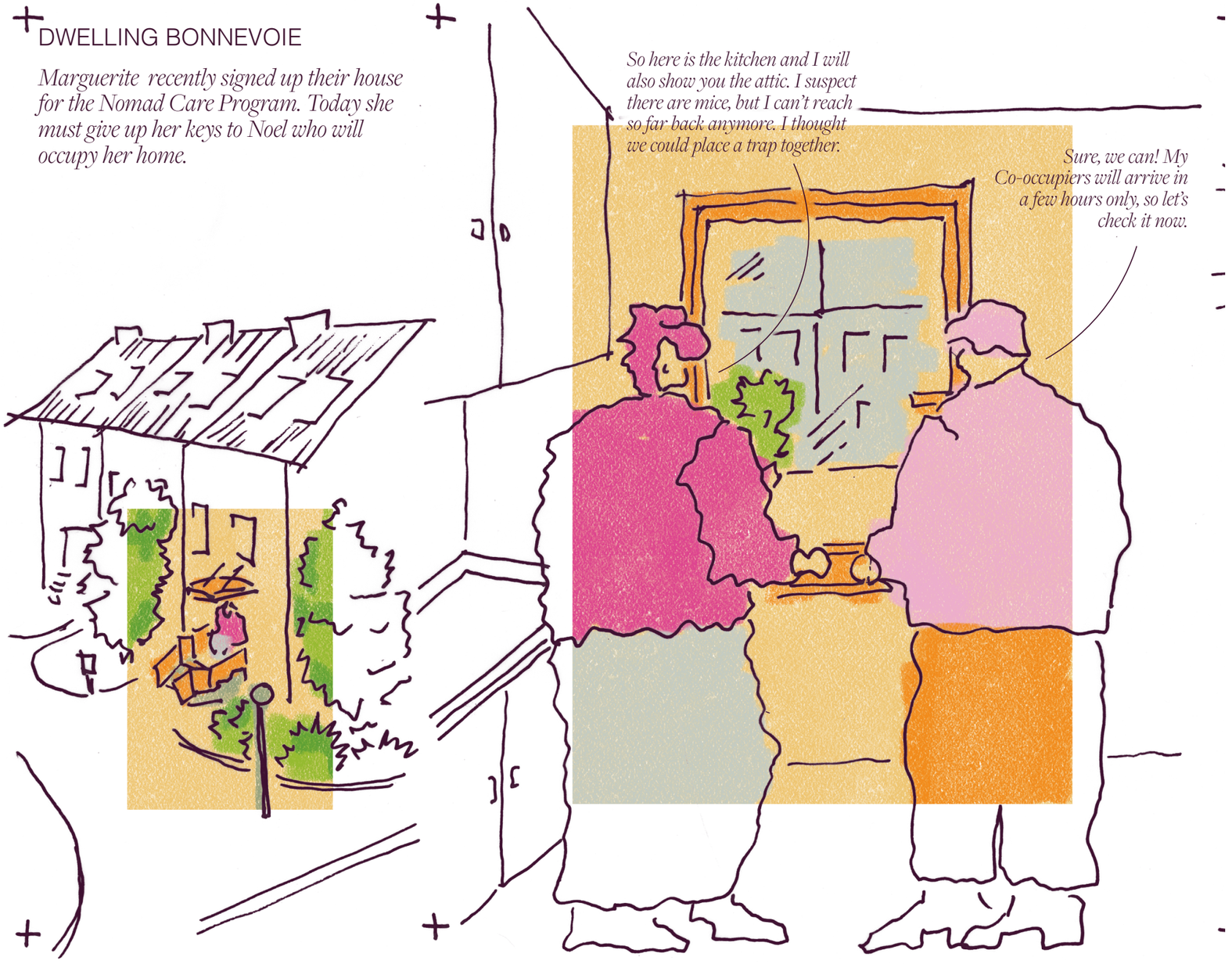


Figure 6: Story from a Nomad, Scene 1, Author's Work

going for a walk

going out

gardening

doing the taxes

visit to the hospital

taking a care of children

visit to the GP

Care - Work

cleaning

spending time with family

grocery shopping

cooking

resting

spending time with friends

helping someone out *[by catching a mouse]*

exercising

Care - Work

includes ”all the activities and attitudes, behaviors and emotions, and responsibilities and relationships directly involved in maintaining life, on a daily basis and intergenerationally.”

(Moebus, 2022, p. 244).

After - Work

Planning Care Beyond Socio-Spatial Binaries

master thesis - p5 presentation
19.06.2024
Johanna Zehntner
student number: 5844983
Delft University of Technology

keywords: aging, reproductive labour, housing needs, communal care

Cover Image: Photograph of Fondation Pescatore, Author's Work

Table of ***Contents***

01 **Introduction**
Rise in Care Needs, the Context, and Future Challenges of Care Work

02 **Unlearning Family**
Theoretical Findings on the Spatial Performance of Care Work

03 **Understanding Homes**
Spatial Findings in the Context in regards to Care Work

04 **Mega Experimenting**
Design Outcomes of three different Experiments and their Spatial Performance of Care Work

05 **Conclusion**
Three Experiments in Comparison and the Purpose of this Research

01 *Introduction*

Problem Field & Context

A Rise in Care Needs

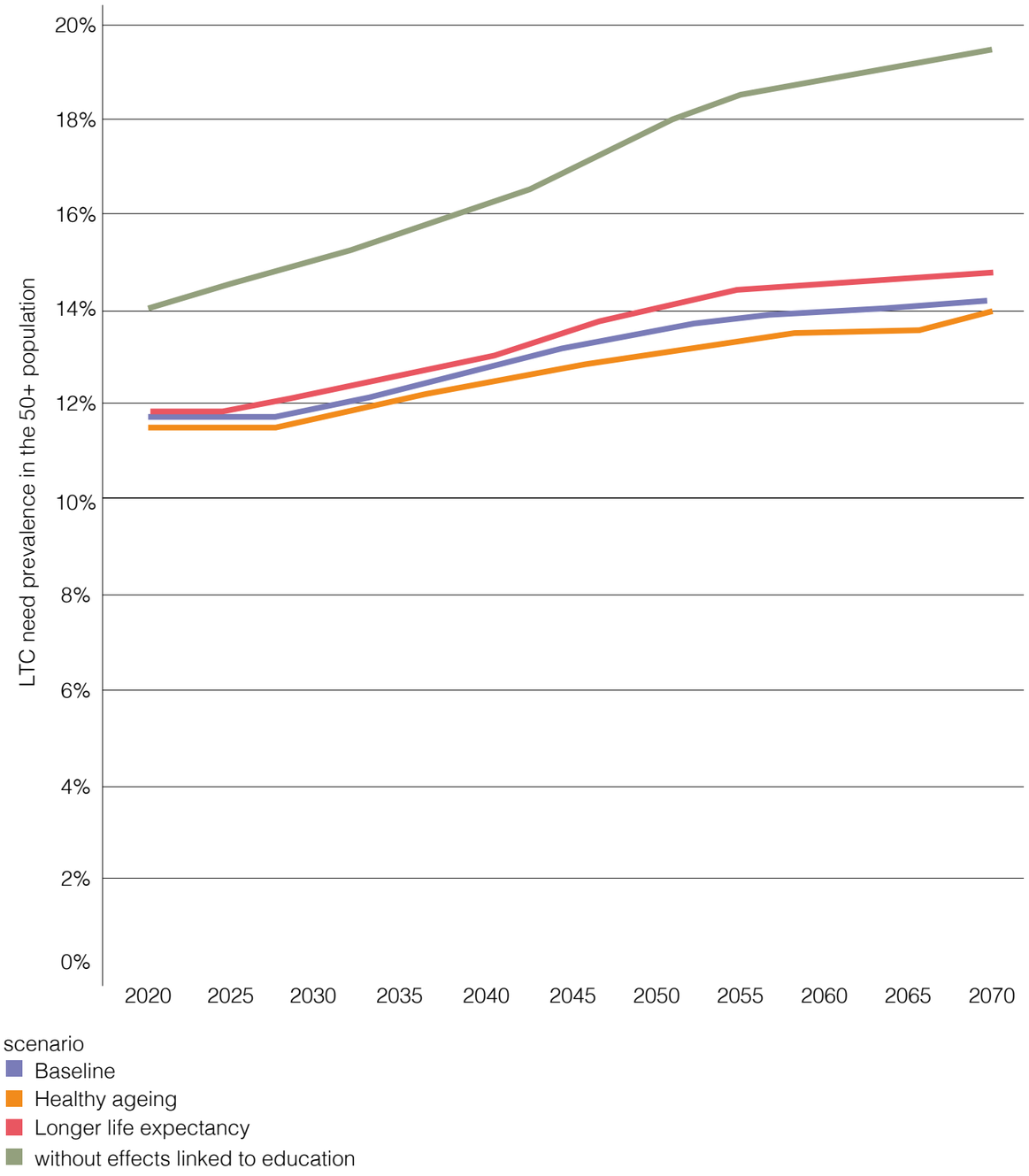


Figure 7: adapted from European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Belmonte, M., Grubanov-Boskovic, S., Natale, F. et al., Demographic micro-simulation of long-term care needs in the European Union – Prototype for a microsimulation model projecting the demand for long-term care up to 2070, Publications Office of the European Union, 2023, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/941182

Problem Field & Context

Labour and Varying Old-Age Dependency

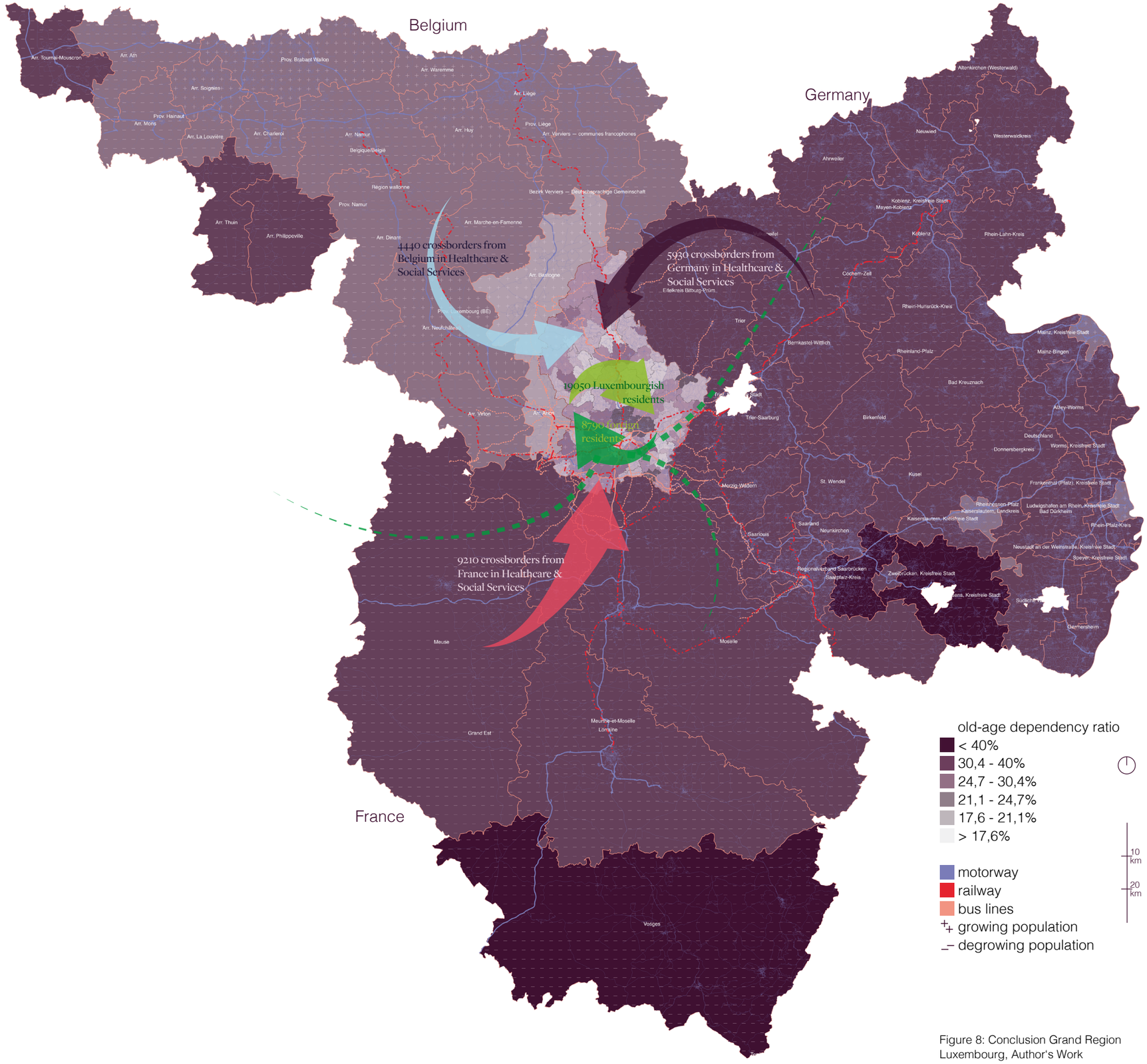


Figure 8: Conclusion Grand Region Luxembourg, Author's Work

Problem Field & Context

Future of Work



Figure 9: Born, A. (2012).Photographs from the Future. What kind of Care do we want. [photograph] Collabcubed. https://collabcubed.com/2012/02/17/ar-jen-born-photographs-from-the-future/



Figure 10: Simmons, L. (1976). Untitled. Woman Standing on Head. Laurie Simmons. https://www.lauriesimmons.net/artwork/early-black-and-white

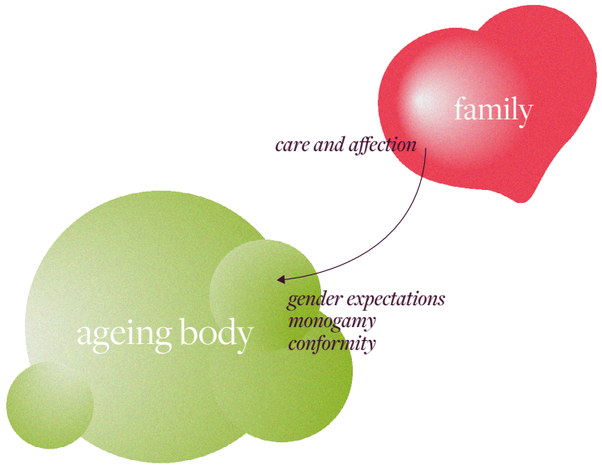


Figure 11: Van der Woude, H. (2009-2015). Emmy's World. Brothers in a Tub. [photograph] Hanne van der Woude. https://www.hannevanderwoude.com/emmys-world

02 *Unlearning Family*

Spaces of Care

Ages in the Space of the Family



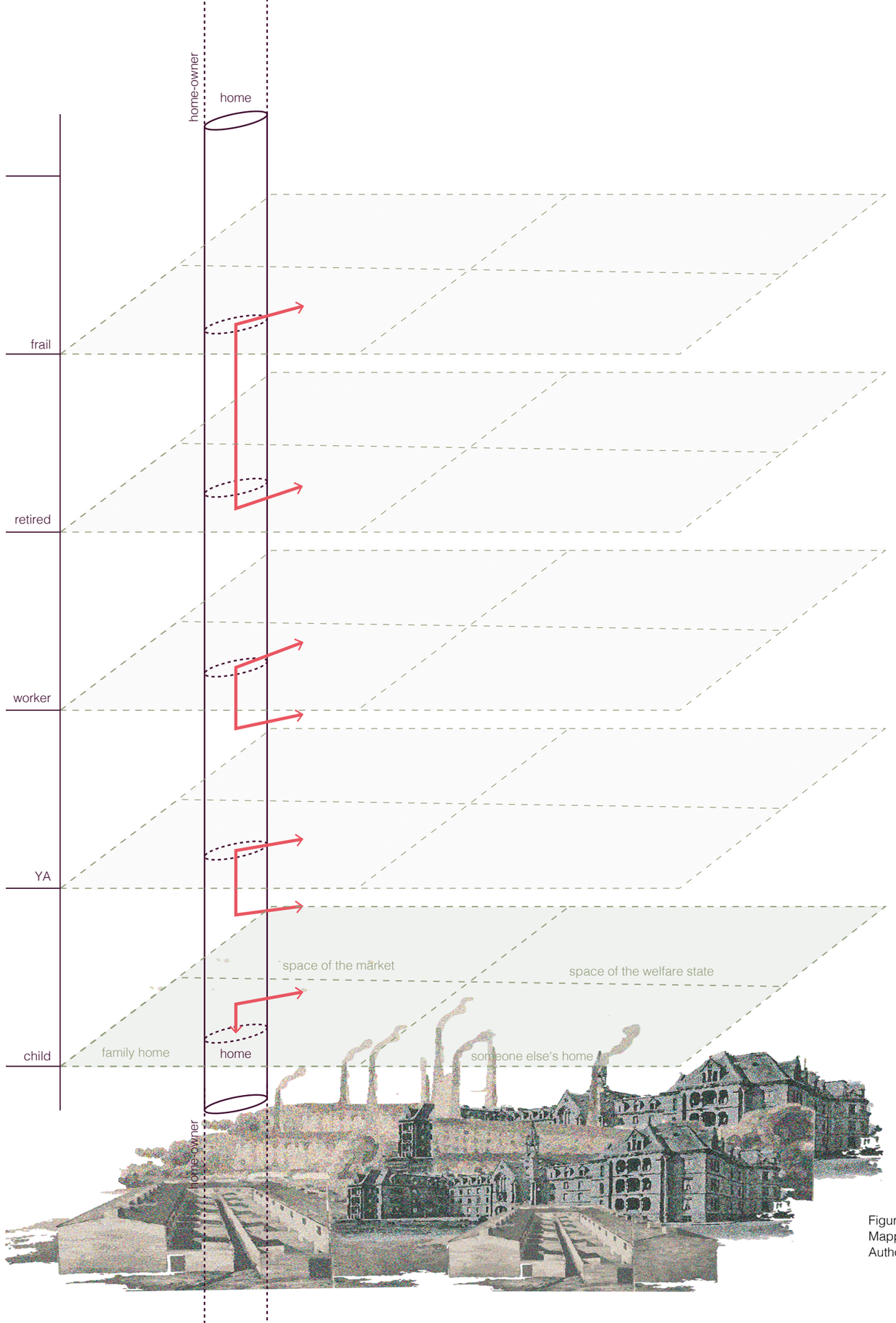
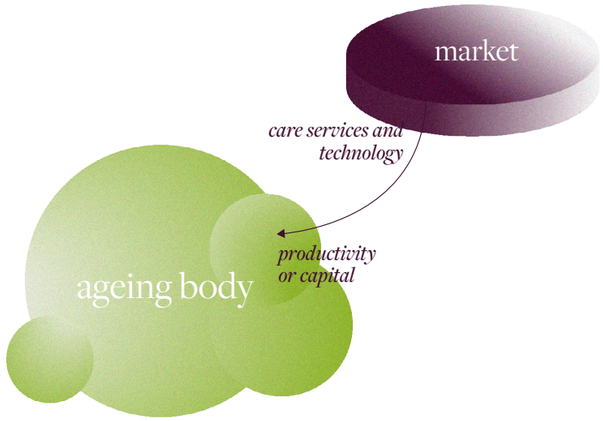


Figure 12: Theoretical Space-Time Mapping in a Person's Lifetime, Home, Author's Work

Spaces of Care

Ages in the Spaces of the Private Market



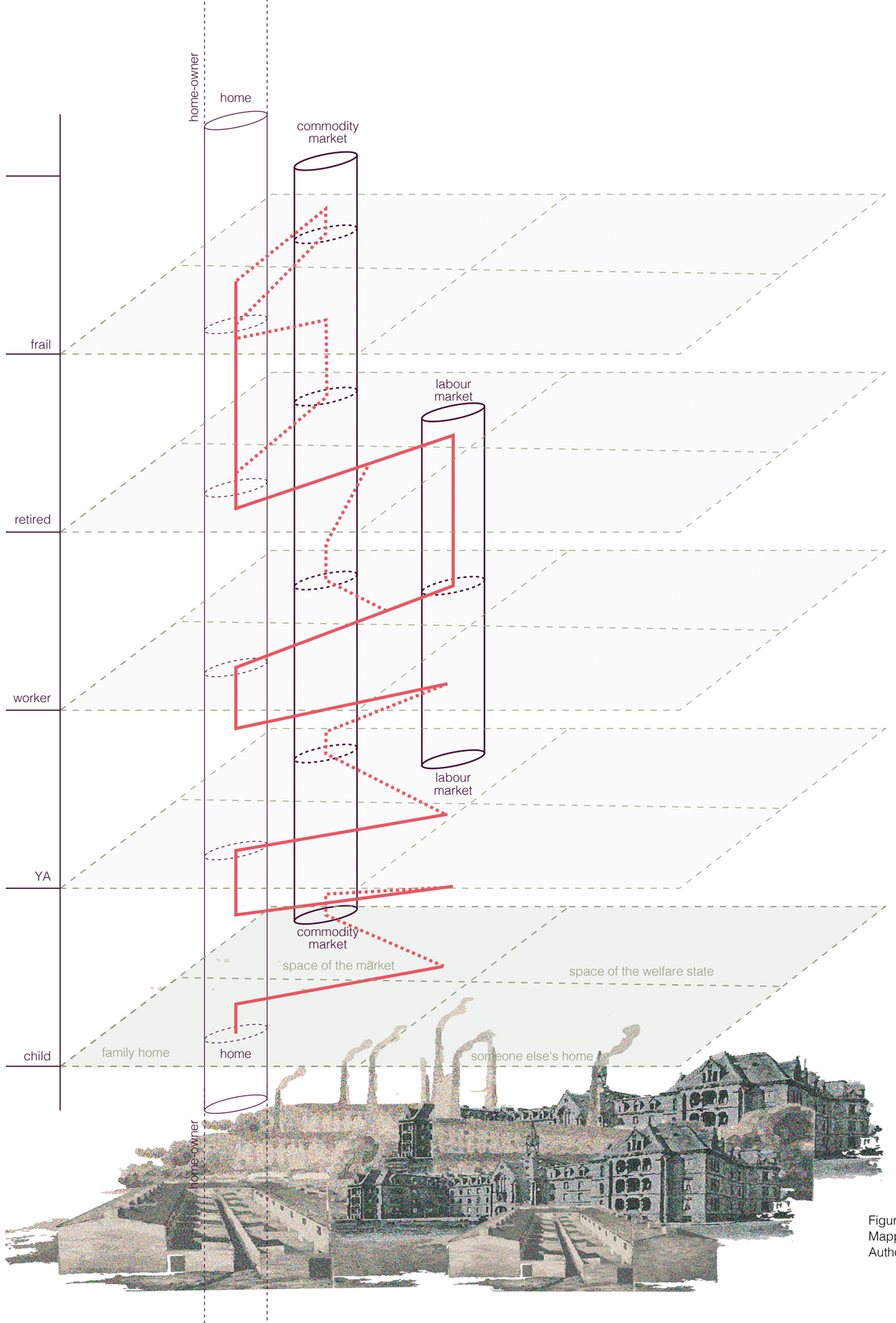
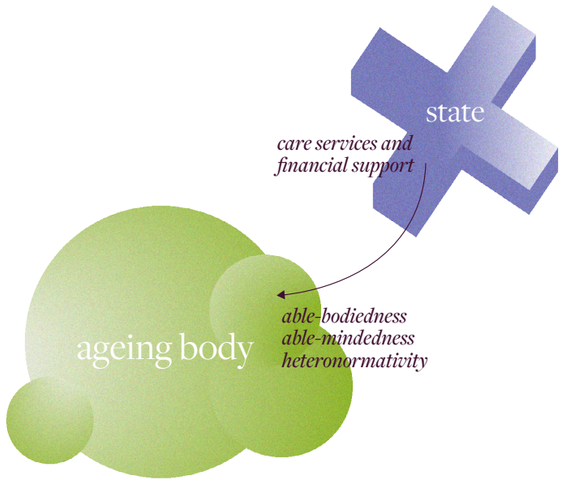


Figure 13: Theoretical Space-Time Mapping in a Person's Lifetime, Market, Author's Work

Spaces of Care

Ages in the Spaces of the Welfare State



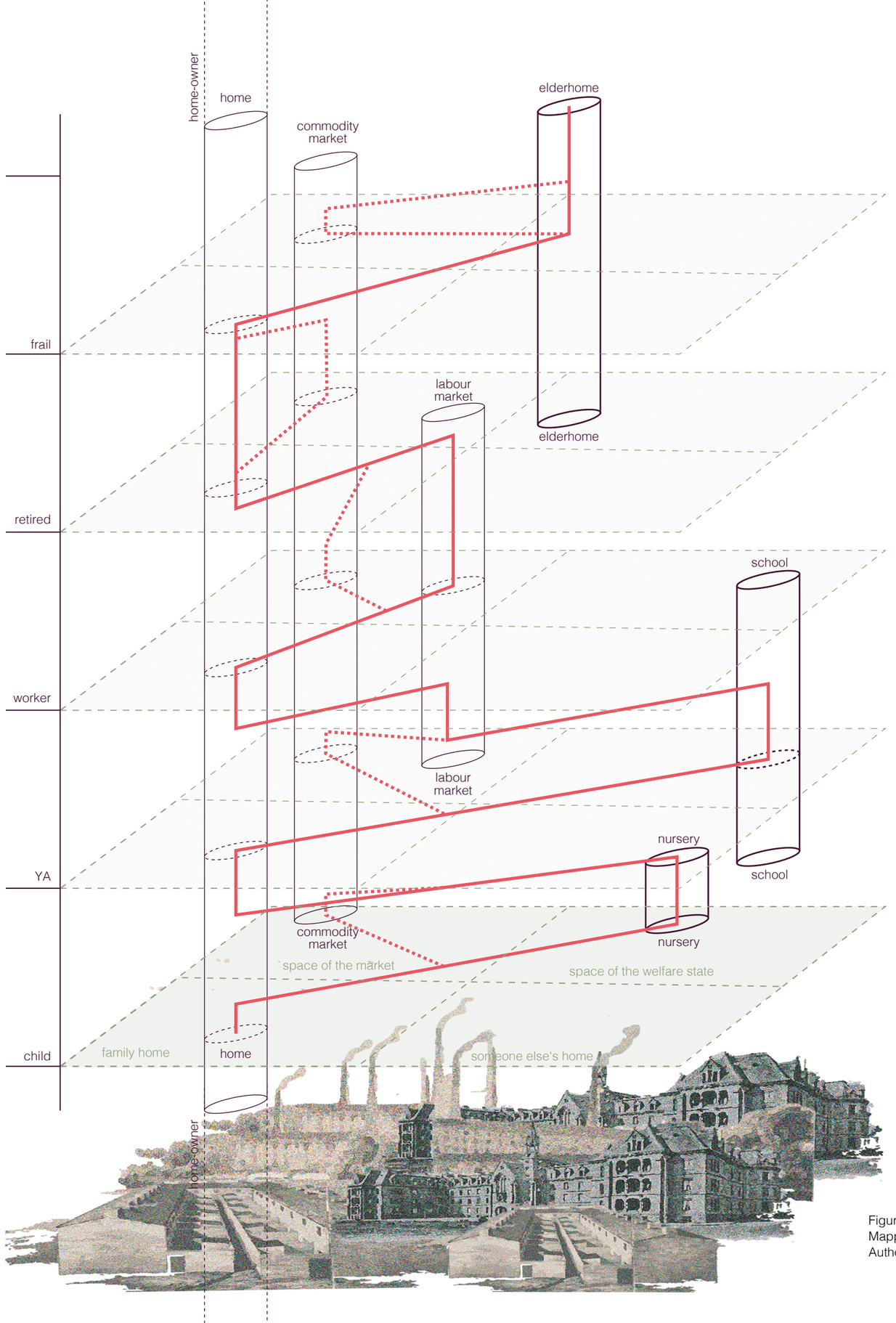


Figure 14: Theoretical Space-Time Mapping in a Person's Lifetime, State, Author's Work

Public/Private Affairs

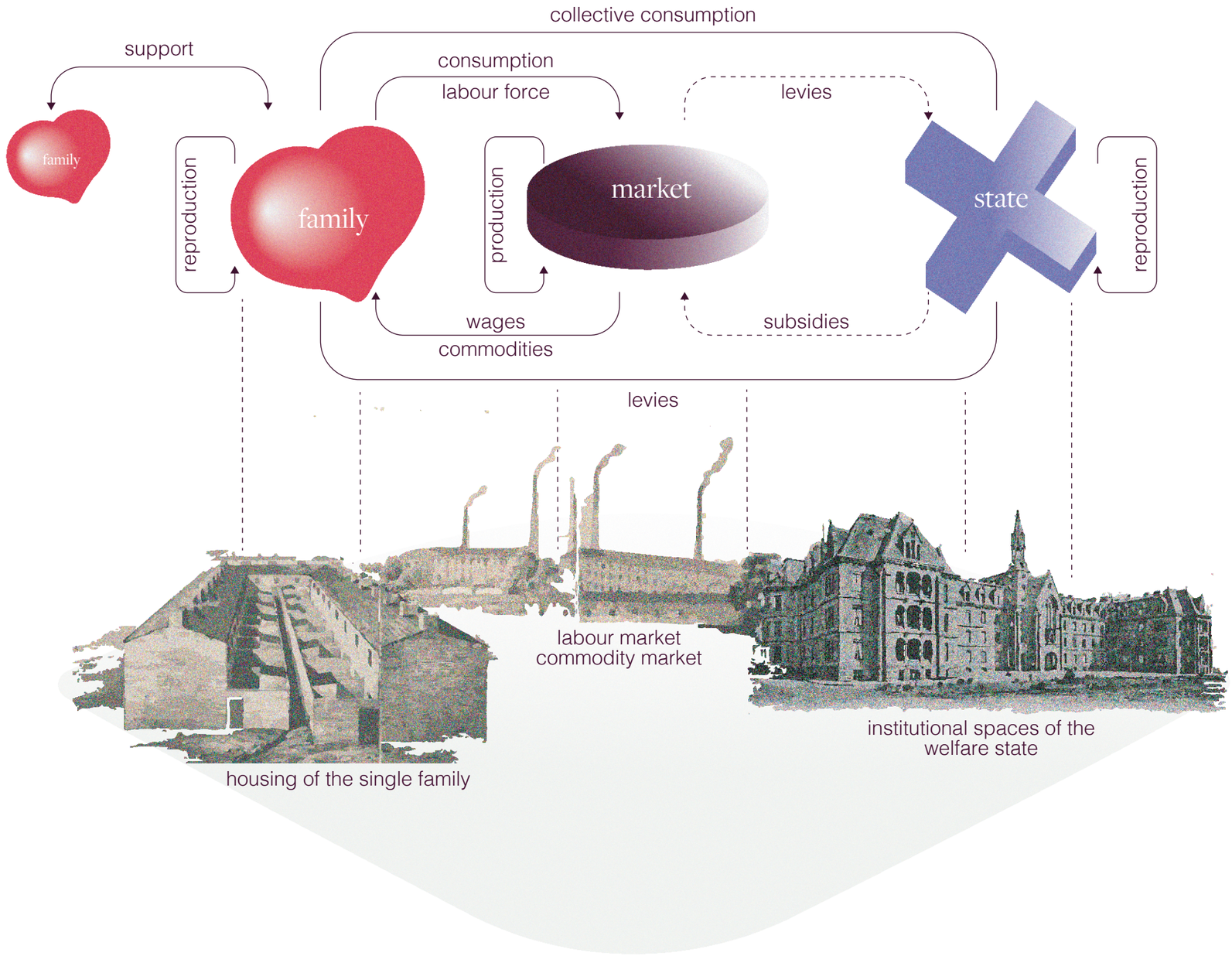


Figure 15: The Country as Social Factory, Author's Work based on Leinfelder et al. (2023)

03 *Understanding Homes*

Public/Private Affairs

National Scale Luxembourg

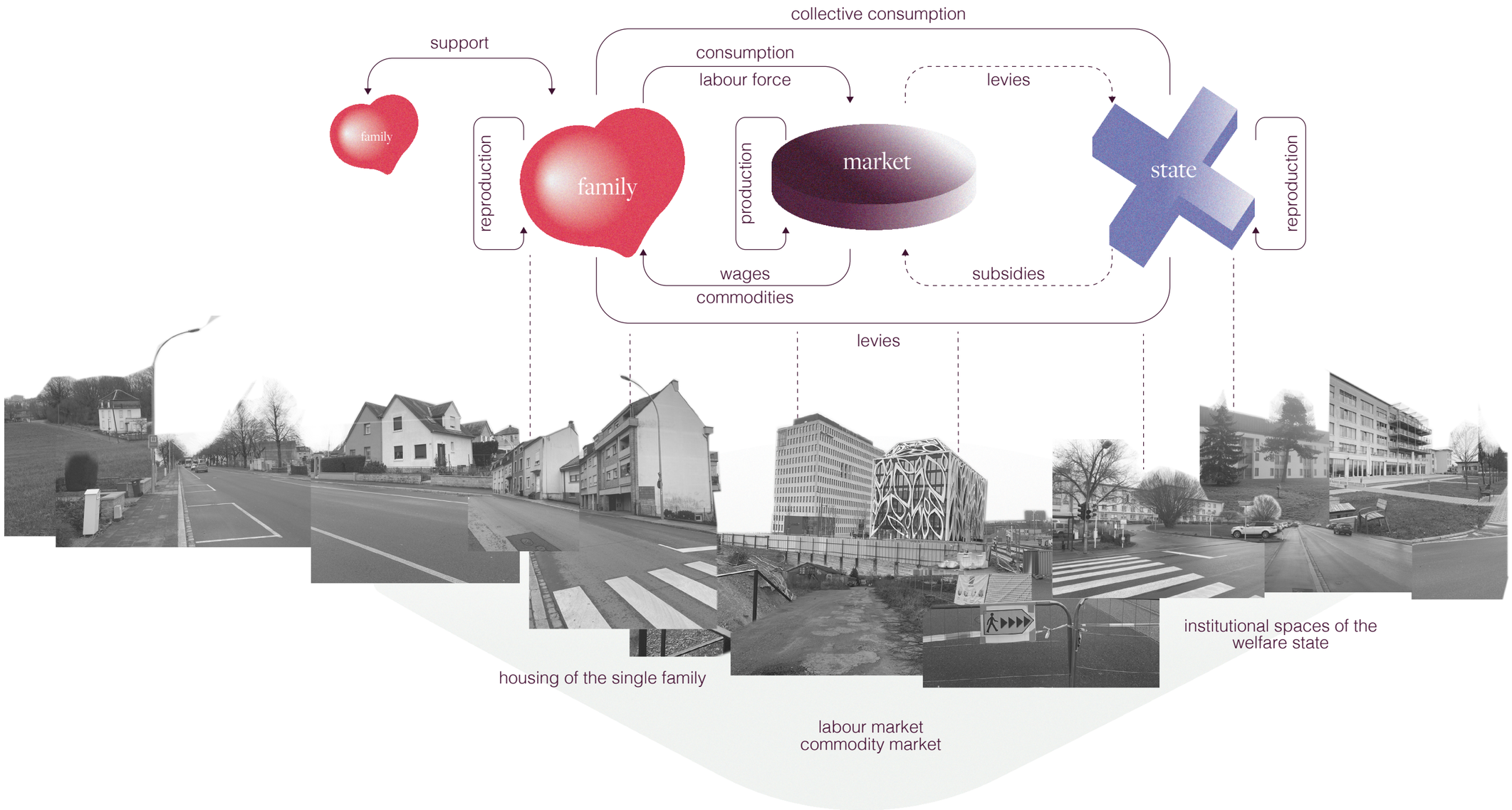


Figure 16: The Country as Social Factory, Author's Work based on Leinfelder et al. (2023)

Access to Housing

National Scale

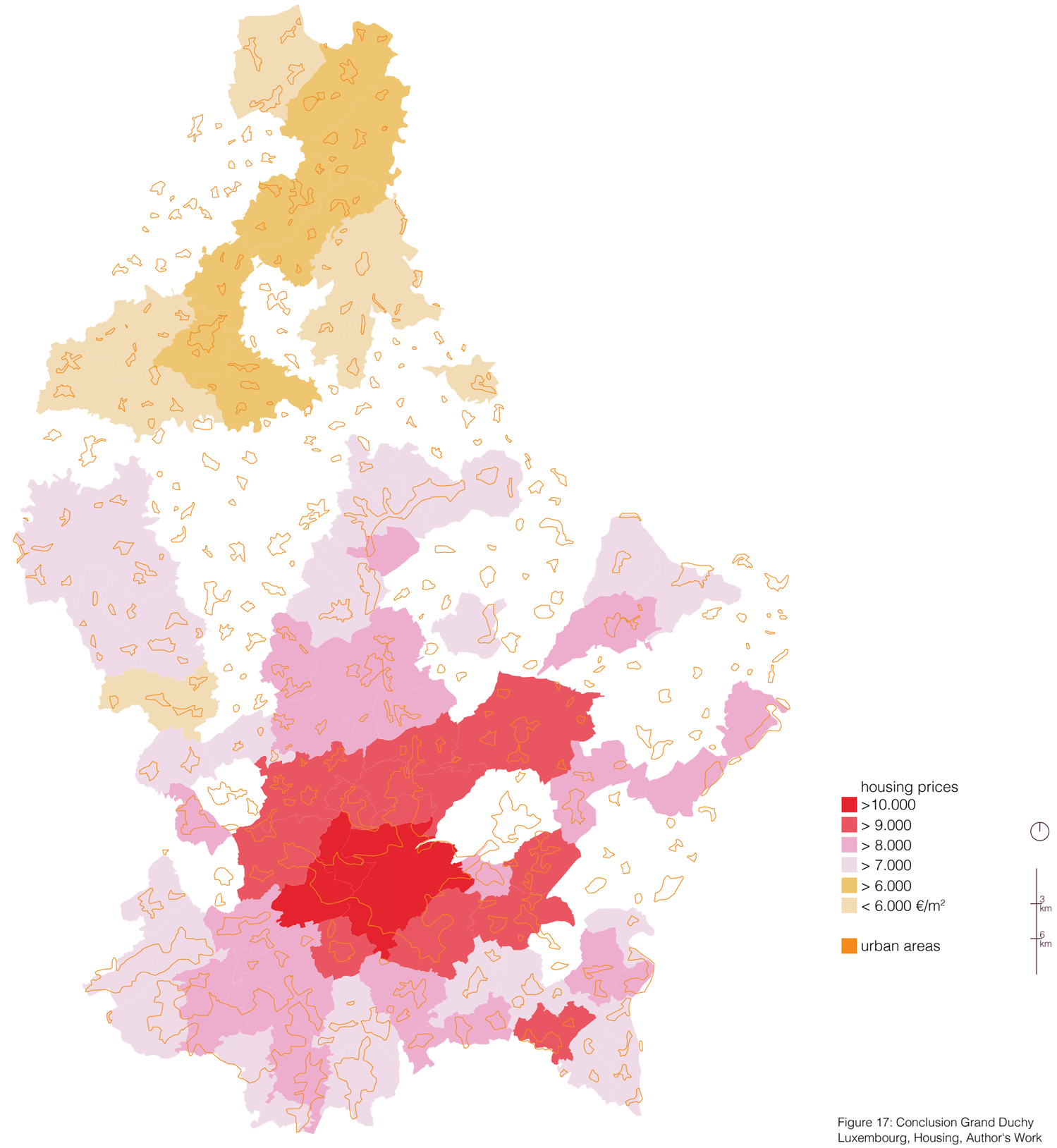


Figure 17: Conclusion Grand Duchy Luxembourg, Housing, Author's Work

Access to Labour

National Scale

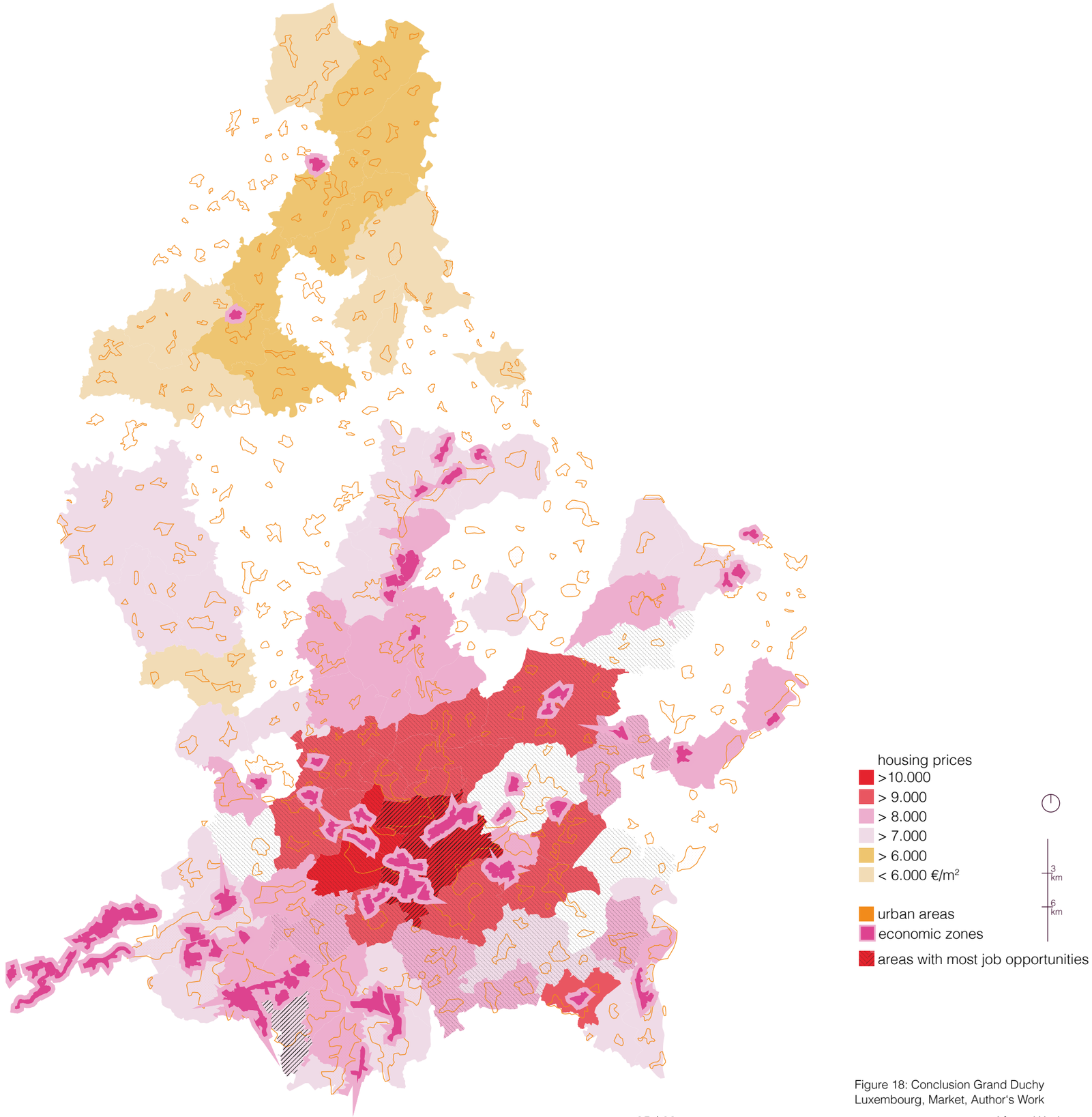


Figure 18: Conclusion Grand Duchy Luxembourg, Market, Author's Work

Access to Care

National Scale

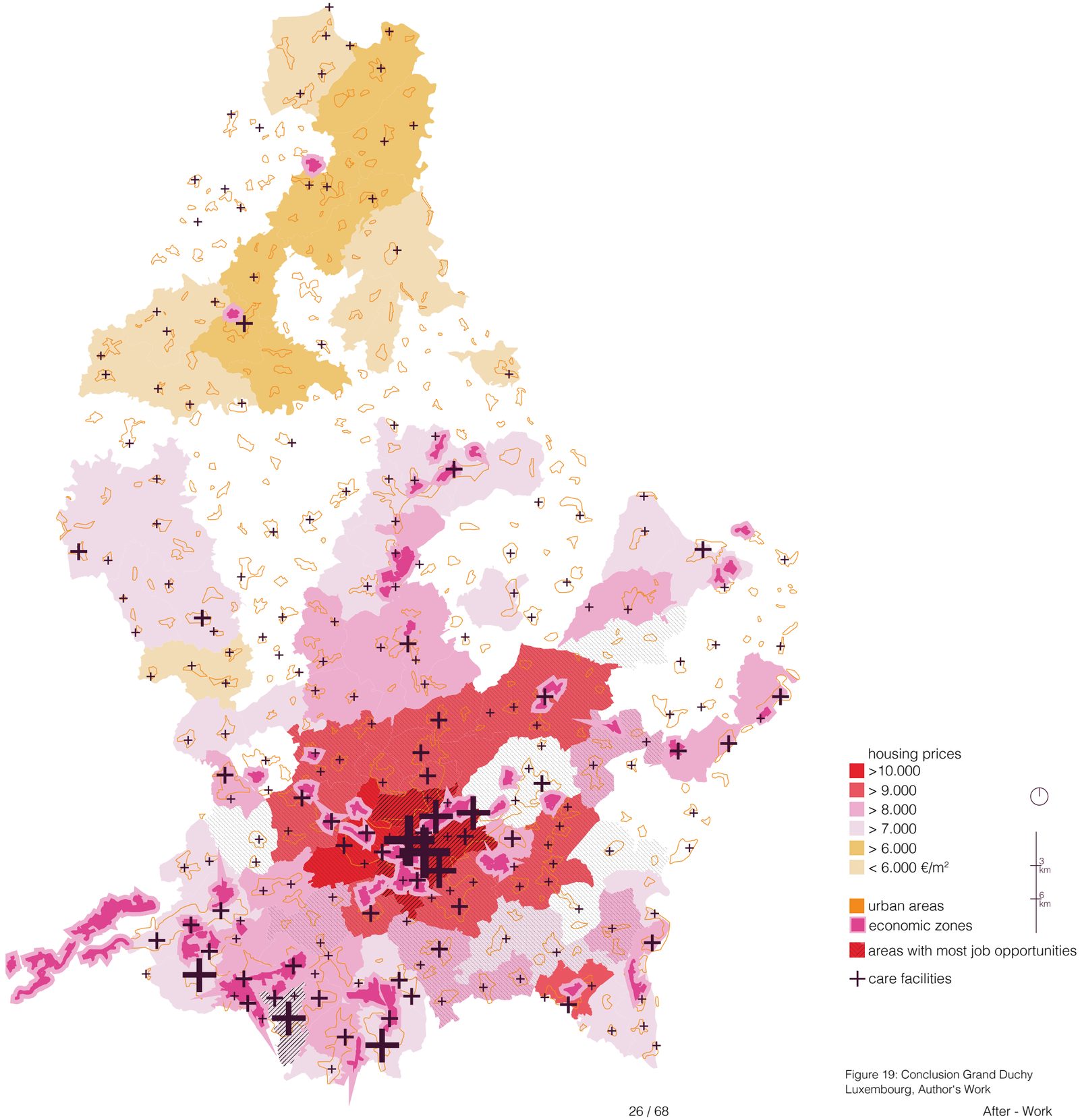


Figure 19: Conclusion Grand Duchy Luxembourg, Author's Work

Status of Care

City Scale: Luxembourg City

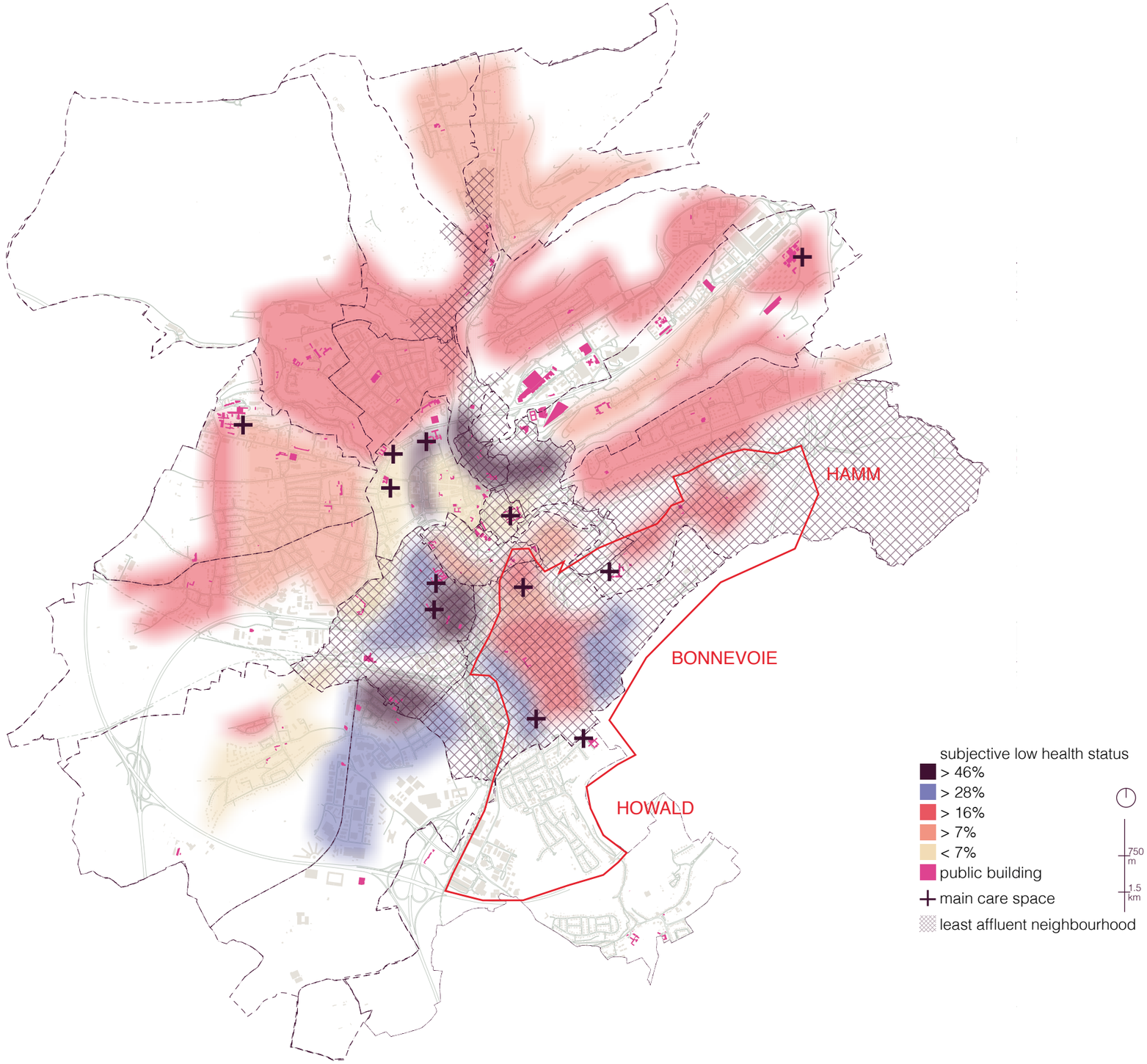




Figure 20: Health Status City of Luxembourg, Author's Work

Neighbourhood Scale

Overview

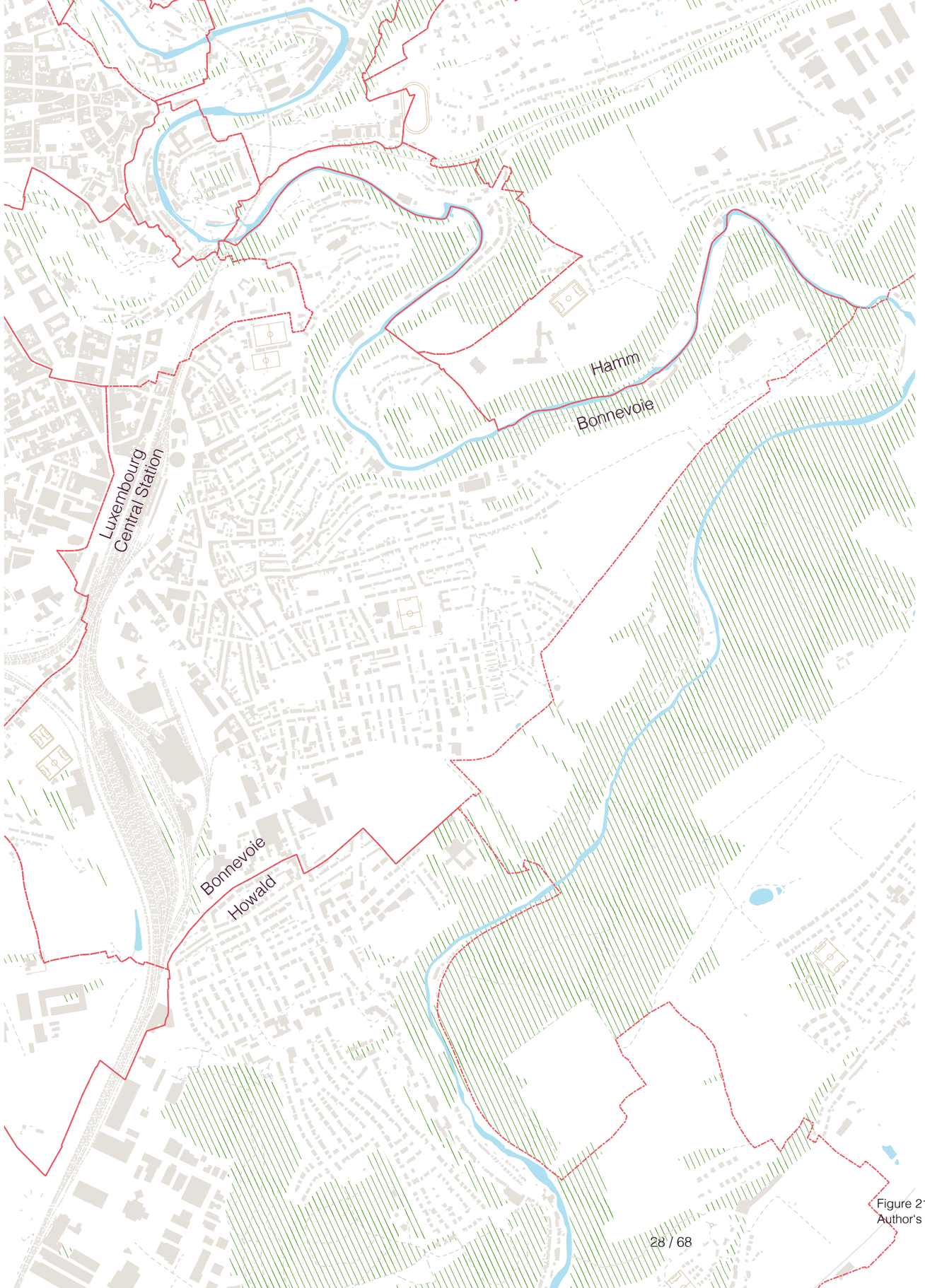
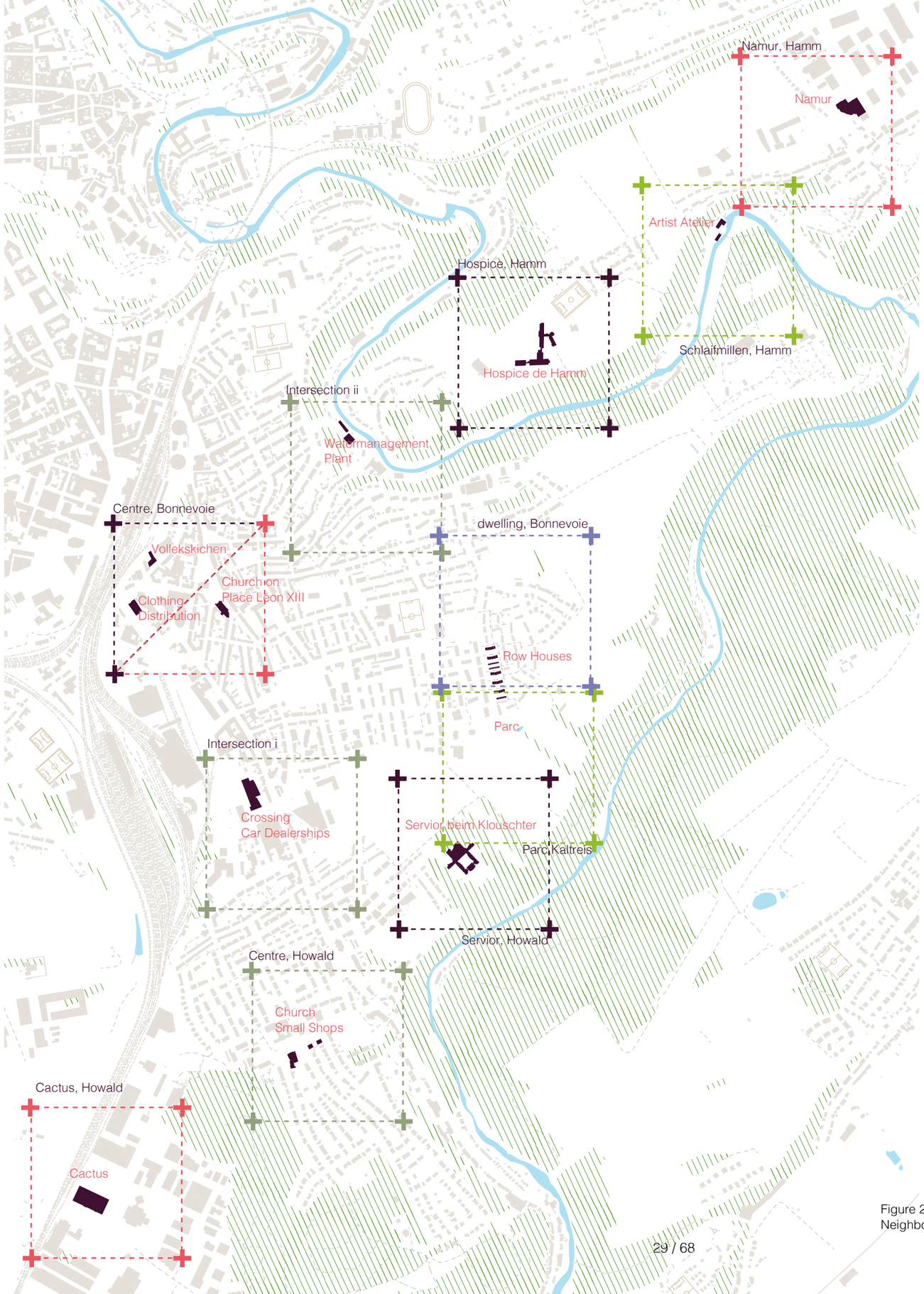




Figure 21: The Three Neighbourhoods, Author's Work

Places of Interest

Neighbourhood Scale



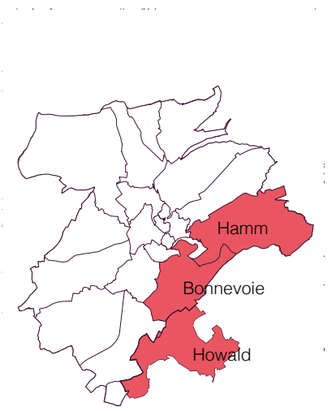


Figure 22: Places of Interest in the Neighbourhoods, Author's Work

Zoom In

Home

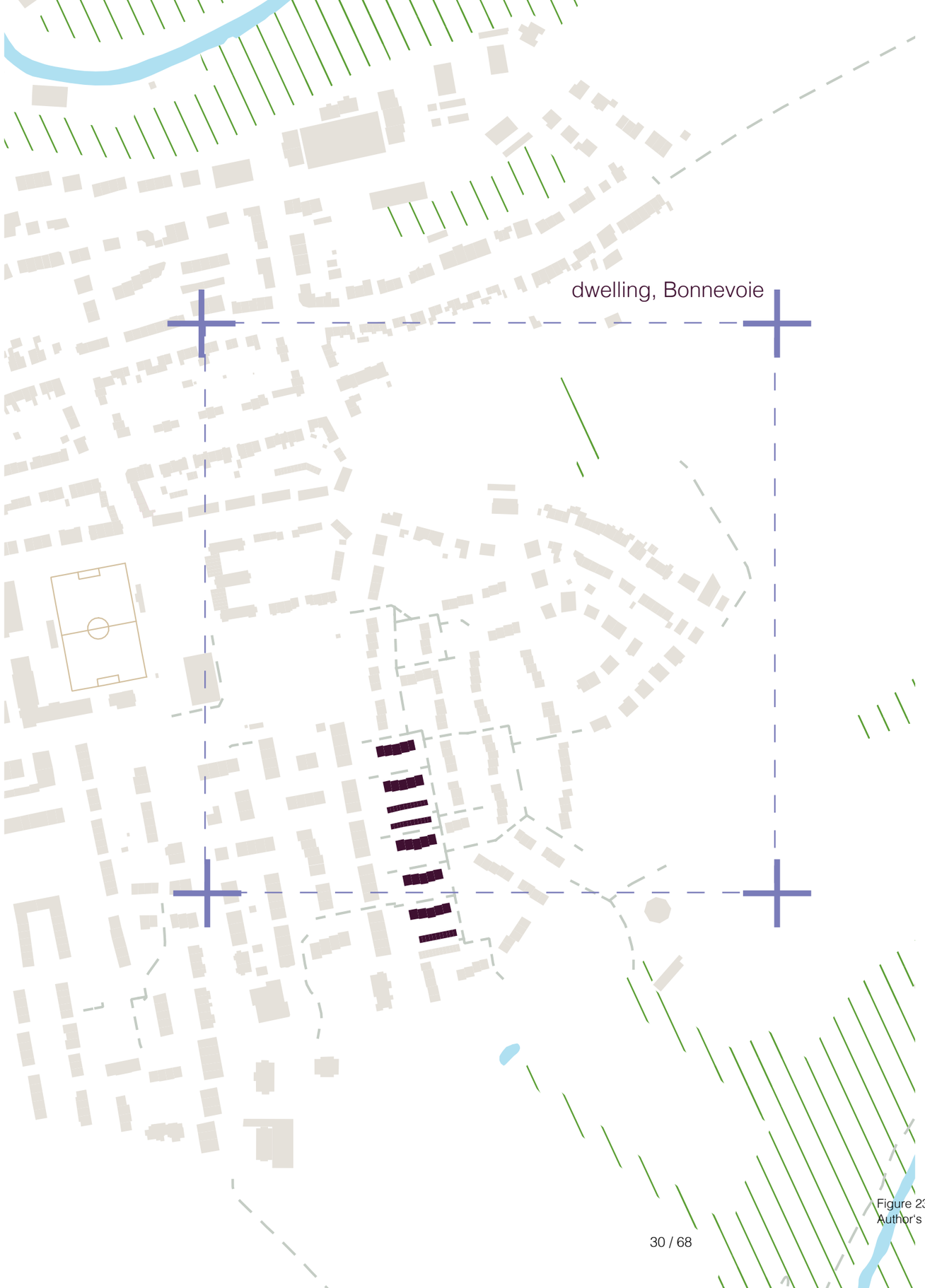


Figure 23: Zoom-In Neighbourhoods, Author's Work



Dwelling, Bonnevoie

Figure 24: Dwelling in Bonnevoie, Author's Work

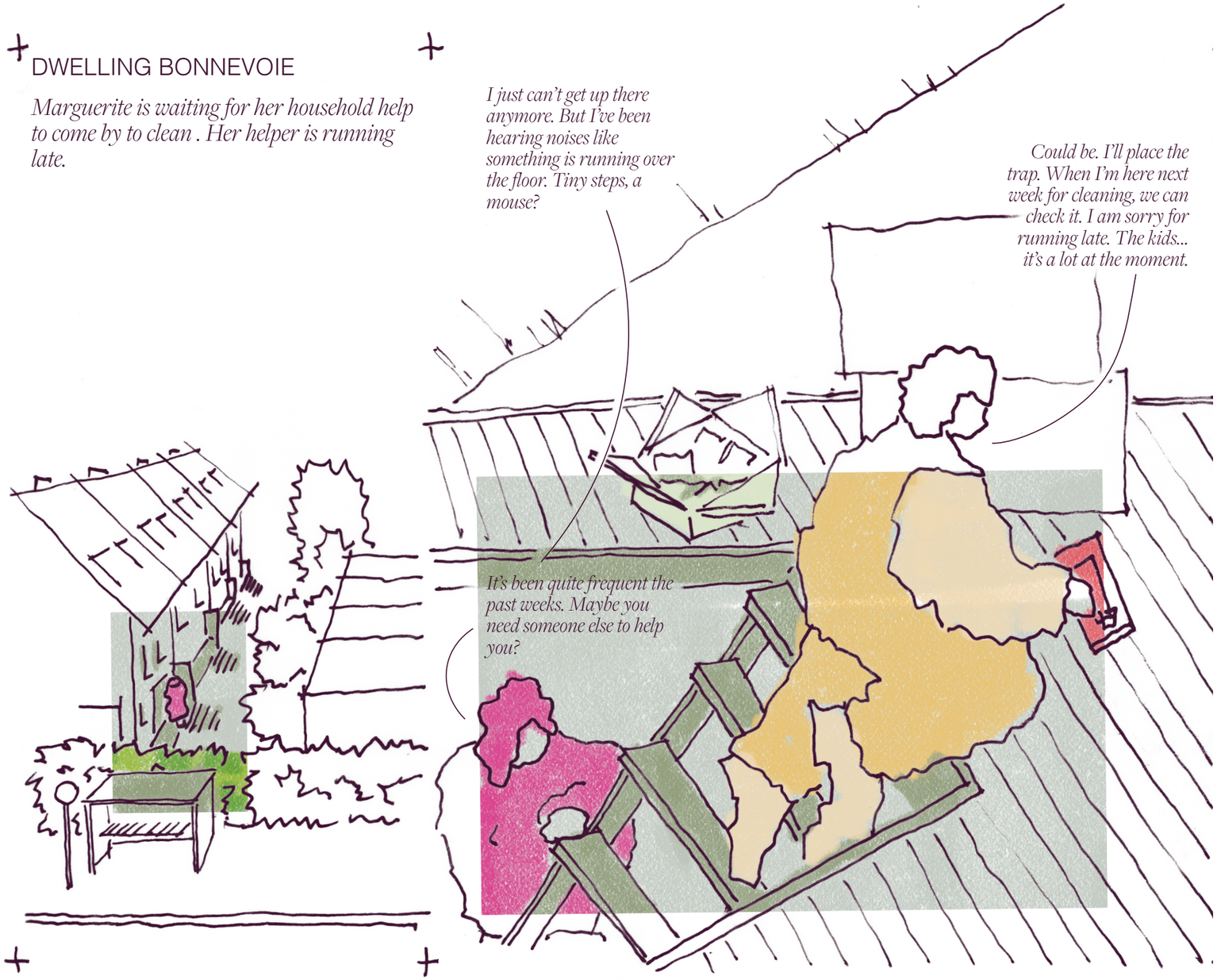


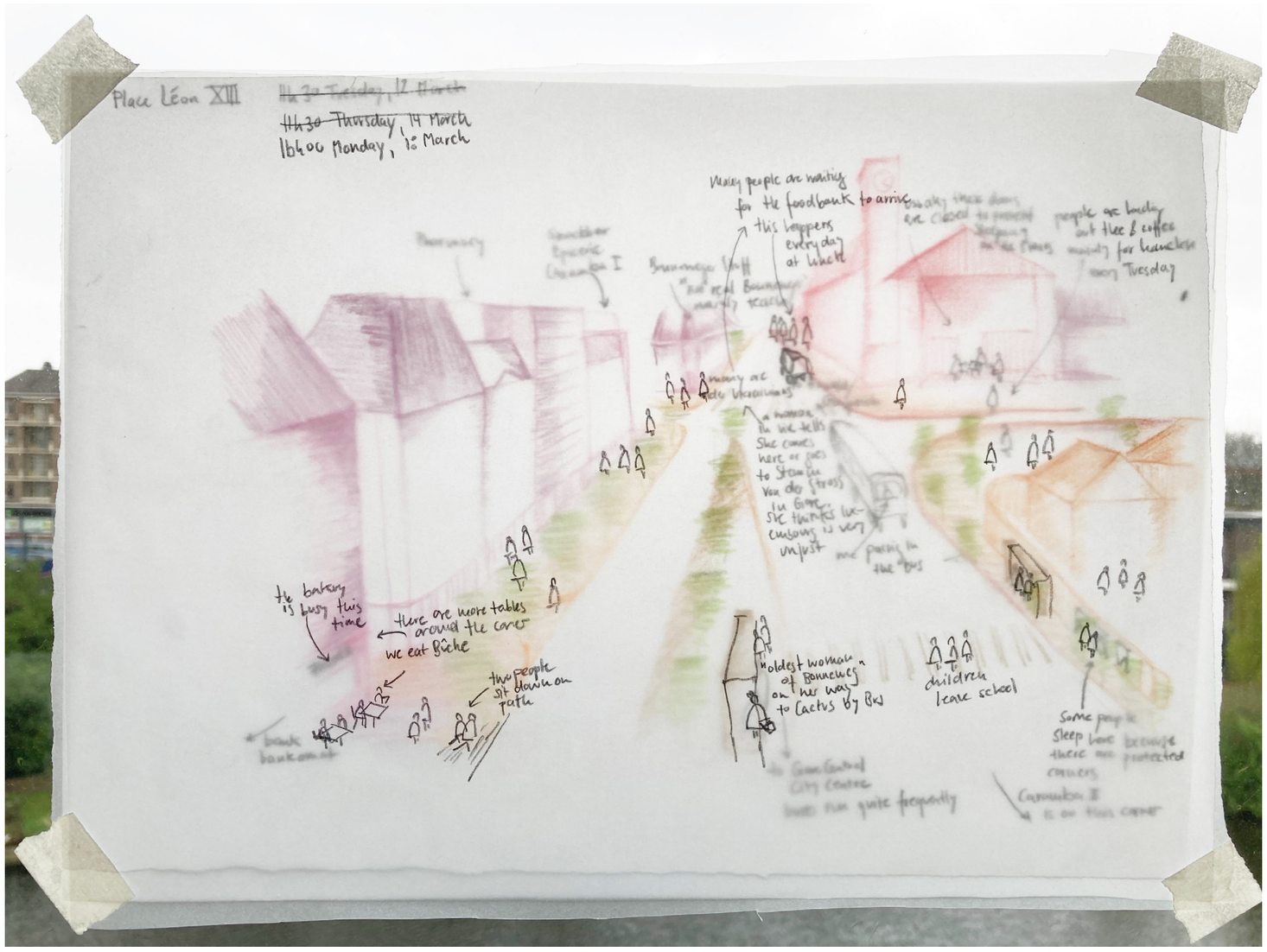
Figure 25: Story from a Home, Scene 1, Author's Work

Existing Space



Church in the Centre of Bonnevoie

Figure 26: Church in Bonnevoie Centre, Author‘s Work



dense dwelling public building worship commercial

I building function

Figure 27: Place of Most Care Bonnevoie, Author's Work



Figure 28: Story from a Home, Scene 2, Author's Work



Intersection Bonnevoie - Howald

Figure 29: Gas Station at the Intersection of Bonnevoie - Howald, Author's Work

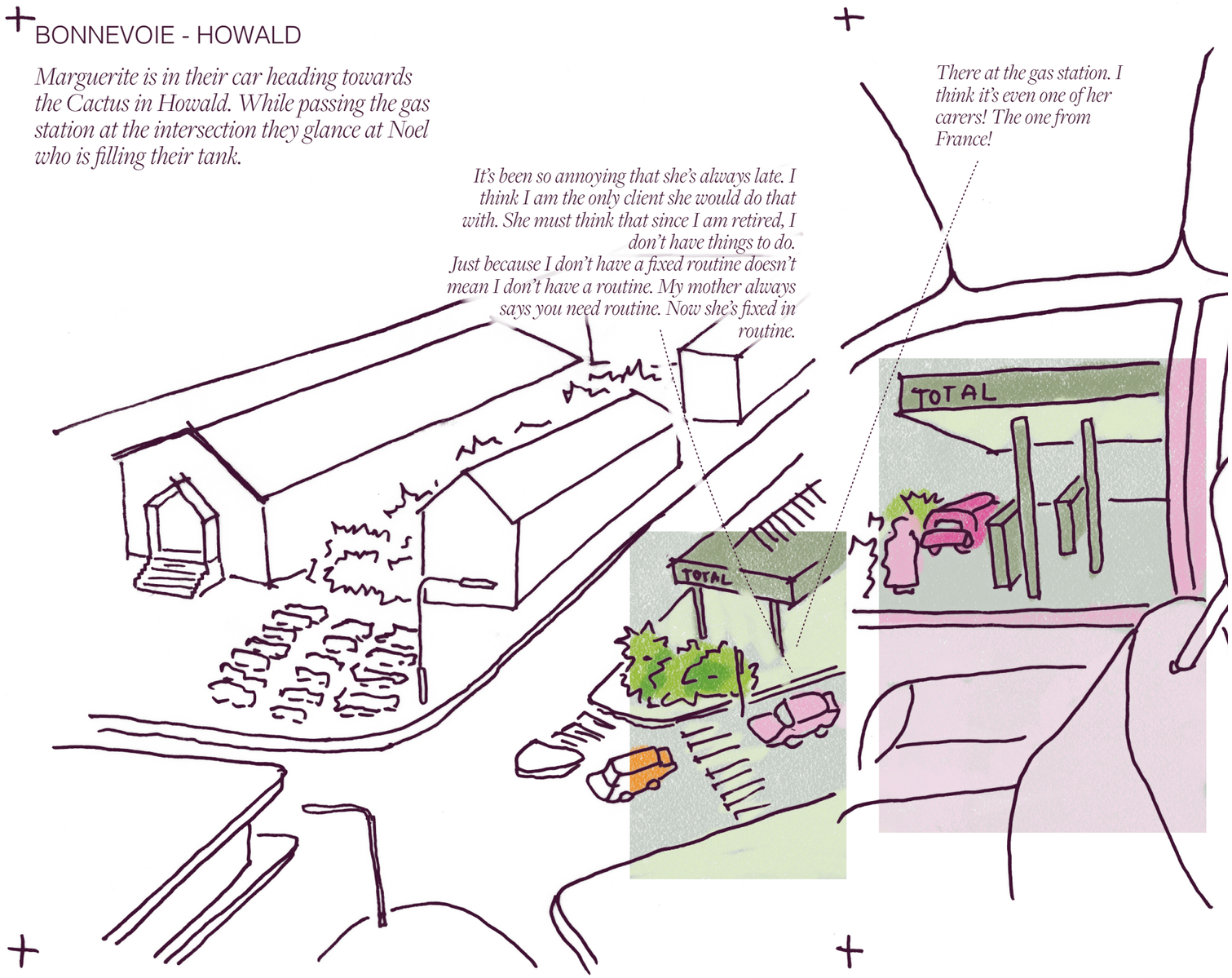
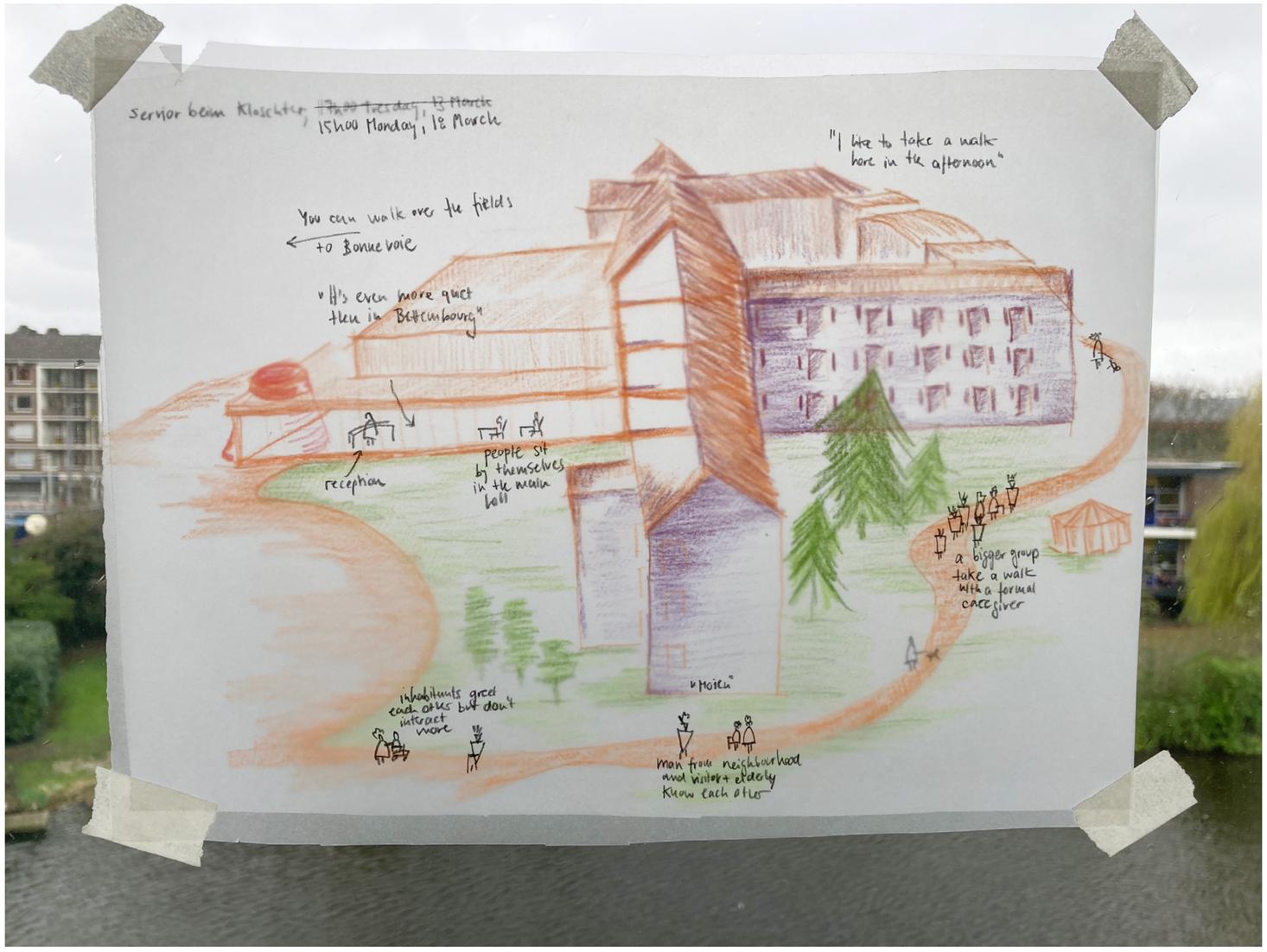


Figure 30: Story from a Home Scene 3, Author's Work



Surrounding Parc, Servior beim Klouschter, Howald

Figure 31: Parc at Servior beim Klouschter, Author's Work



dense dwelling public building worship

I building function

Figure 32: Place of most care in Howald, Servior beim Klouschter, Author's work

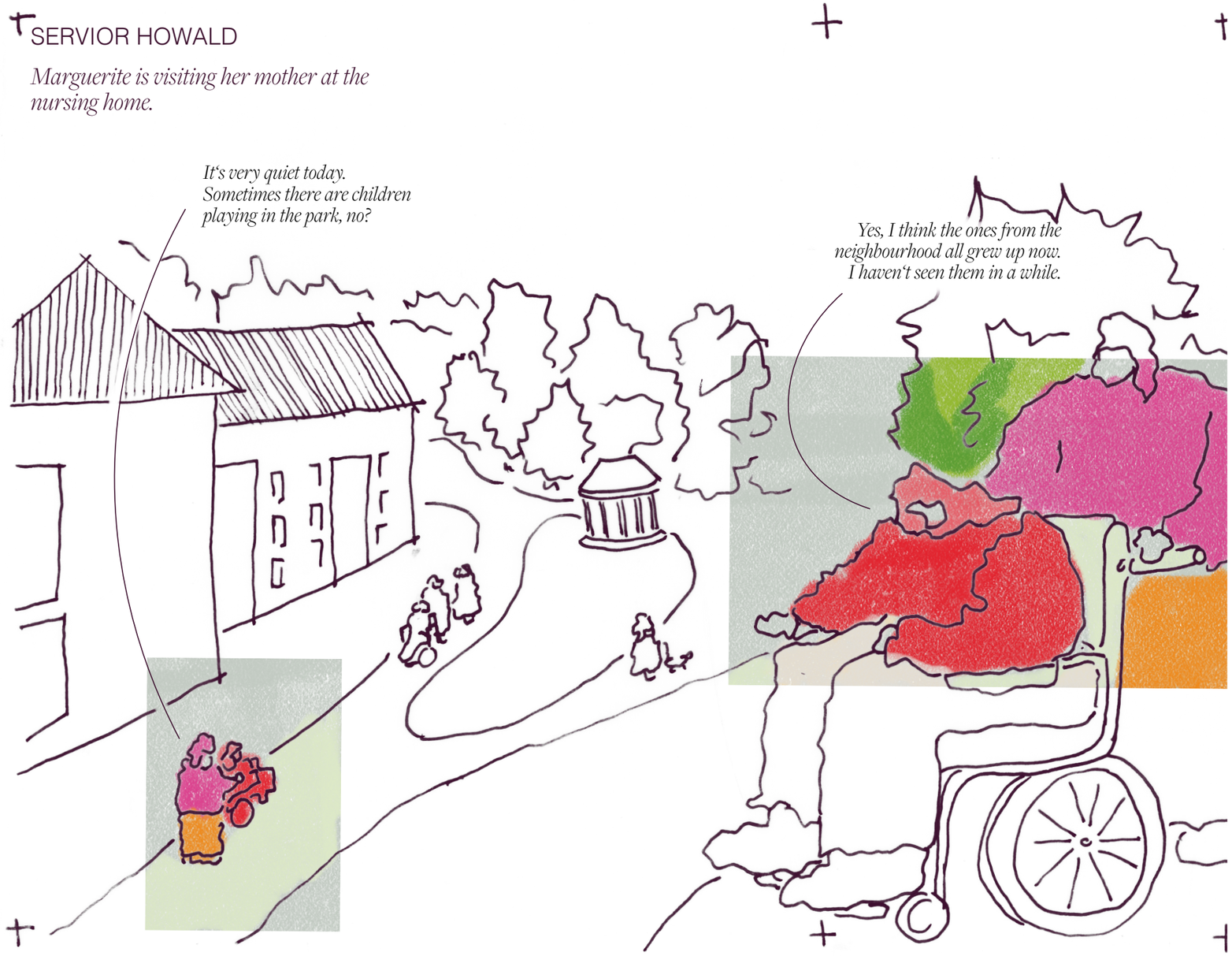
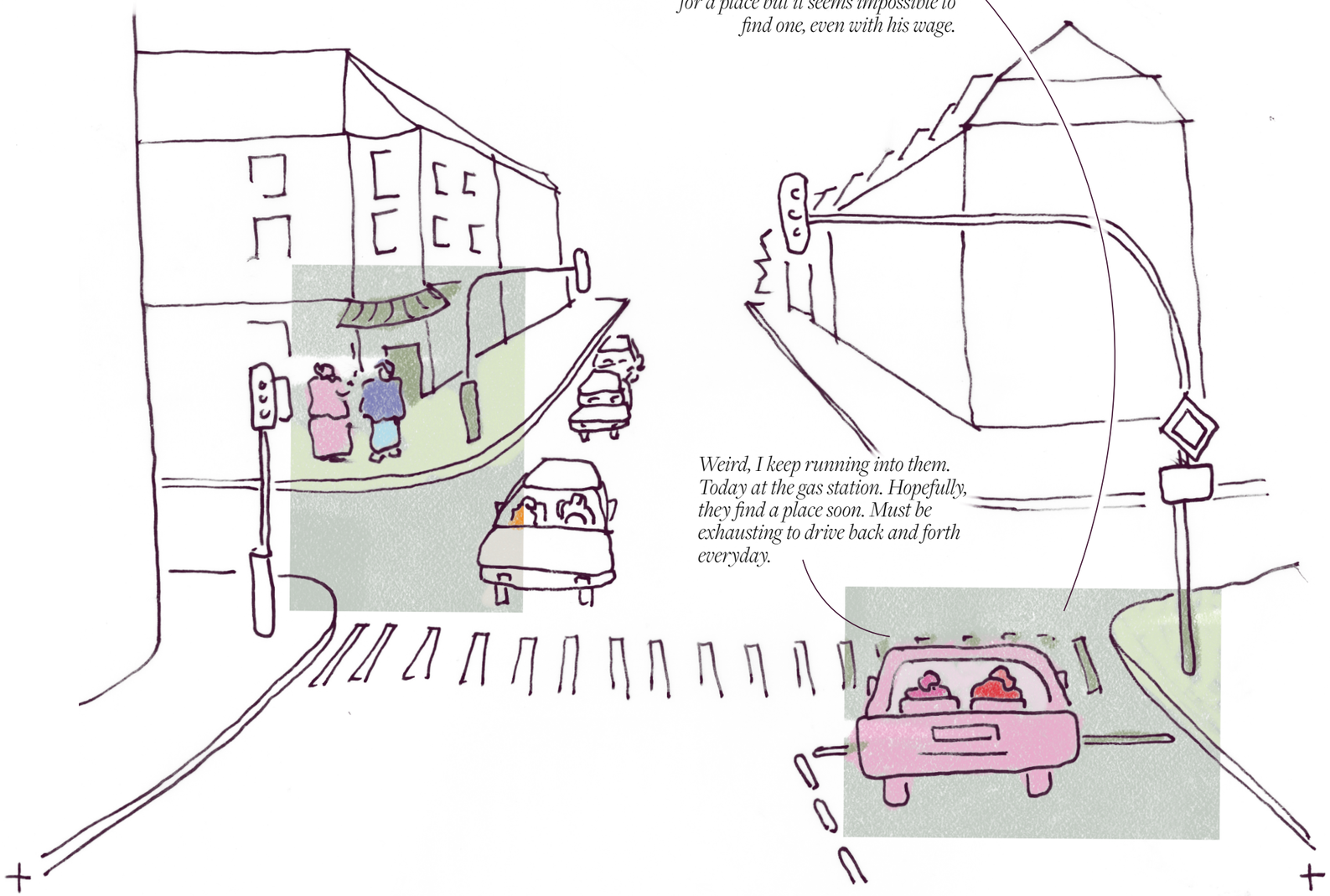


Figure 33: Story from a Home, Scene 5, Author's work

BONNEVOIE - HOWALD

Marguerite and her mother drive for dinner to a restaurant.

Oh look! That's the new caretaker. Seems like they're adjusting to the neighbourhood. I think they're looking for a place but it seems impossible to find one, even with his wage.



Weird, I keep running into them. Today at the gas station. Hopefully, they find a place soon. Must be exhausting to drive back and forth everyday.

Figure 33: Story from a Home, Scene 6, Author's work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite is waiting for the cleaner's cooperative. She suspects there could be mice in her attic.



Figure 34: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 1, Author's work

04 *Mega Experimenting*



Figure 35: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 1, Author's work

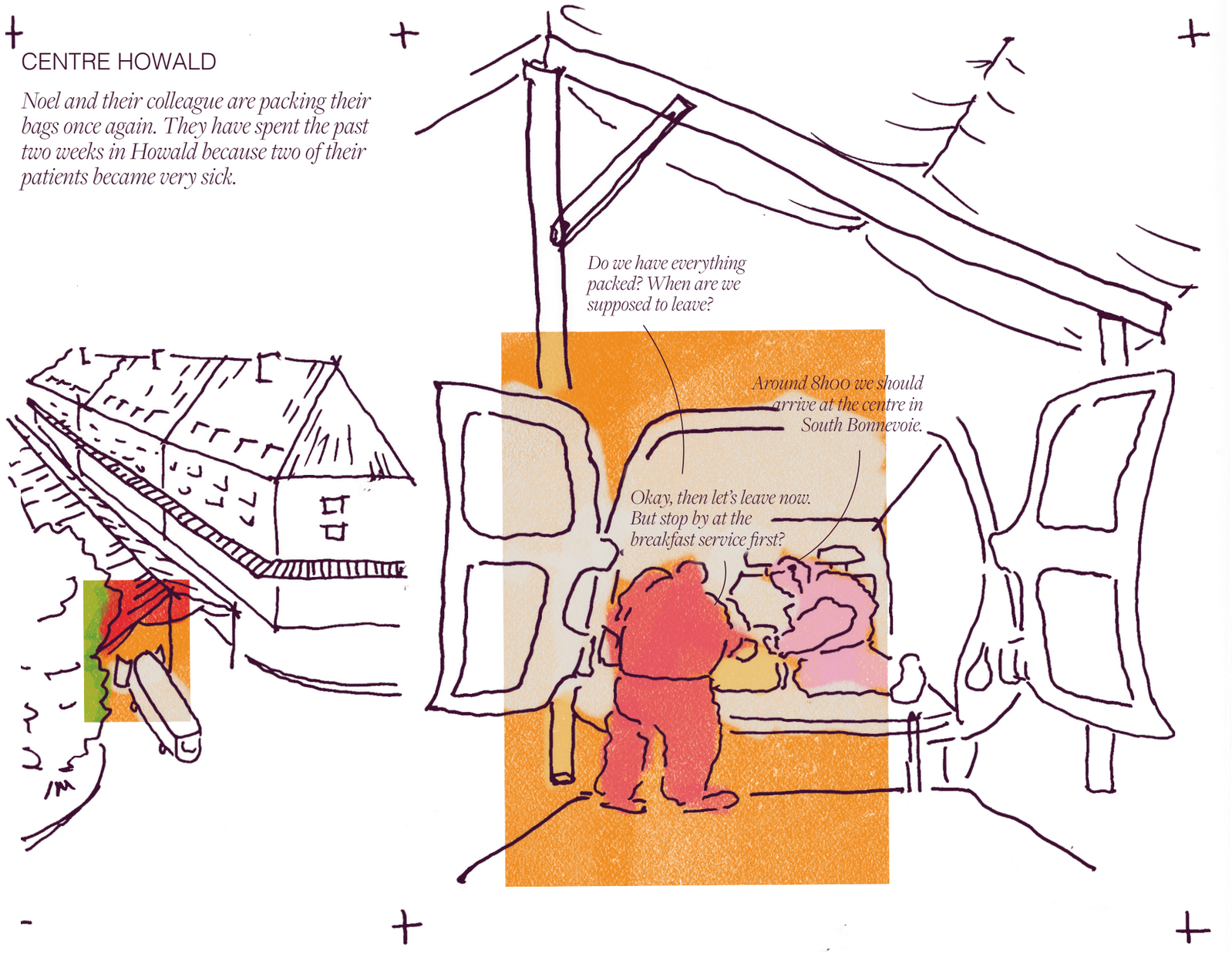


Figure 36: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 2, Author's work

Experiment Cooperative

Municipal Network

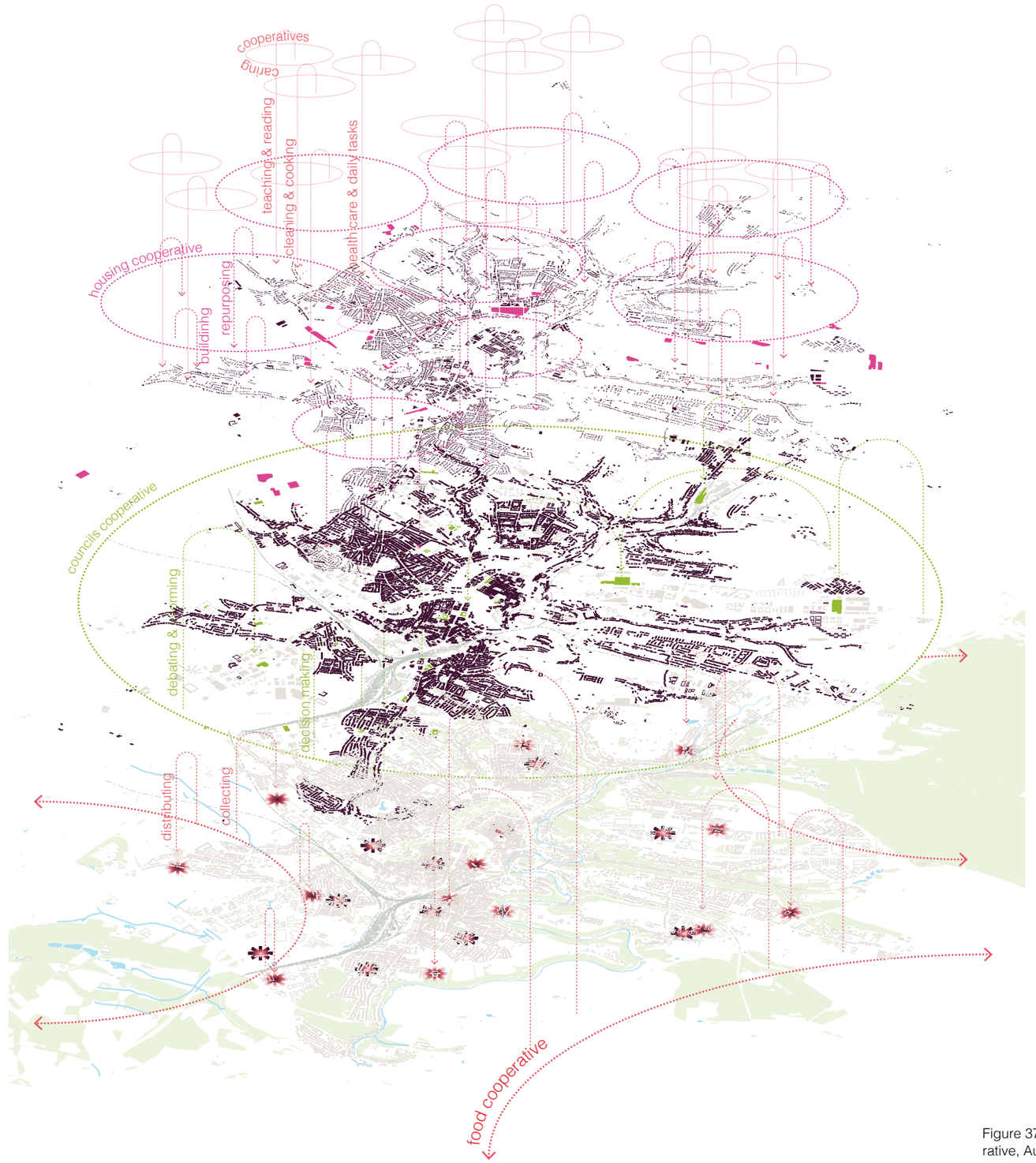


Figure 37: Municipal Network, Cooperative, Author's work

Experiment Cooperative

Design Proposal Streets

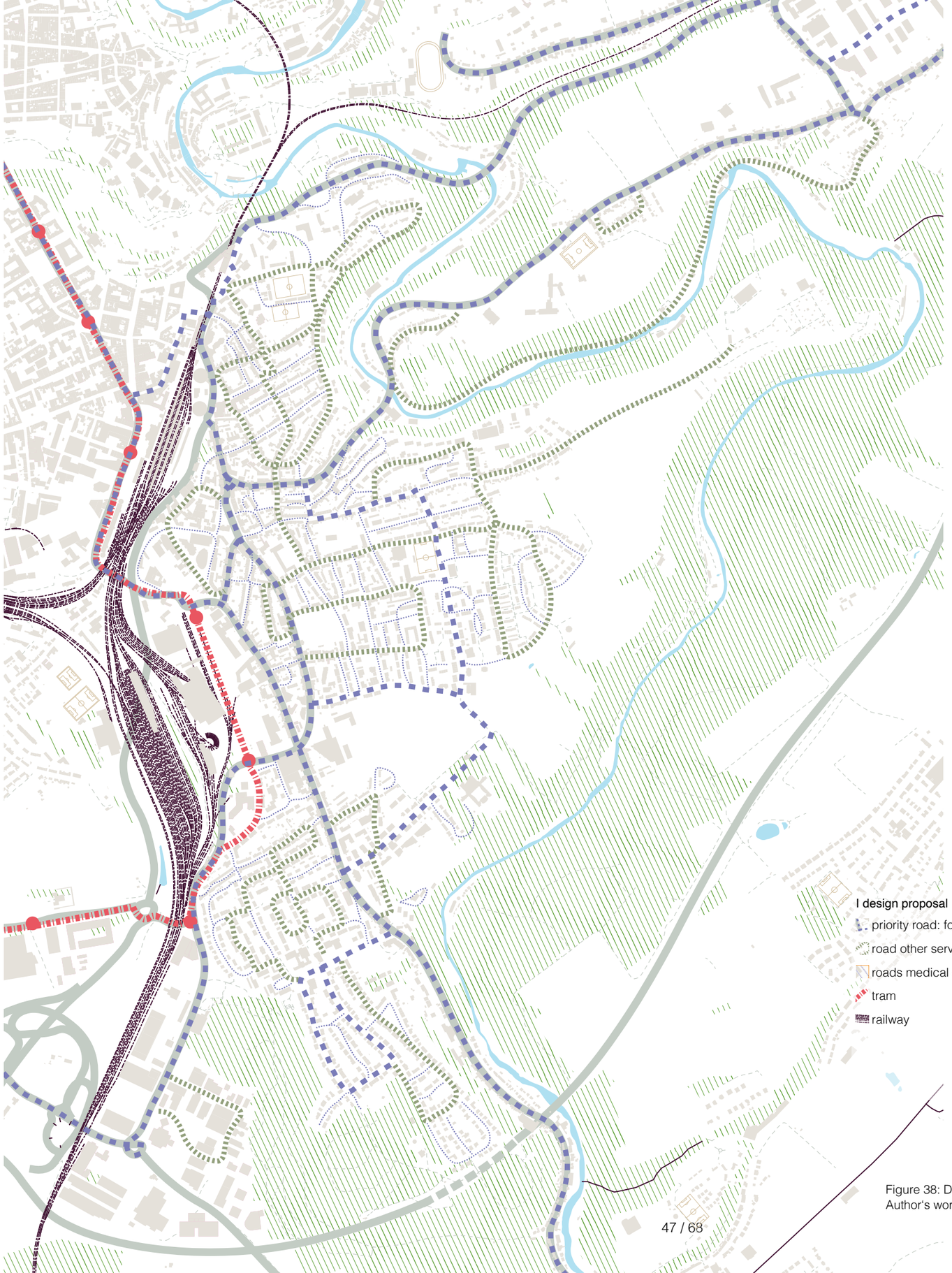


Figure 38: Design Cooperative Streets, Author's work

Experiment Cooperative

Design Proposal Hubs

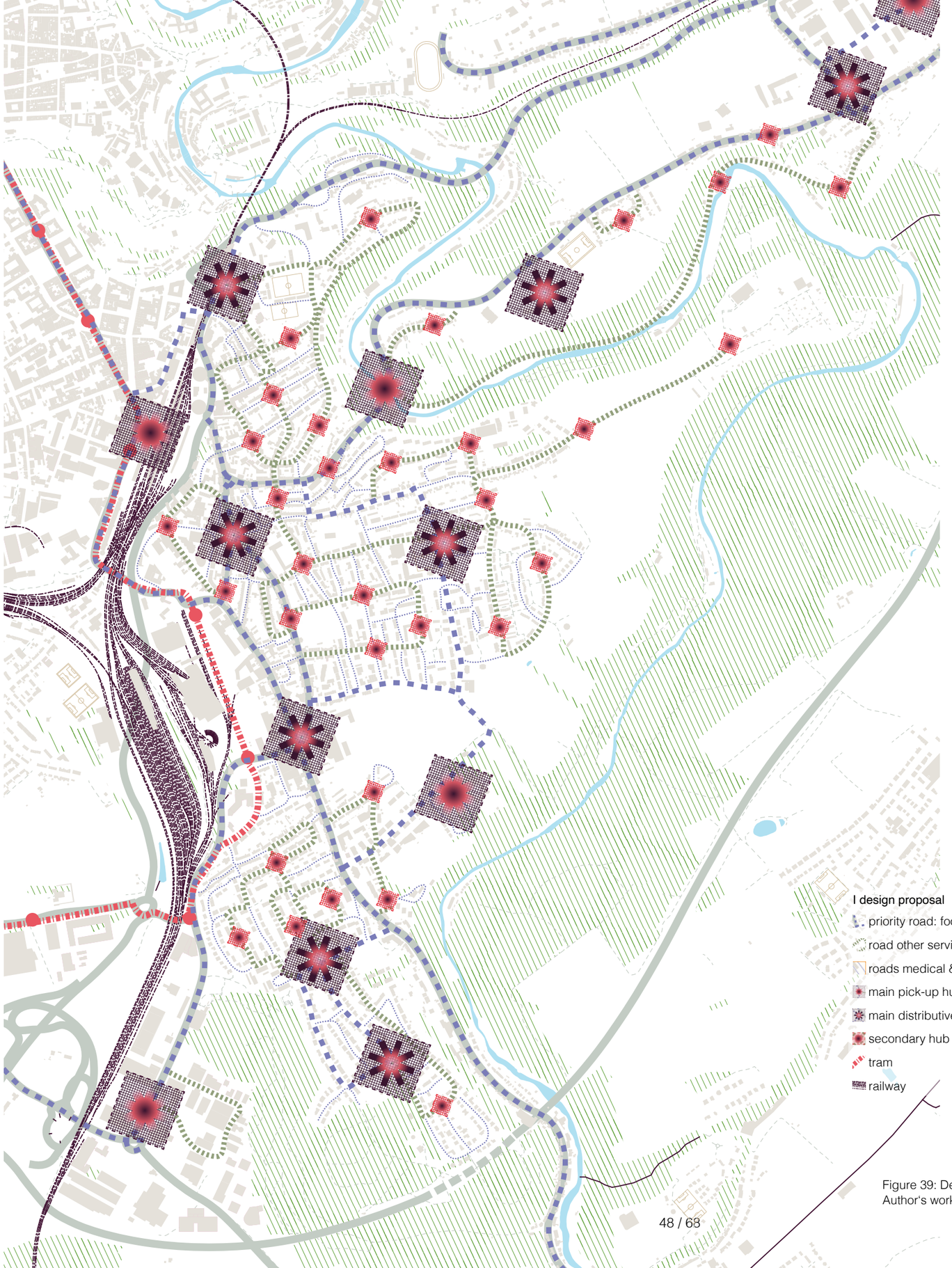


Figure 39: Design Cooperative Hubs, Author's work

Experiment Commune

Secondary Hub

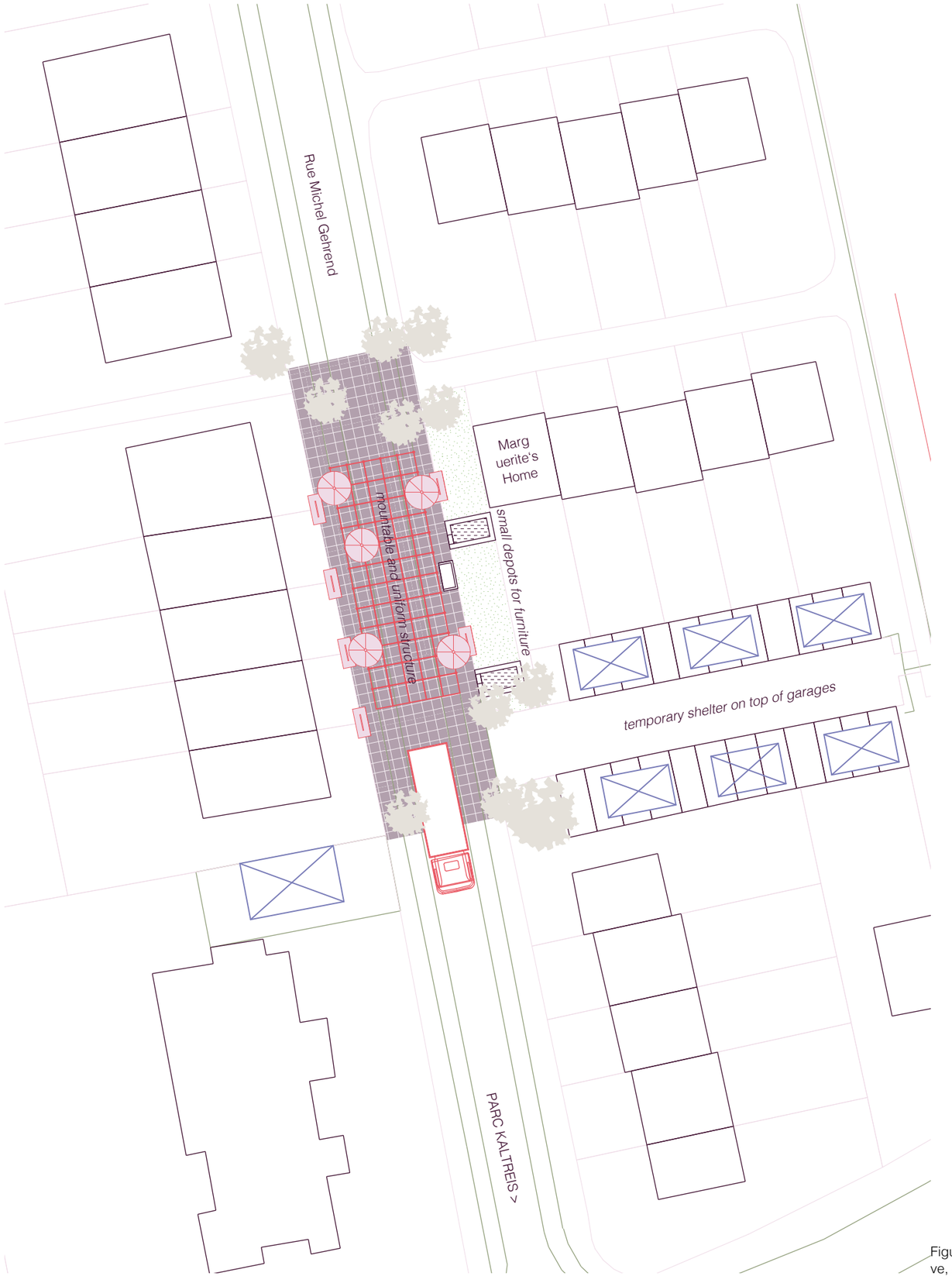


Figure 38: Zoom-In Design Cooperative, Author's work

Experiment Cooperative

Secondary Hub

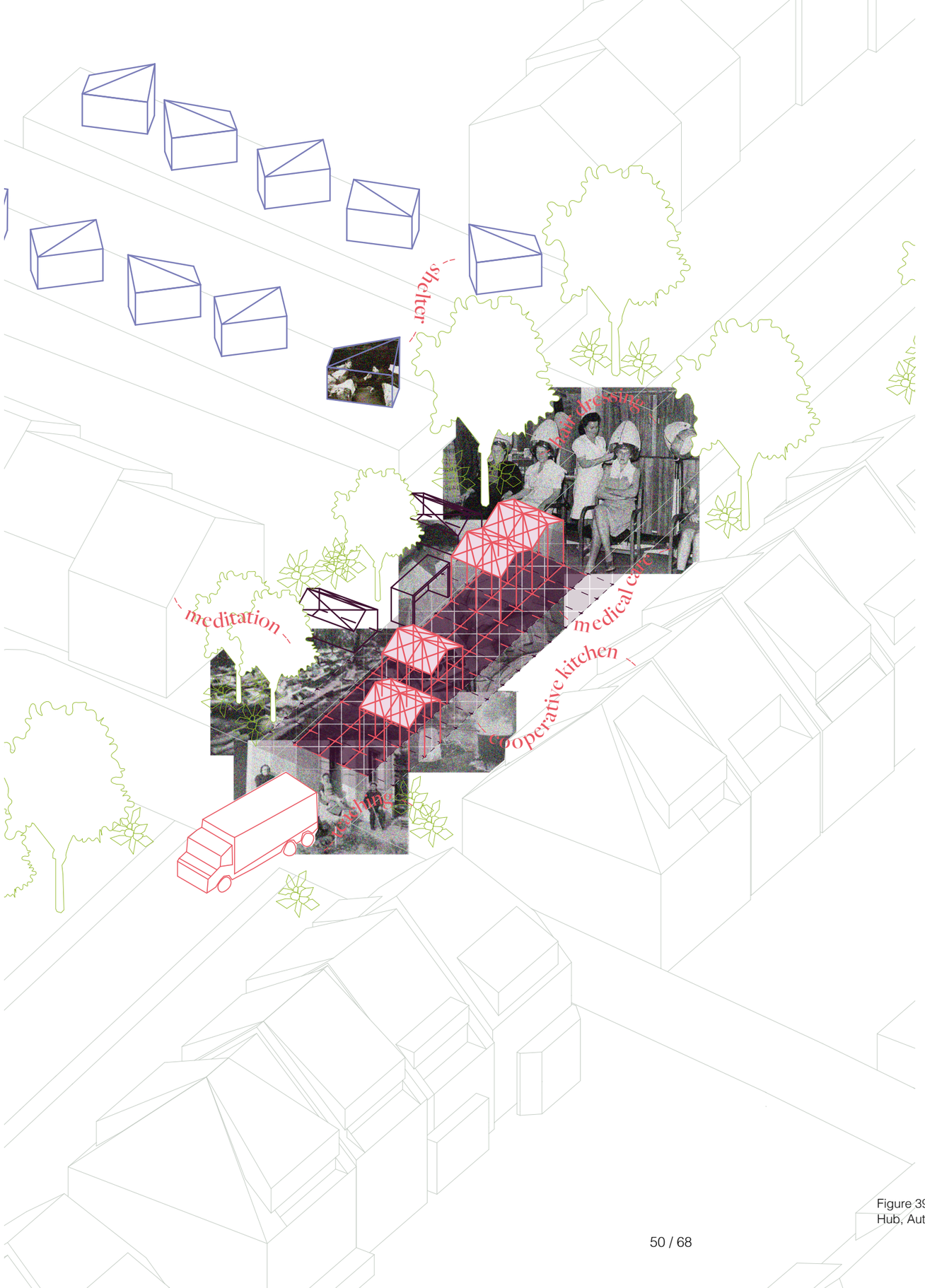


Figure 39: Isometric Collage Secondary Hub, Author's work



Figure 40: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 4, Author's work

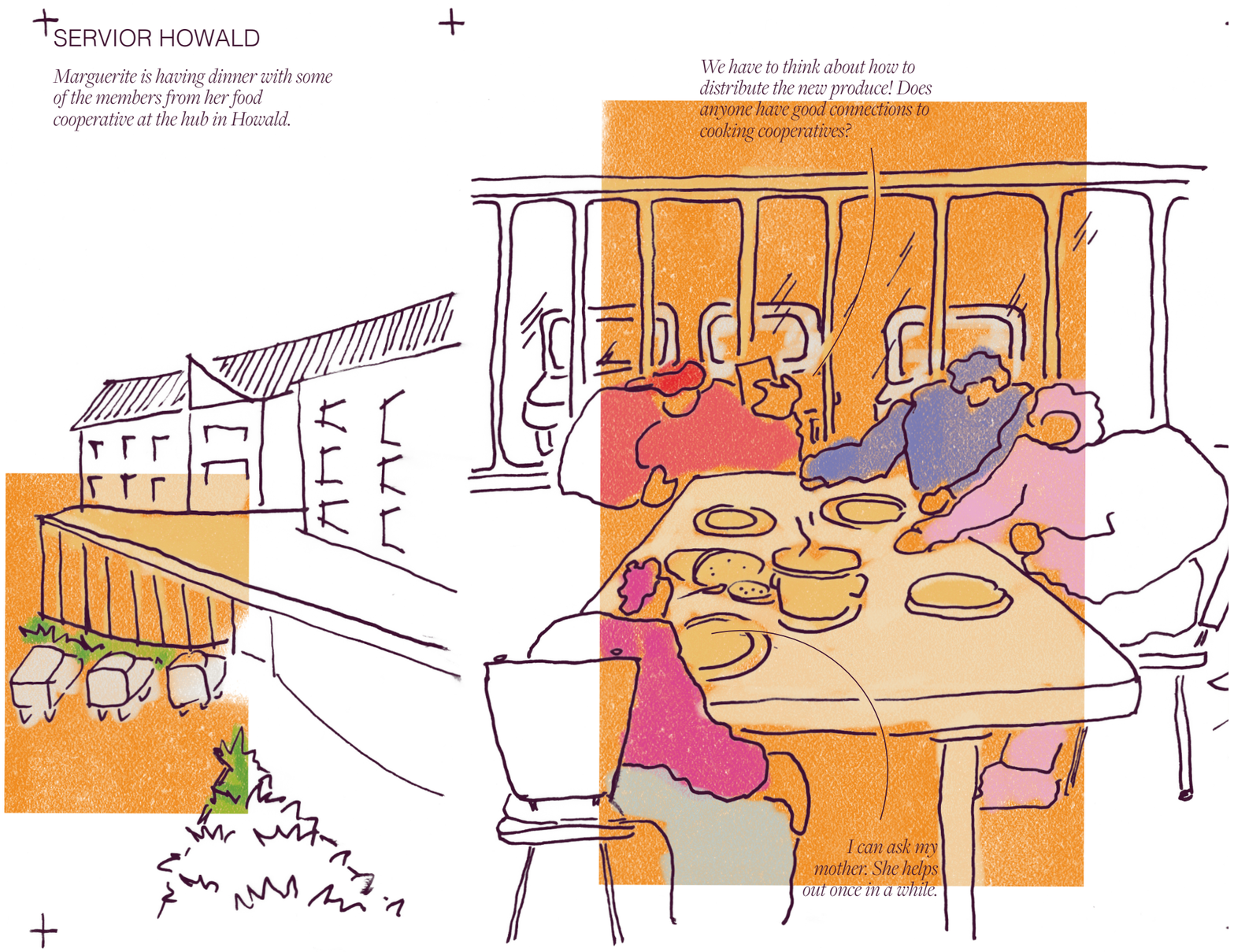


Figure 41: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 6, Author's work

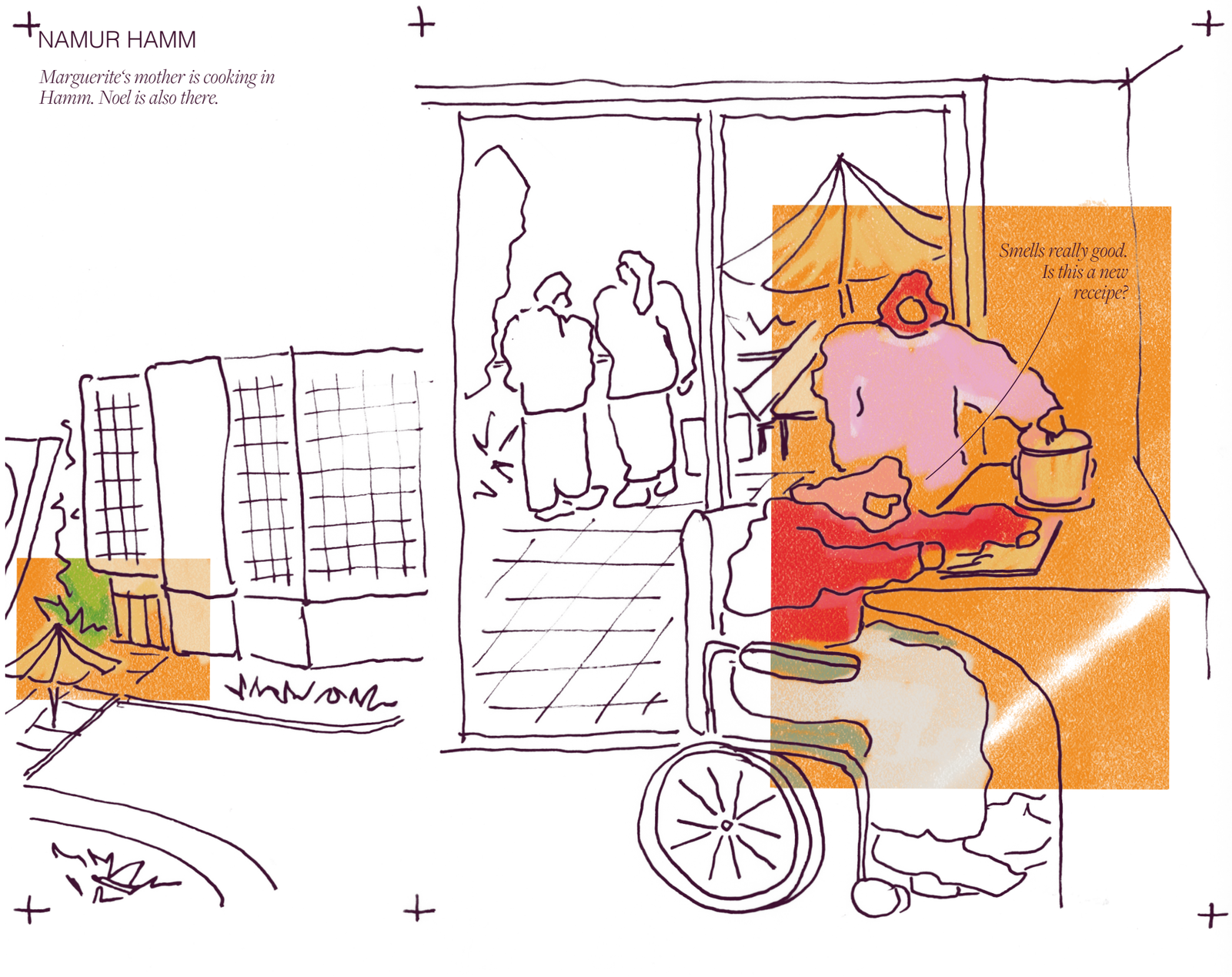


Figure 41: Story from a Cooperative, Scene 7, Author's Work

Experiment Cooperative

Main Hub

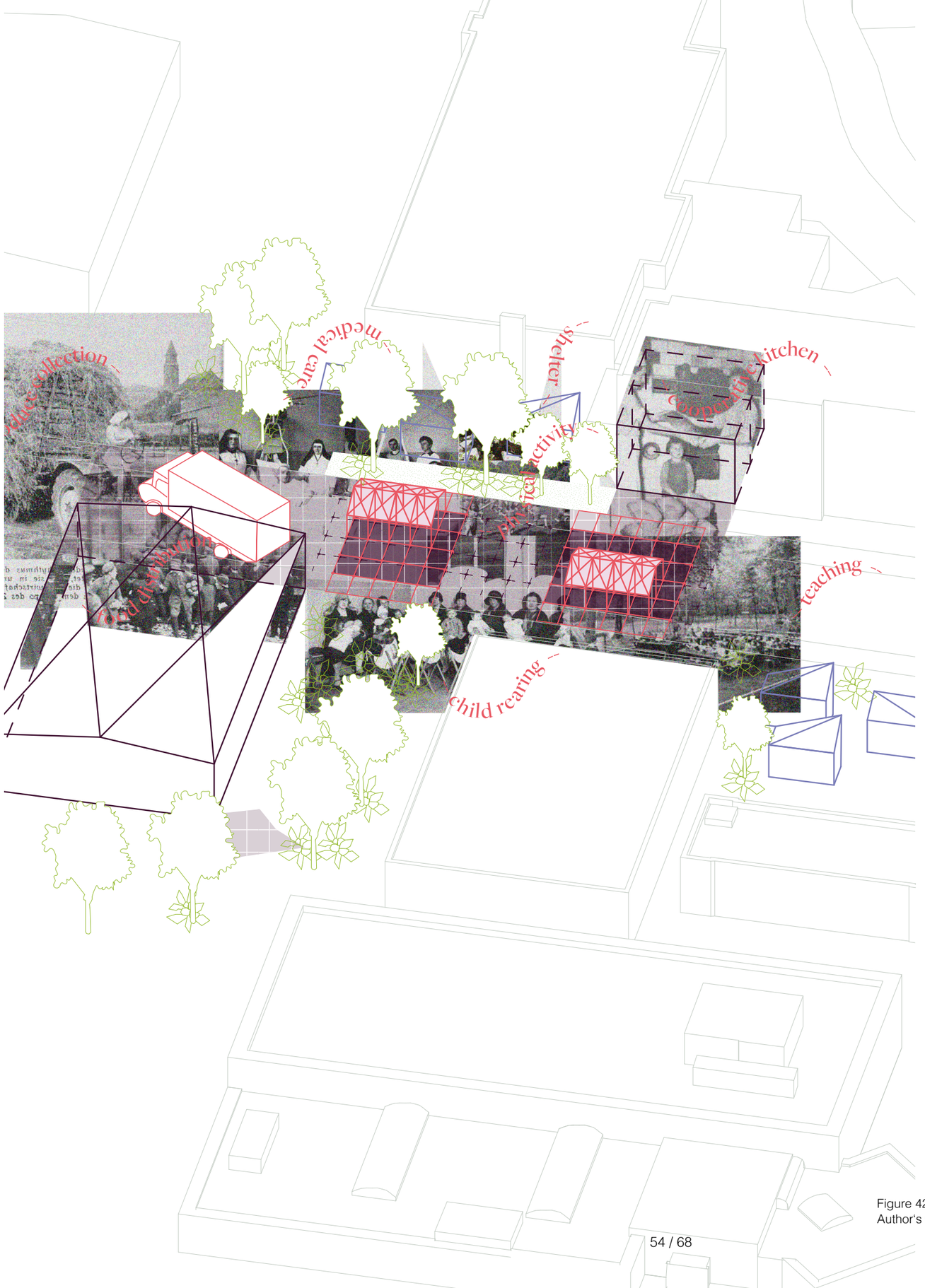
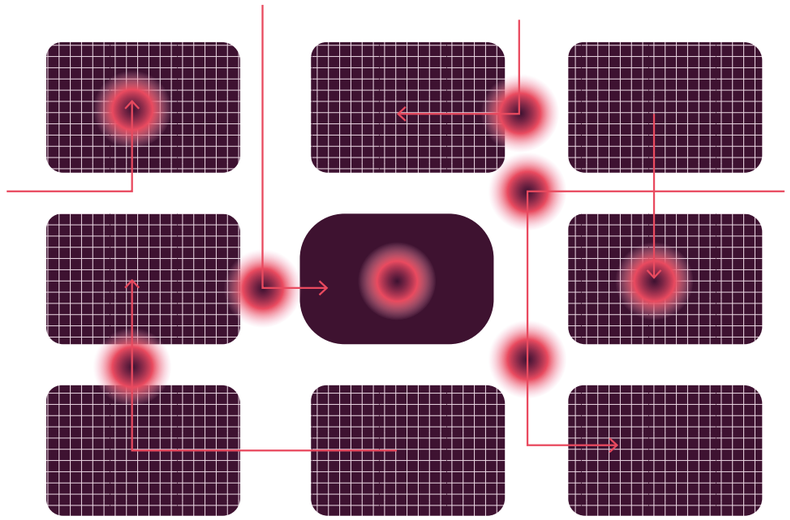


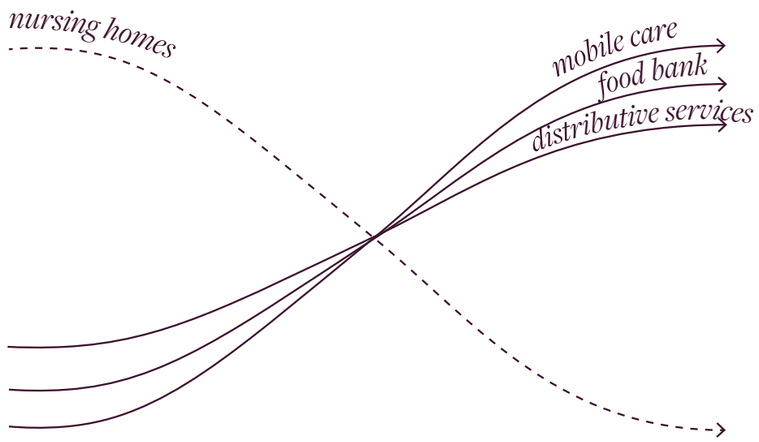
Figure 42: Isometric Collage Main Hub, Author's Work

Experiment Cooperative

Overview



The home is fixed while care services are fluid. Thus, care services occupy streets and public squares depending on frequency and intensity of service.



Stationary care services such as present in nursing homes will become nearly extinct in this scenario. Contrary mobile care approaches become more important and shape the urban environment in their constant travel.

Figure 42: Overview Cooperative, Author's Work

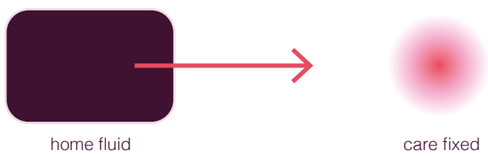
Experiments Overview

Current System



x

This is mainly possible due to long-term care insurance and many mobile care services. This type of care also limits public expenditure and is advantegeous for homeowners.



This mainly depends on the care receivers care needs. Often moving to a nursing home also entails having the necessary financial means to afford often high rents.

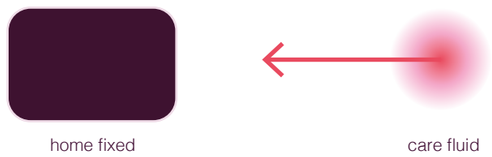
Experiments

i



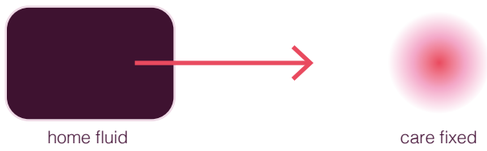
Care is communally organised within a community or neighbourhood.

ii



Care is communally organised within a municipality or through the cooperation of different neighbourhoods.

iii

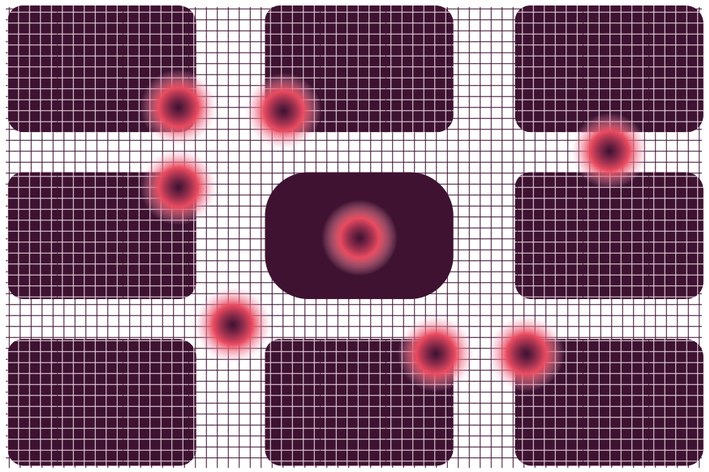


Care is communally organised on a regional and international level through an online platform and participatory program.

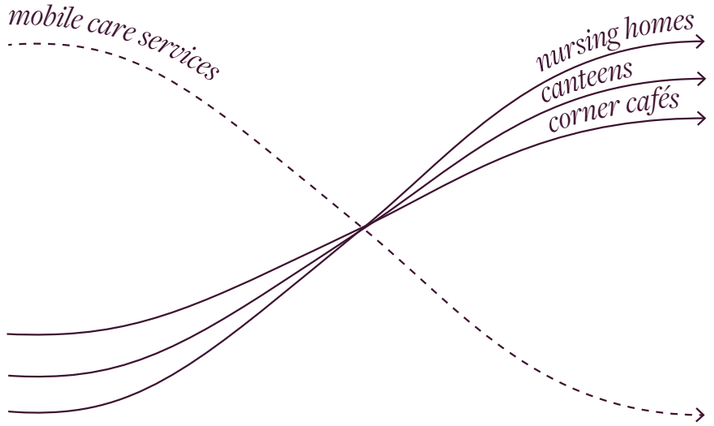
Figure 43: Overview Experiments, Author's Work

Experiment Commune

Overview



The home and care are fixed. Thus, care is integrated within the neighbourhood.



Mobile care services will become nearly extinct in this scenario. Contrary localised and stationary care approaches become more important and shape the urban environment.

Figure 44: Overview Commune, Author's Work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite is at home looking critically at their neighbour Noel and their friends who are rearranging her back garden which has been quite neglected.

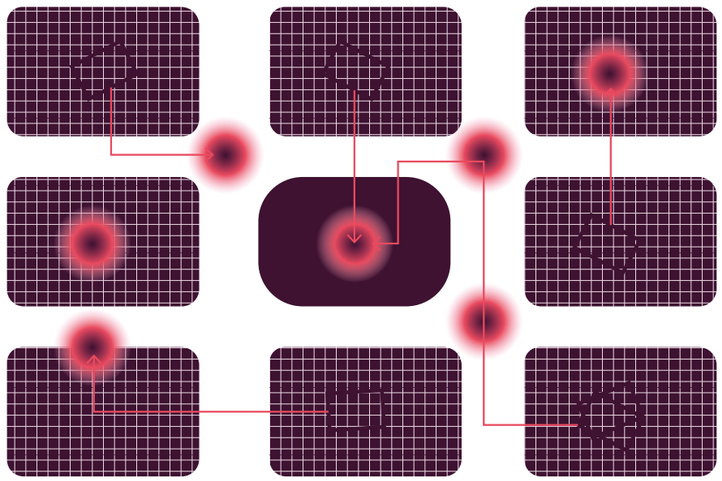
I really felt ashamed asking for help in the beginning. Since I can't buy care services this easily anymore, I had to ask my neighbours. Especially the new ones were weird, and the older ones often needed more aid themselves.

It's been getting easier now. It also seems more natural to people to offer help regardless of whether they have a close relationship or just know each other from passing by at the canteens or community meetings.

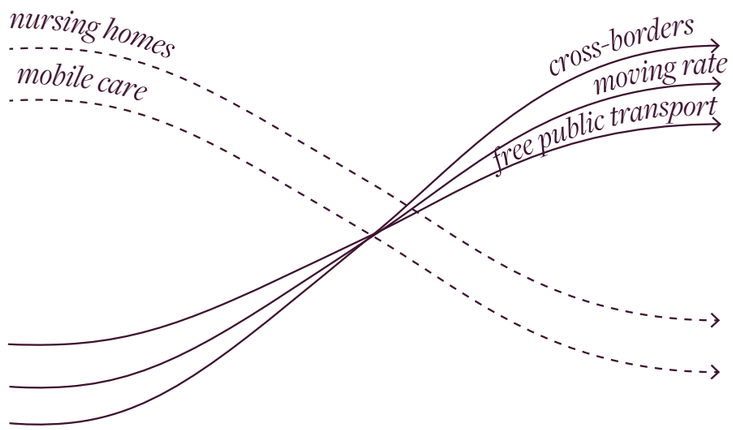


Experiment Nomad

Overview



Existing care through mobile and statuary services will be transformed. Cross-border mobility and movement rates are accelerated.



The home is fluid while care services are fixed. These services are placed at strategic points of interest that people in need of care seek out.

Figure 46: Overview Nomad, Author's Work

DWELLING BONNEVOIE

Marguerite recently signed up their house for the Nomad Care Program. Today she must give up her keys to Noel who will occupy her home.

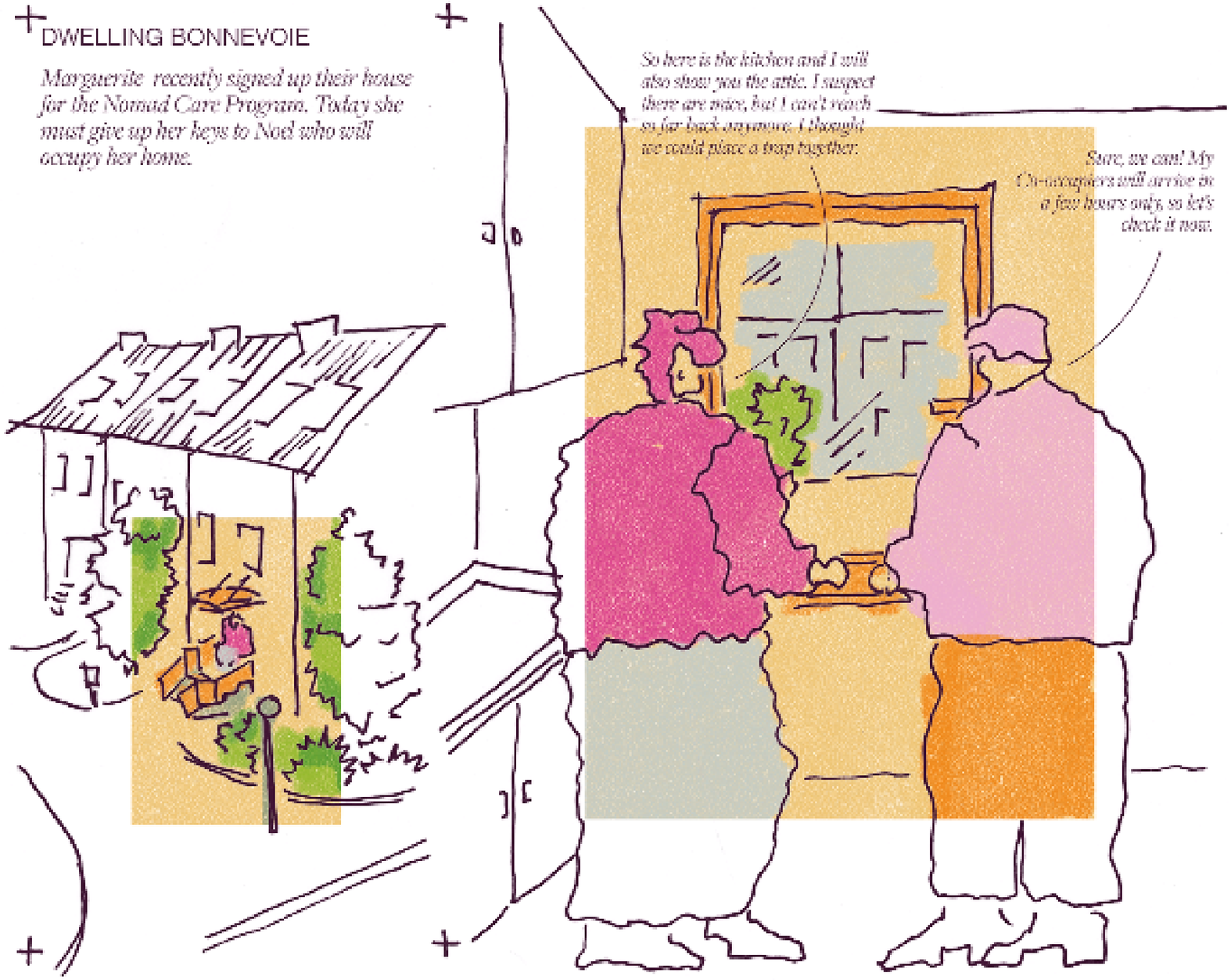


Figure 47: Compilation Nomad, Author's Work

05 *Conclusion*

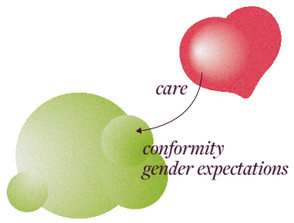
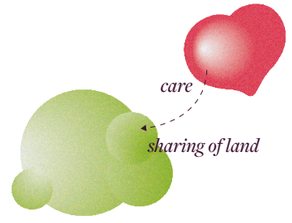
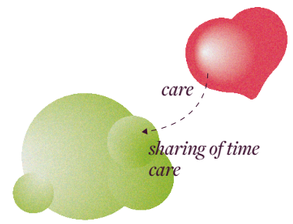
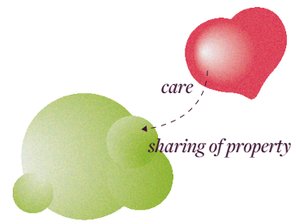
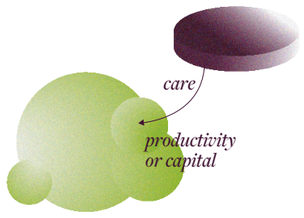
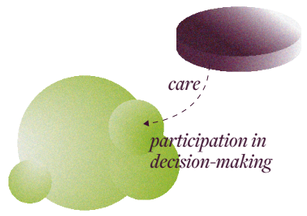
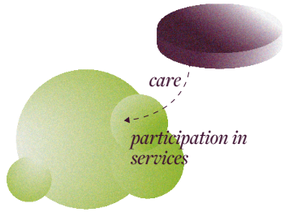
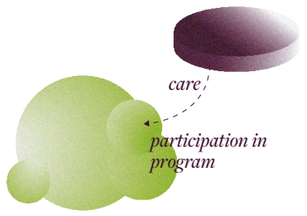
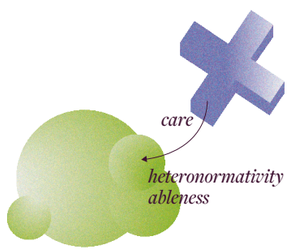
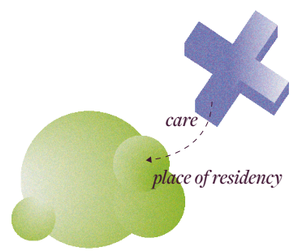
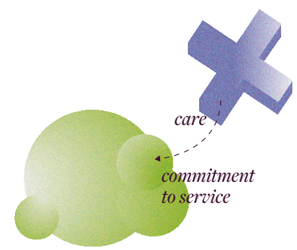
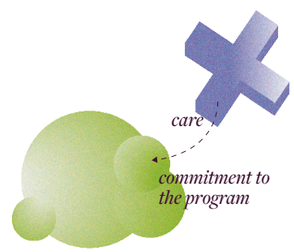
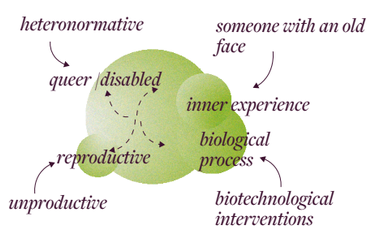
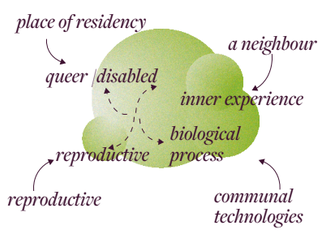
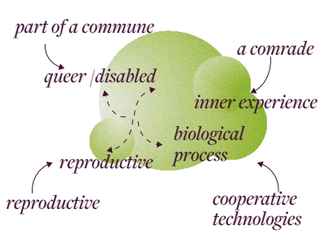
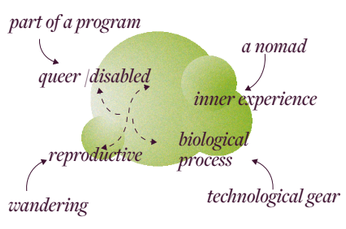
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family				
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Figure 50: Comaprison today and Commune, Author's Work



Figure 50: Comaprison today and Commune, Author's Work

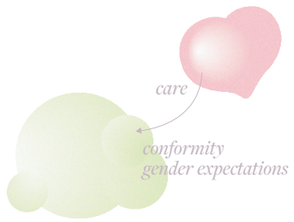
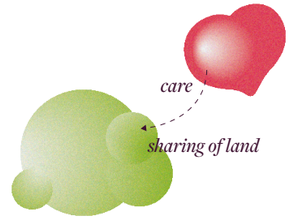
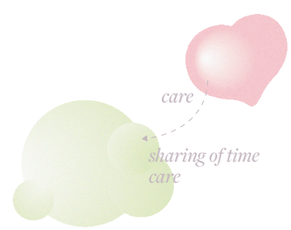
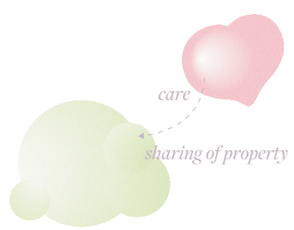
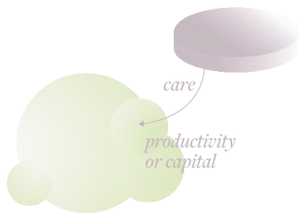
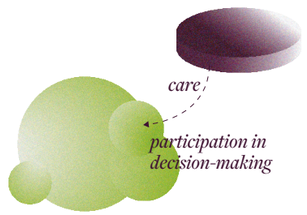
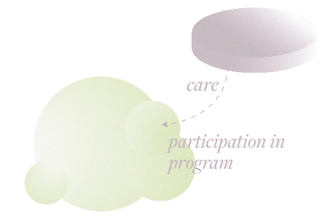
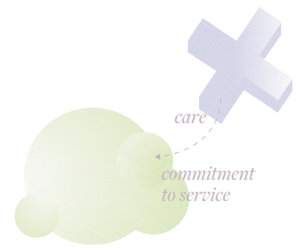
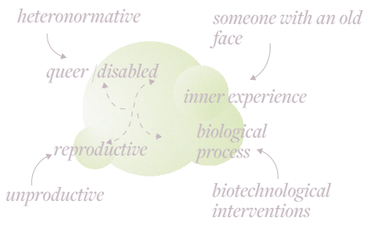
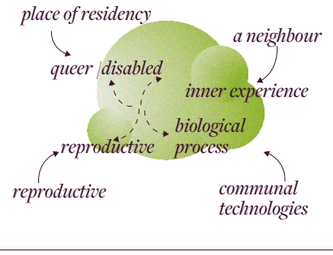
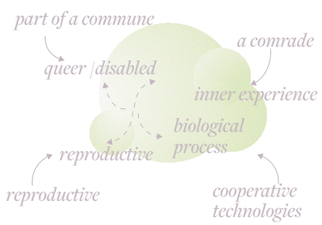
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Figure 50: Comaprison today and Commune, Author's Work

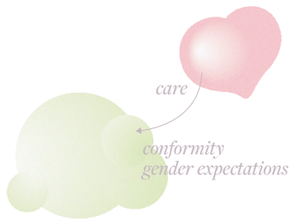
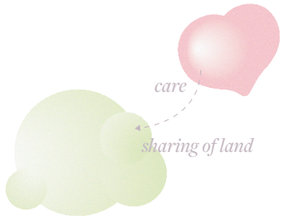
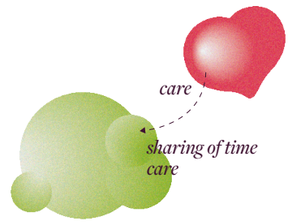
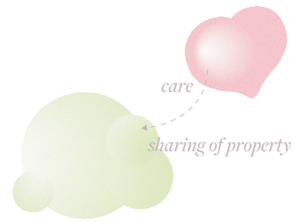
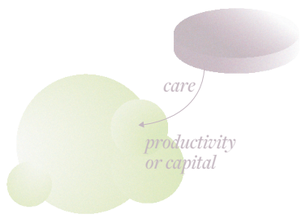
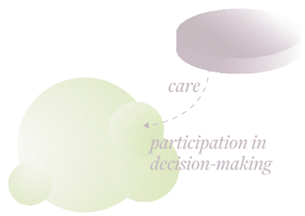
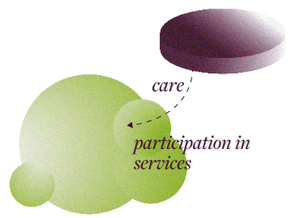
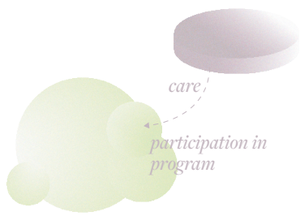
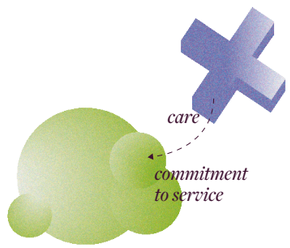
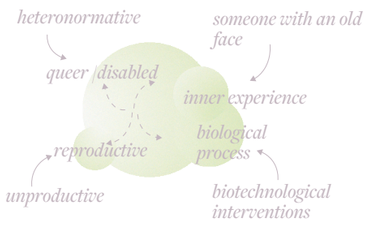
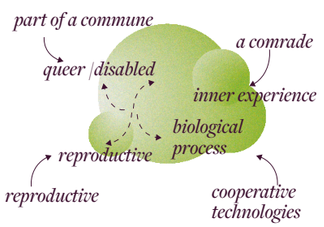
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family				
market				
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Figure 50: Comaprison today and Commune, Author's Work

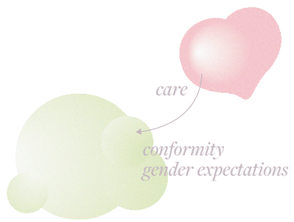
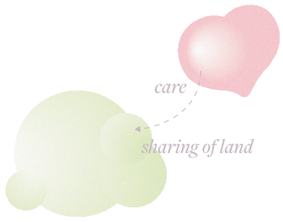
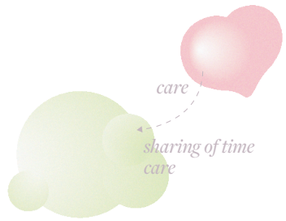
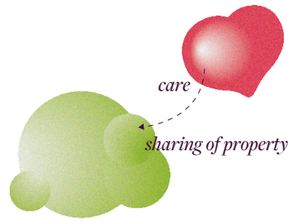
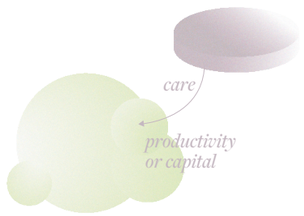
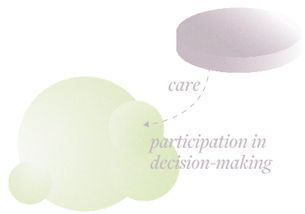
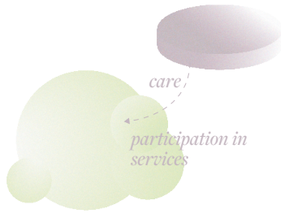
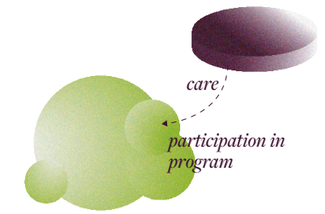
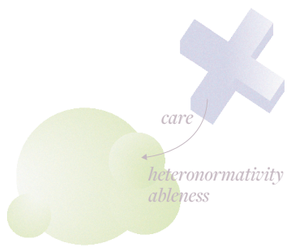
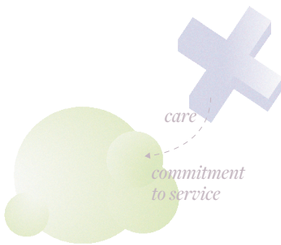
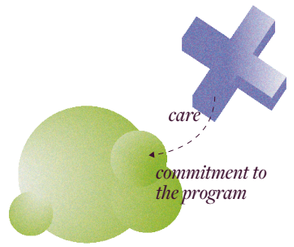
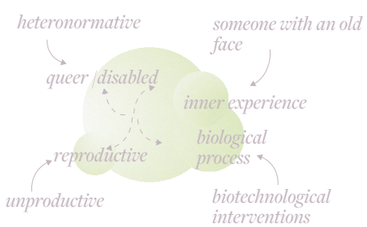
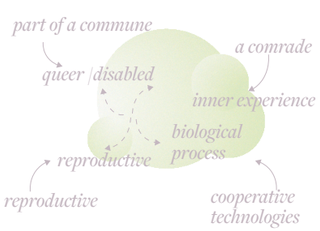
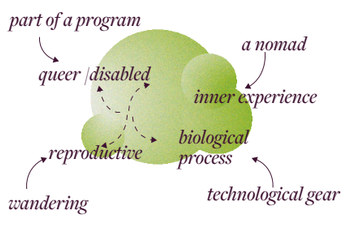
	o today	*i commune*	*ii cooperative*	*iii nomad*
family				
market				
state				
body				

Figure 50: Comaprison today and Commune, Author's Work

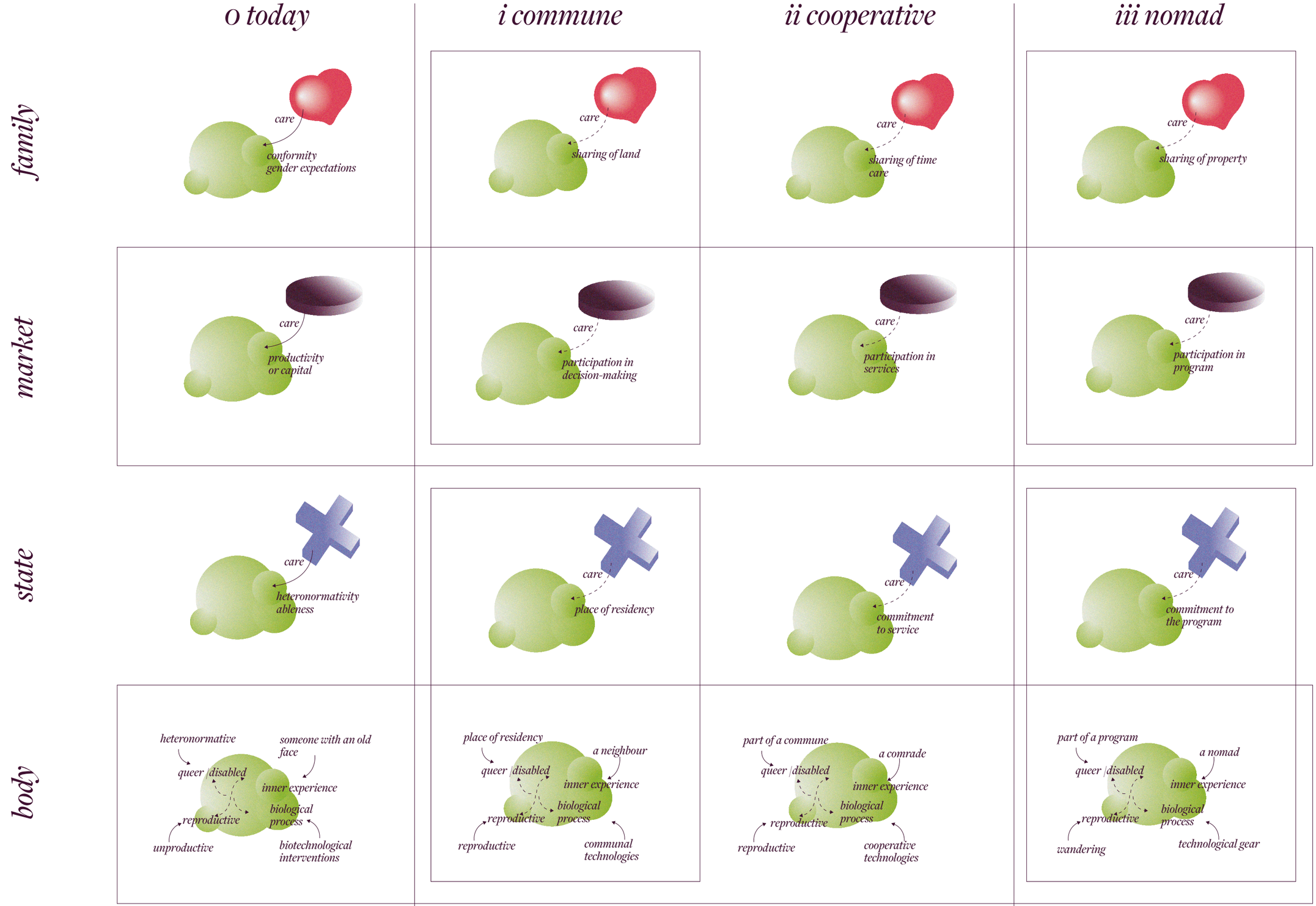


Figure 50: Comaprison today and Commune, Author's Work

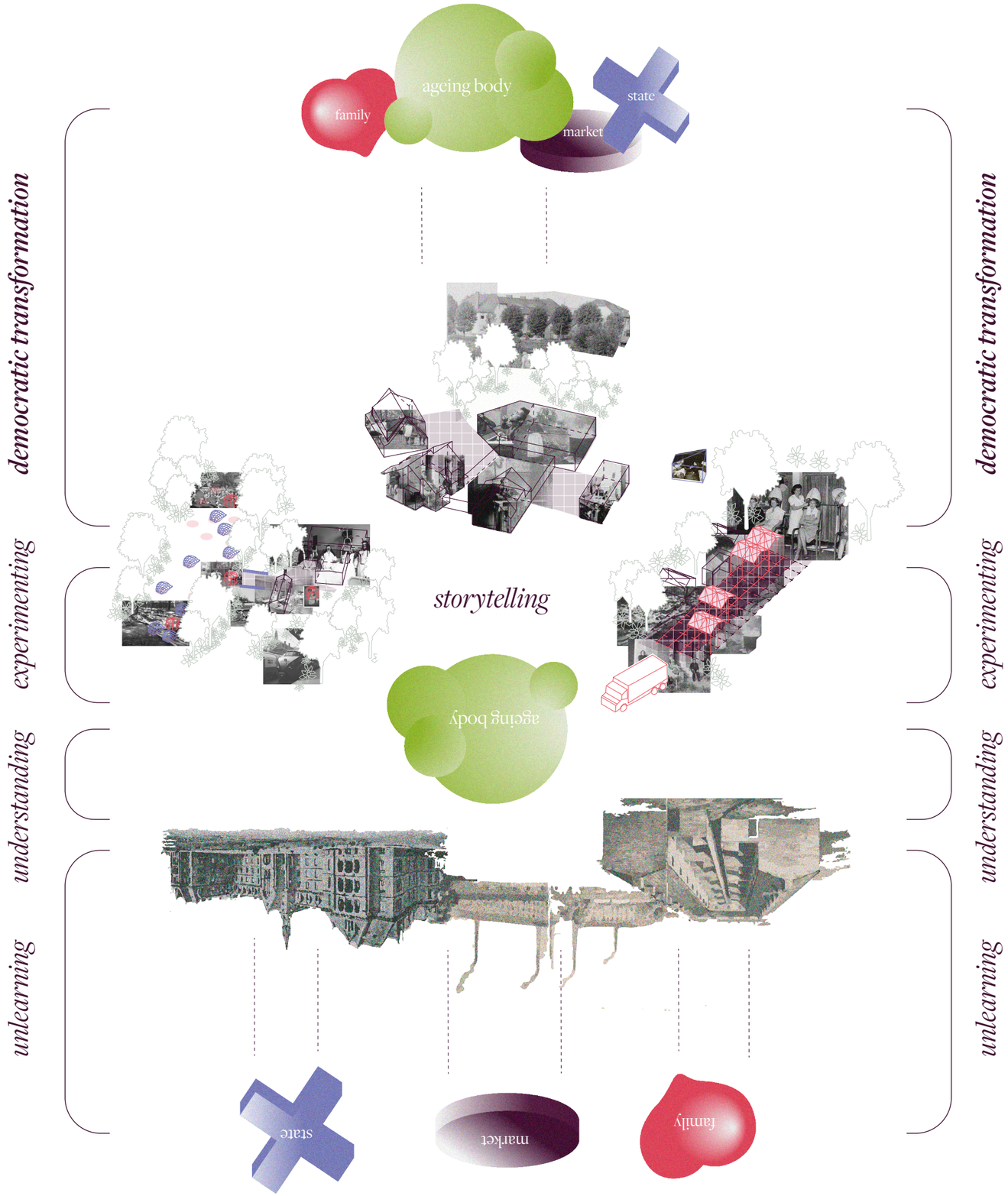


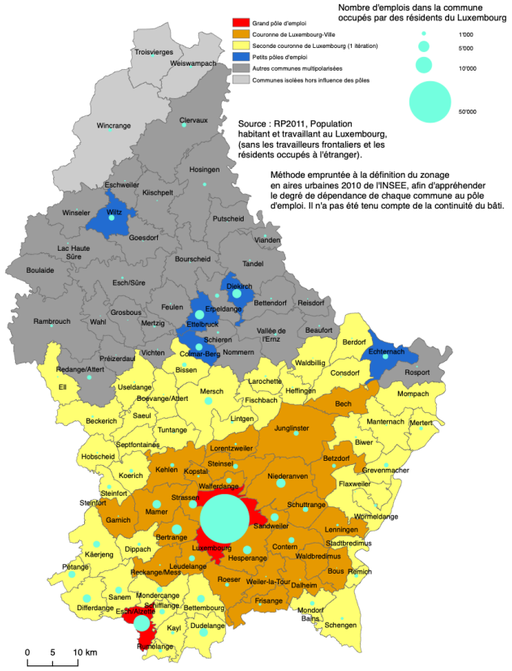
Figure 51: Purpose Diagram, Author's Work

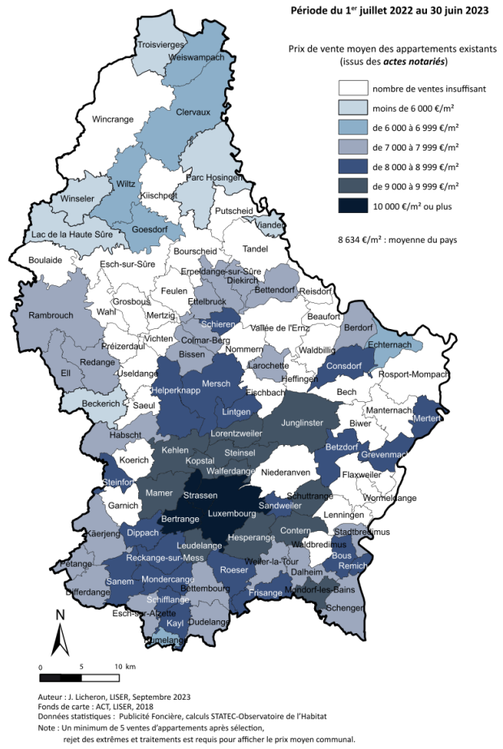

thank you!

Appendix

Examples of Home(-care)

Housing Shortage





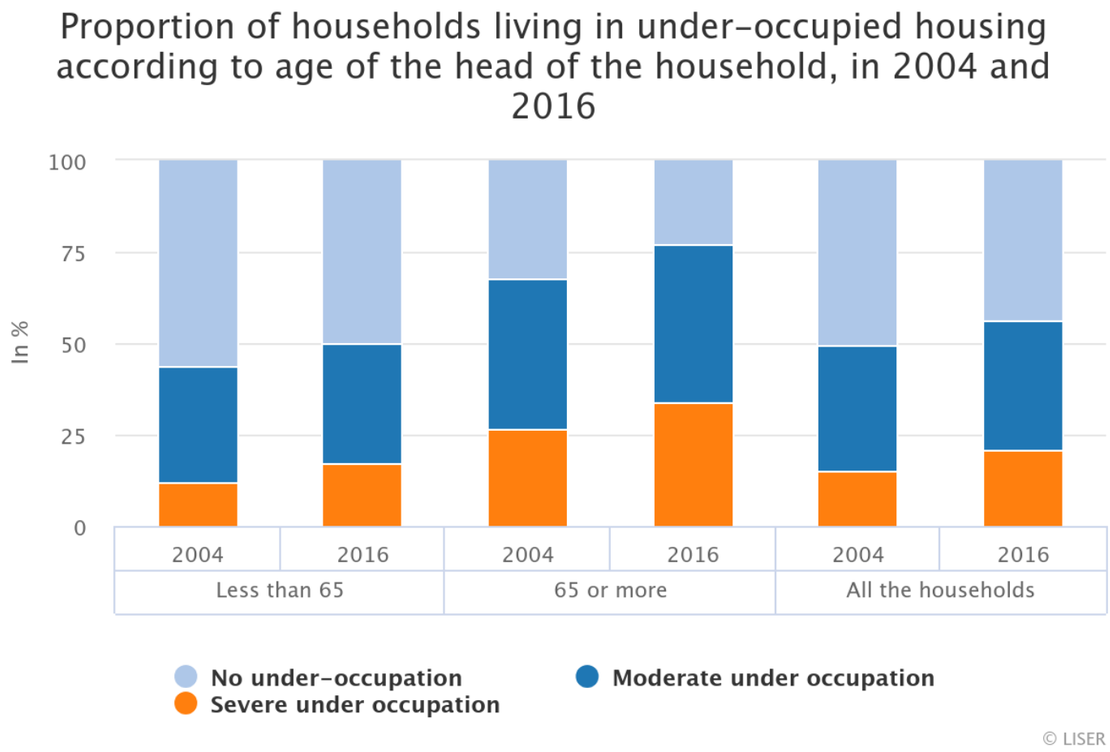


Figure 25, right: LISER (2016). Under-occupation of housing increases with age [diagram] LISER. https://www.liser.lu/ise/display_indic.cfm?id=557

Figure 26, middle: Pigeron-Piroth et al. (2017). Structure spatiale selon les flux domicile-travail, d'après le zonage en aires urbaines 2010 de l'INSEE [map] Economie et Statistique. https://orbilu.uni.lu/bitstream/10993/31485/1/PDF_localisation_200617.pdf

Figure 27, left: Licheron, J. (2023). Ventes d'appartements existants [map] LISER. https://www.liser.lu/?type=news&id=1947

Time Management

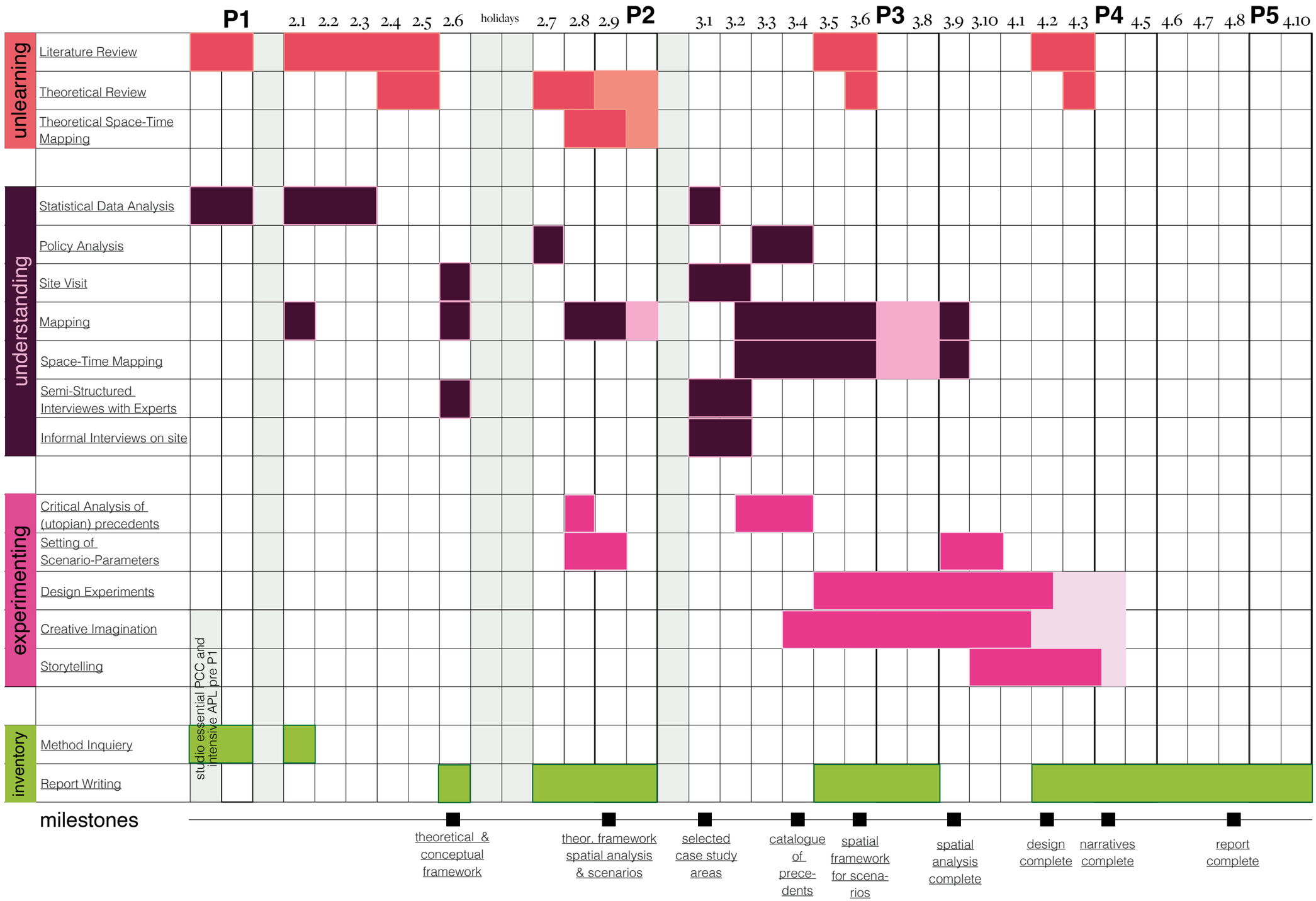


Figure 10: Phasing, Author's Work

Key Concepts & Relations

political theory

Public/Private Space

Arendt (1998)
modernisation and creation of the welfare state led to social affairs and social norms in the public sphere

political theory

Power

Foucault (1975:1980; 1986)
relations of power are visible in space
triple funcion of labour as productivity, symbol, discipline

labour theory

Family Abolition

Marx & Engels (1848)
Private property is created and maintained through the nuclear family. It therefor maintains class relations in the capitalist state. The abolition of capital leads to the abolition of modern family and inheritance

Engels (1845)
For Engels true love could only exist without property. He believed that the monogameous relationship is natural to humans and was against sexually open communal life.

critical urban theory

Spatial Justice

(Harvey, 2003)
equal geographical distribution of and access to necessities; right to the city

justice theory, governance and ownership

Justice & Politics of Difference

(Young, 2011)
justice most commonly understood as distributive conflicts over this distribution

critical urban theory
gerontology

Separation of Old/Young

Hagestad & Uhlenberg (2006)
understands the spatial separation of old/young populations as a cause for ageism

heterotopia (Foucault, 1986)

time-space mapping (Hägerstrand, 1970)

research by design

speculative storytelling (AffectLab, 2023; Dunne & Raby, 2013)

imagination (Hayes et al., 2015)

Agonistic Planning

(Heindl, 2022)
conflicts and radical democracy in spatial planning

Revolutionary Mothering

Gumbs (2017)
vision of collective care through chosen family

Social Reproduction Theory

Bhattacharya (2017)
discusses class issues in social reproduction

Wages for Housework

Dalla Costa (1972); Federici (2004)
wages for housework as political demand unveils the absurdity of unpaid and often feminised labour in the home. It demands for welfare benefits while criticising social control imposed through the state.

aims at establishing alternative kinship: family abolition is the restructuring of economic relations society-wide

right to the city = right to care

Leinfelder et al. (2023)
the base for social reproduction is housing, the home and neighbourghood is understood as social factory

City as a Commons

De Angelis (2017) & (Stavrides & Angelis, 2016)
governing of public goods in the city through the citizens (bottom-up)

Utopian Socialism

Fourier (1822)
Family Abolition is a communist task
Phalanstère
sexually open communal life

Kin-Making

Haraway (2016)
care beyond biogenetic kinship

Communist Social Reproduction

O'Brien (2023)
social reproduction as it occurs in a classless society through abolition of property, borders and unconditional access to collective goods
reproduction occurs beyond public/private
it promotes human flourishing, enables appropriate care through autonomy and dependency

Insurgent Social Reproduction

O'Brien (2023)
social reproduction like daily tasks which occur for example in protest camps. These camps show a high mobility of participants and their social and biological actions immediately become political

Communal Care

Hester & Srnicek (2023)
less radical term than family abolition, and entails care provision through mutual aid which exceeds biogenetic relations. It proclaims the establishment of alternative institutions to form an ecosystem of care

Queering Ageing Futures

Sandberg & Marshall (2017)
as part of critical cultural gerontology, it draws from feminist, queer, and crip theory in moving beyond normativity and binaries in aging & care

critical cultural gerontology

Communisation Theory

Endnotes (2011)
A communist revolution does not start with the workers' uprising followed by the abolition of capital. But starts with immediate communist actions such as free distribution of goods.

Feminist Post-Work

Hester & Srnicek (2023)
ranging from post-work theory, this theory critically reflects on technologisation and the opportunities of care work in a post-work scenario

Post-Work Theory

Benanav (2020)
discusses possible influence of automation such as machine learning and new technologies on current labour markets. It is argued that less work will be done by humans in the future liberating us from economic necessity

labour theory

- complimentary methods
- complimentary theories
- theory is influenced by other theory
- related theories with similar concepts

methodology and tools
main theories
background theories

Spaces of Care

Theoretical Framework for Spatial Analysis

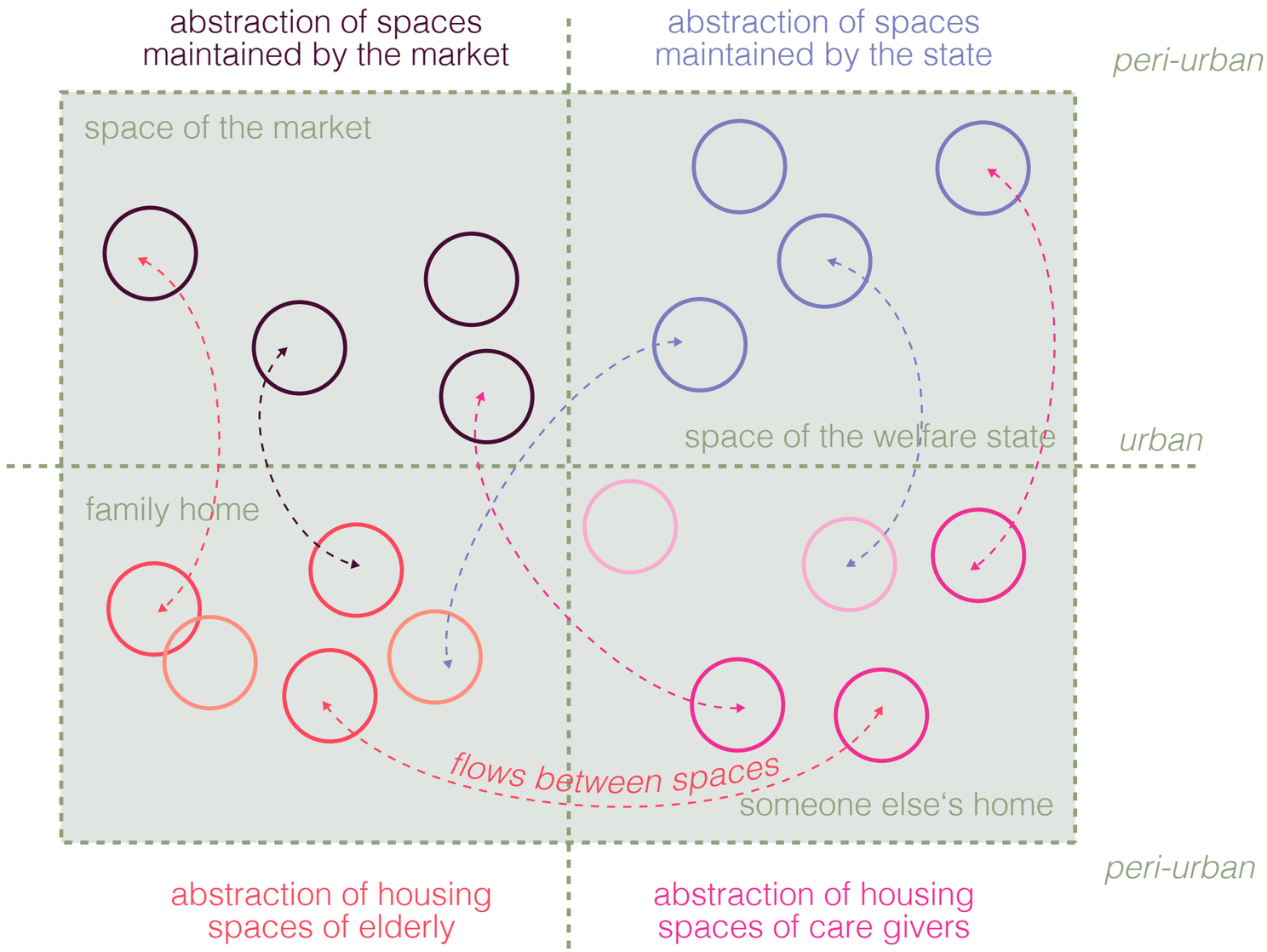
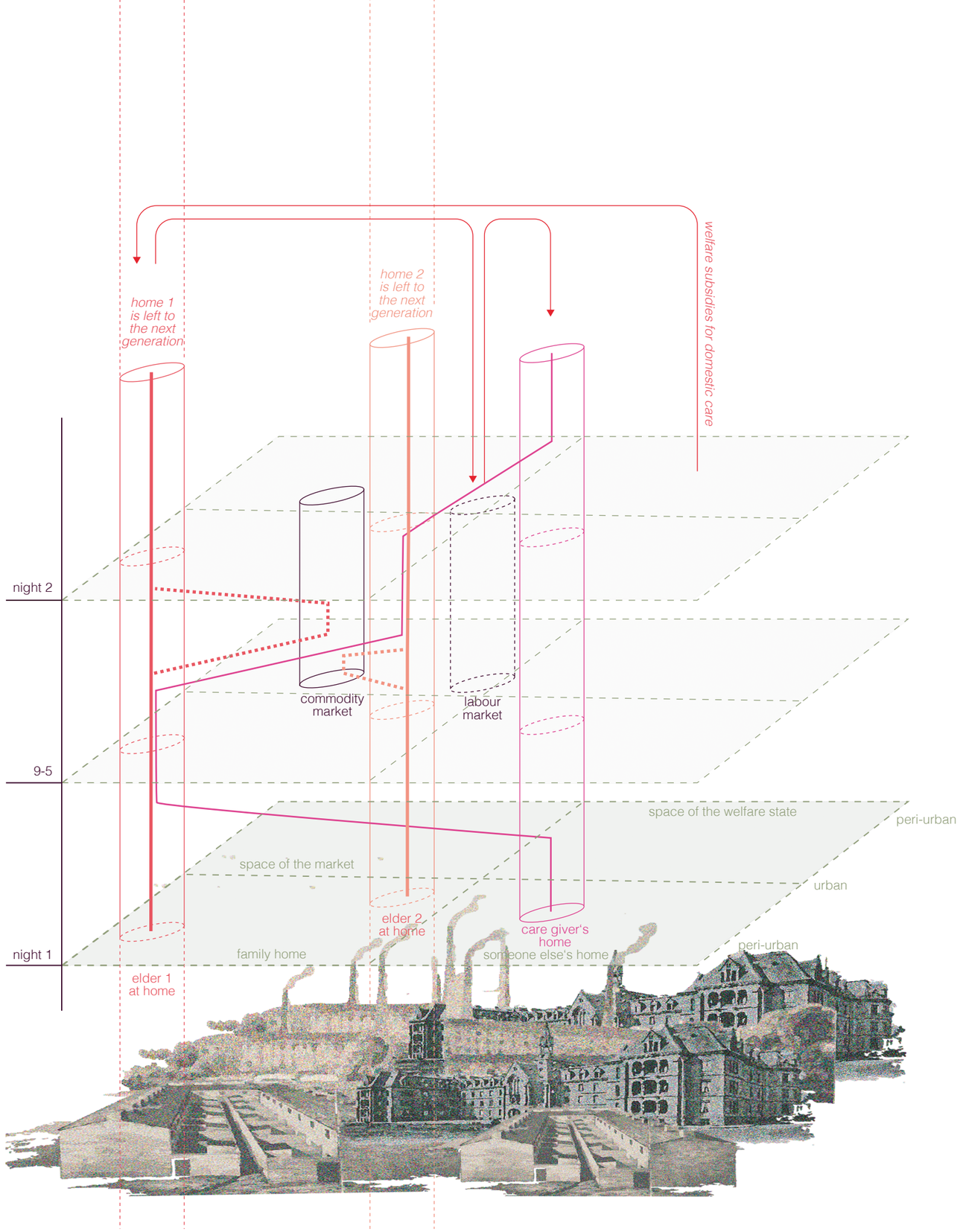


Figure 21: Theoretical Framework for Spatial Analysis, Author's Work (This framework builds the ‚ground floor' to the space-time diagrams previously shown and serves to analyse spatiality of care in Luxembourg later on)


welfare subsidies for domestic care
home 1 is left to the next generation
home 2 is left to the next generation
night 2
9-5
night 1
commodity market
labour market
space of the welfare state
peri-urban
space of the market
urban
elder 2 at home
care giver's home
someone else's home
family home
peri-urban
elder 1 at home

Family Values

Guiding Elements as Tool for Reflection

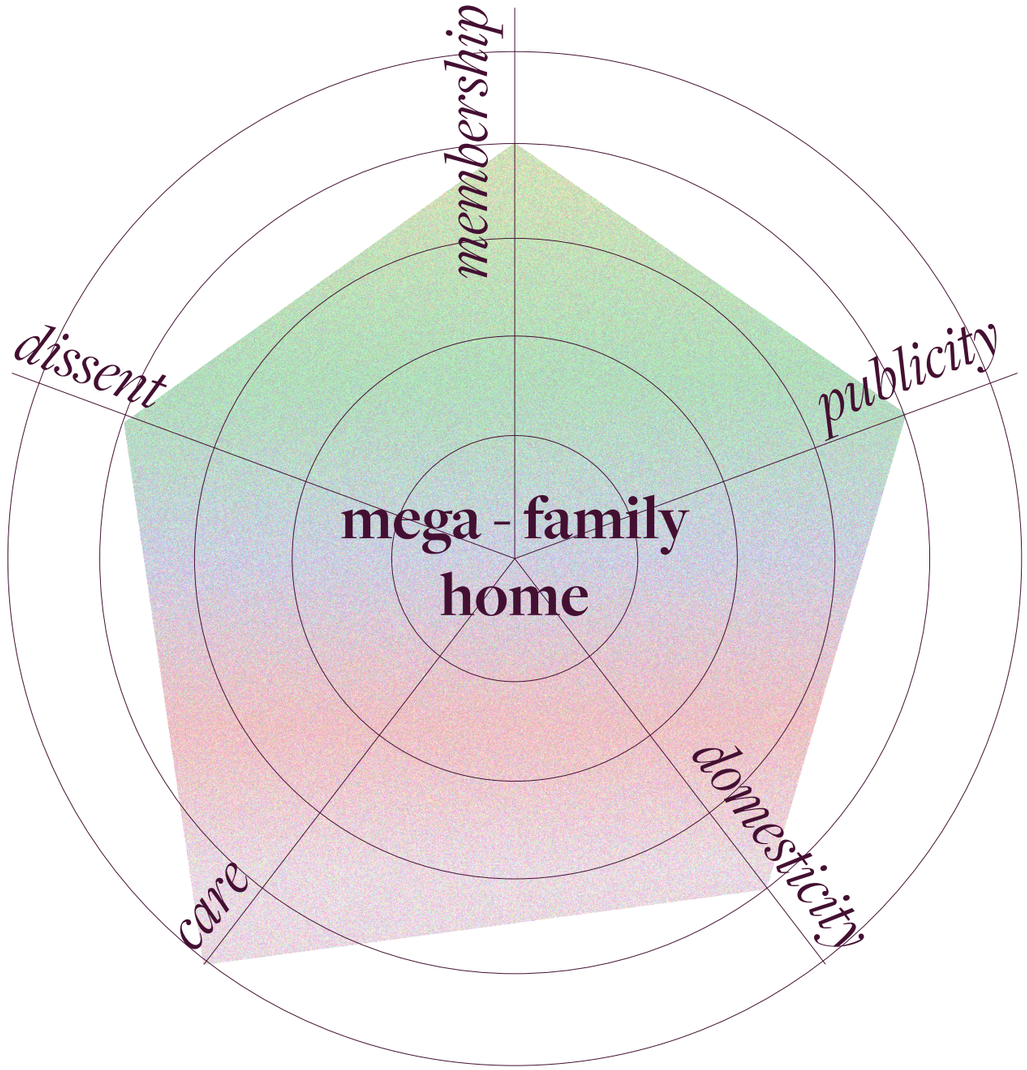


Figure 14: Family Values, Author's Work

Introduction to Understanding

Understanding through the Scales

The following chapter aims to understand the spatial conditions of and for care work in Luxembourg and its surrounding regions through a variety of scales. Depending on the scale, different spatial, social, economic, and demographic themes are analysed and related to each other (Figure 33). The analysis starts at the regional scale, which showcases the economic interdependency of the Grand Region and its common challenges. Later, the challenges observed within Luxembourg are examined. Important here is the country's immense economic growth in financial and political industries, which puts pressure on the built environment and guides its current spatial development.
These circumstances are further exemplified by zooming into the capital, followed by a more thorough ethnographic analysis of three neighbourhoods at the southeastern edge of the capital. I then move further into the context by presenting an everyday story of two personas through time-space mapping and storytelling.

HAMM, BONNEVOIE, HOWALD
[neighbourhood scale]

- spatial experiences
- public transport
- functions and amenities
- housing typology
- places of most care and attraction
- story from a home

CITY OF LUXEMBOURG
[city scale]

- urban development
- neighbourhood profiles
- health and care status
- functions

GRAND DUCHY LUXEMBOURG
[national scale]

- urbanisation
- housing
- public care spaces
- market care spaces
- care stakeholder
- spatial and economic care relations

GRAND REGION LUXEMBOURG
[regional scale]

- age dependency
- access to healthcare
- labour dynamics
- regional transport

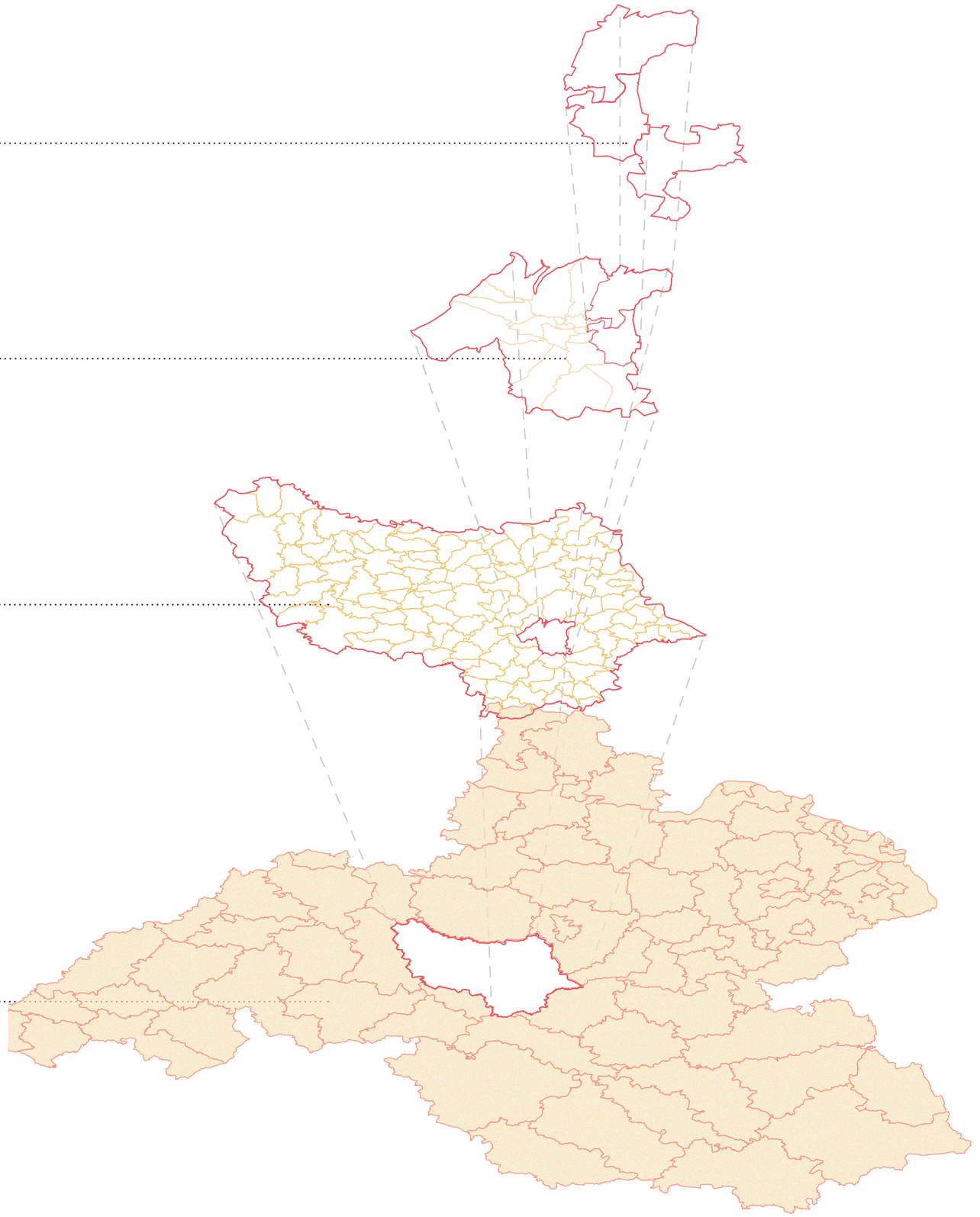
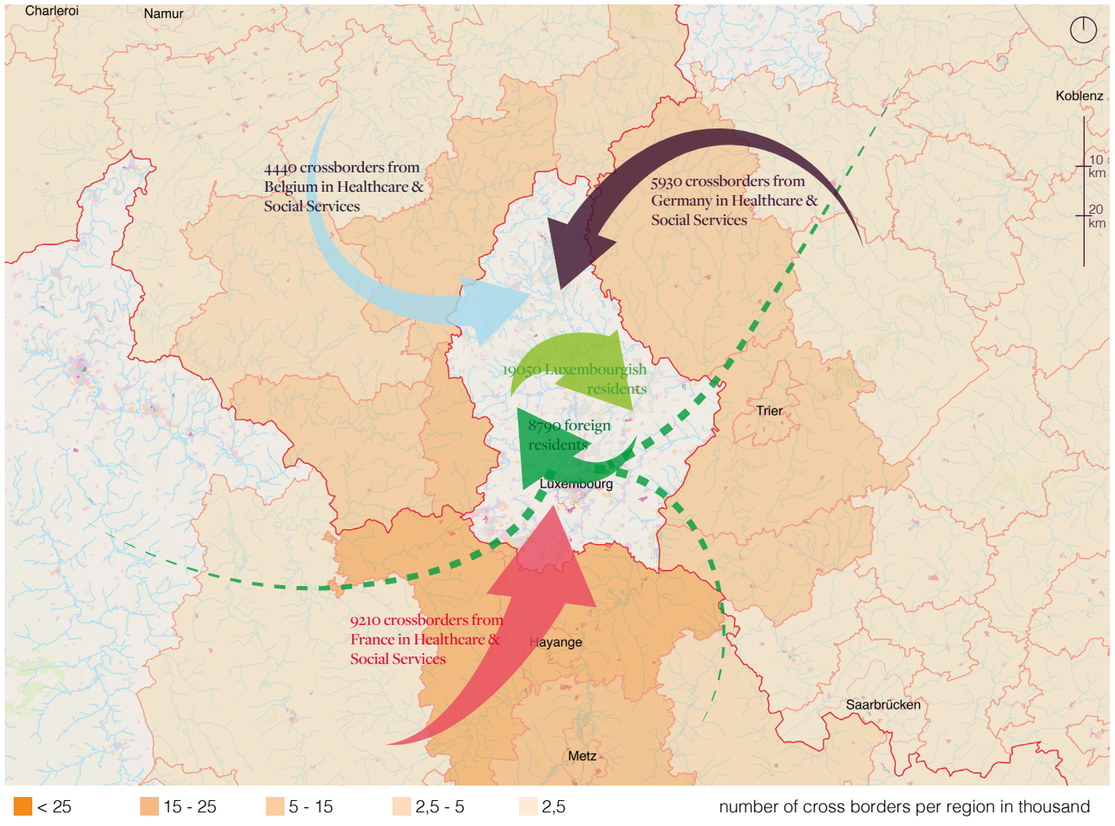
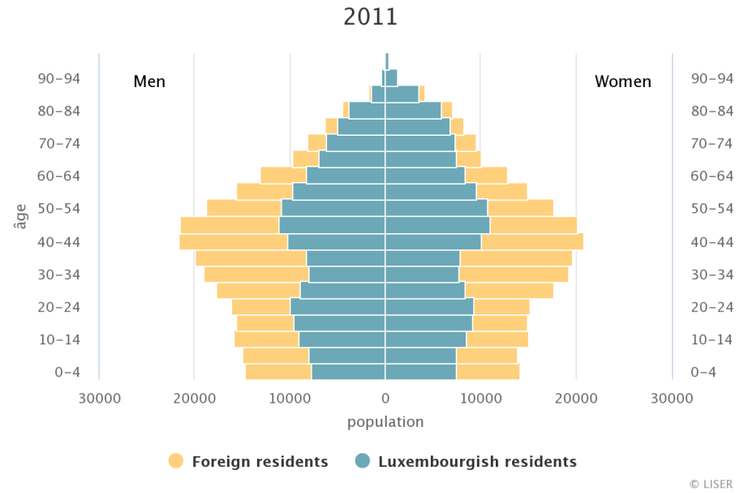


Figure 33: Understanding through the scales, Author's Work

Examples of State(-care)

Global Care Chains and Population Development





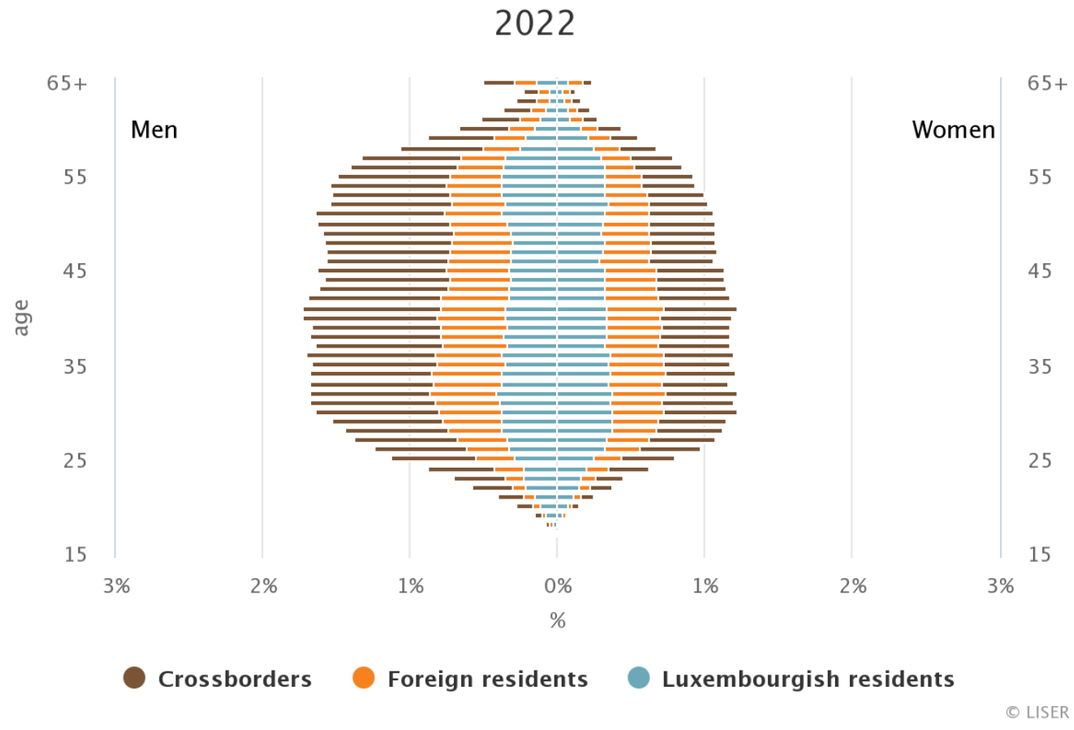


Figure 31, right: LISER (2023). Employment boosted by influx of cross-border workers [diagram] LISER. https://www.liser.lu/ise/display_indic.cfm?id=655

Figure 32, left: Crossborders total rate and in Healthcare and Social Services, Author's Work

Narrative Mapping

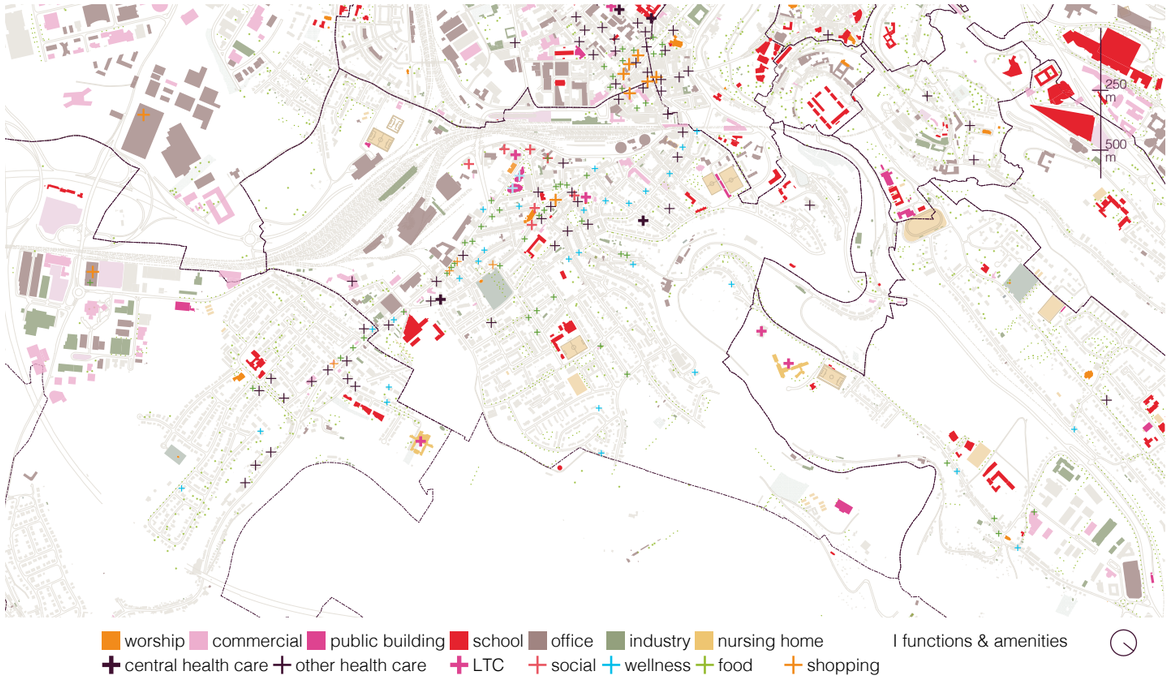
Neighbourhood Scale


Abrigado
a place for cafe culture
a portuguese centre will be established for the new estate
Tram
Cinema
Theatre
Cinema Bar
Valentinstrasse
Bar
Restaurant
Theatre
Cinema
Pool
Fitness Studio
Rubble
Rubble
Rubble

Neighbourhood Scale

Connectivity, Housing, and Facilities





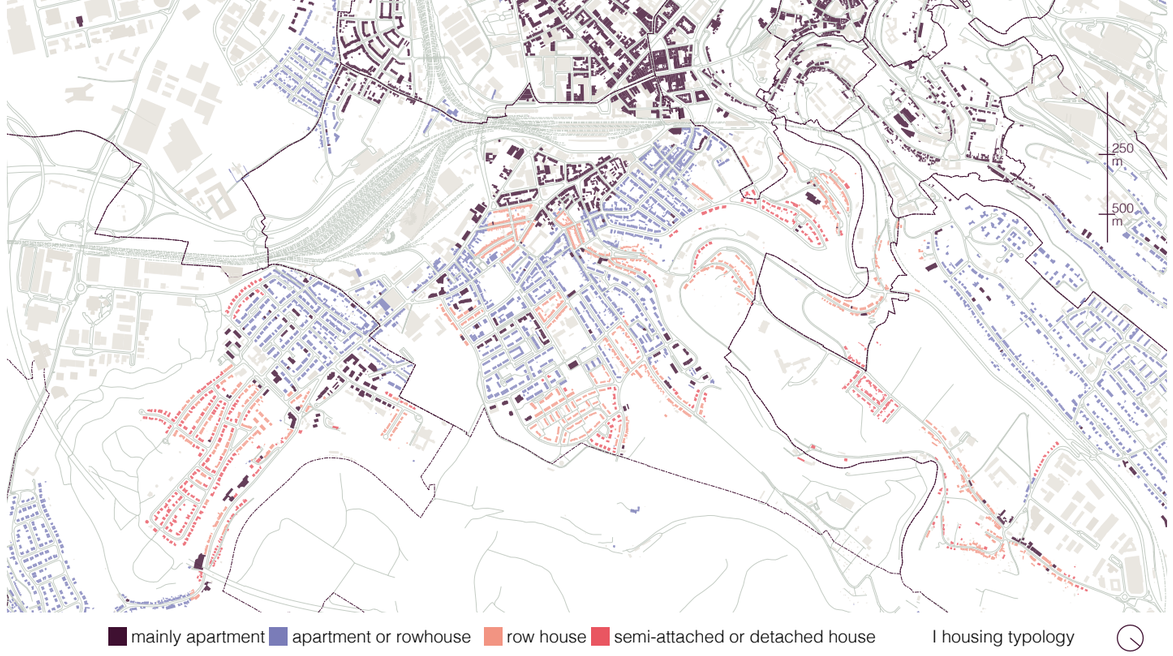


Figure 55: Public Transport in the three Neighbourhoods, Author's work

Figure 56: Care and other facilities in the three Neighbourhoods, Author's Work

Figure 57: Housing Typology in the three Neighbourhoods, Author's work

As seen in the historical mapping of the capital city, the three neighbourhoods lie originally outside of the historic city wall but also on the southern side of the railway tracks (Figure 55). A variety of bus lines serve and connect all neighbourhoods but also to the city centre and the newer shopping centre Cloche D'or. Buses run frequently except on Sundays when especially in Hamm people have to wait longer in between buses. The tram line connects the edges of Bonnevoie and will in the future also connect two spots in Howald although these lie mostly outside of the current main residential area.

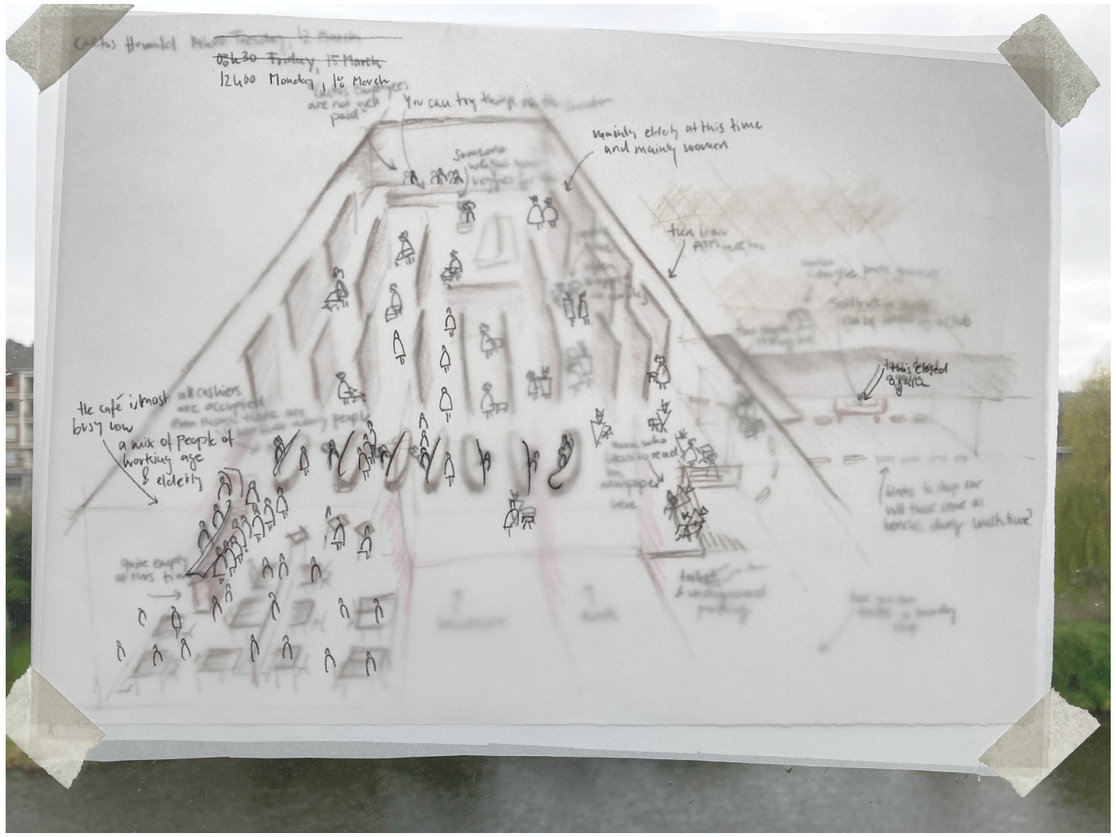
Most services for healthcare or social functions are located in the centre of Bonnevoie and extende along roads towards Howald (Figure 56). Hamm lacks in amenities. A few restaurants are positioned along the main road but there are no shops or supermarkets. The elder home in Howald is maintained by the public provider SERVIOR whereas the city of Luxembourg maintains the hospice in Hamm. Both are positioned at the edge of suburban (Howald) to peri-urban (Hamm) urban environments with wide streets reaching the main entrance. In Howald, the nursing home is embedded in a park, with animals such as sheep around. In Hamm, the hospice offers a scenic view over Luxembourg City which is visible in the distance.

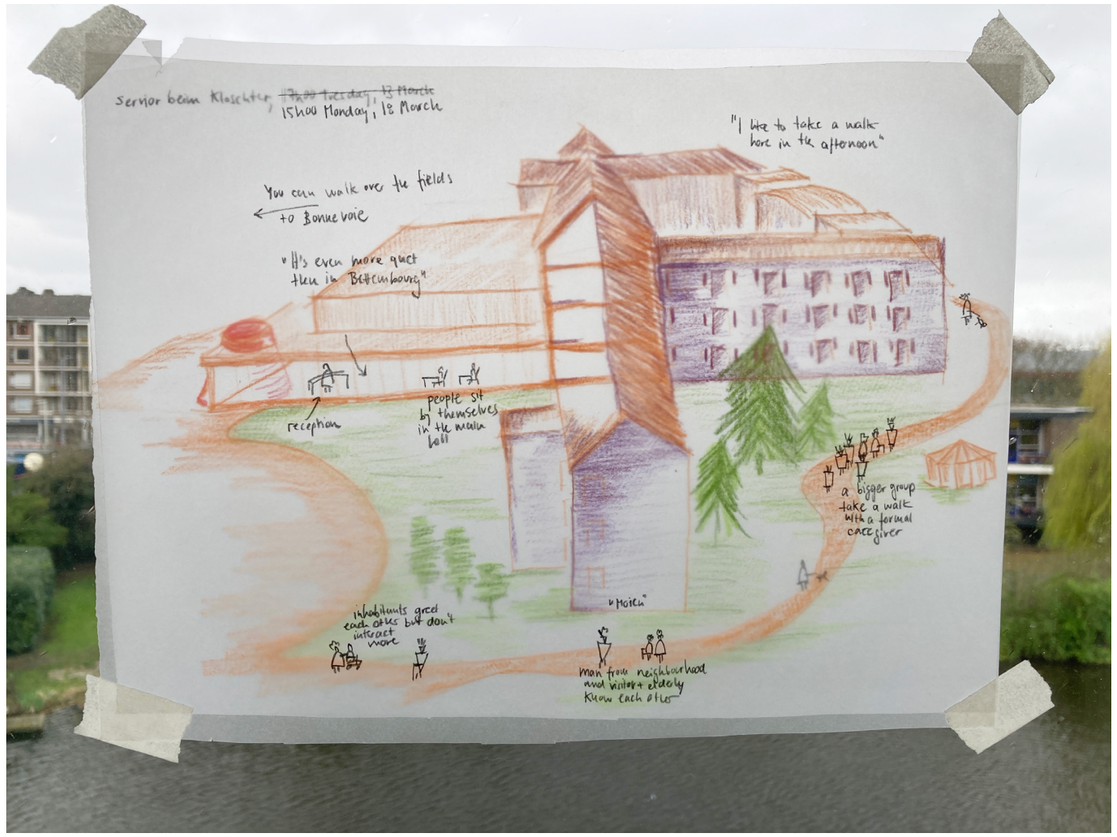
The main housing types range from multi-family row houses (Bonnevoie, closer to the Central Station) forming a consecutive urban block to more suburban semi-detached houses or even single houses (outer edges of Hamm and Howald; Figure 57). Important, is the presence and space occupied by cars. Many houses hold private semi-underground parking, or garages completely occupy the ground floor. Mainly houses built pre-war, have direct access to the street.

Places of most Care & Attraction

Howald

The following pages feature a series of places with most care or most attraction of each neighbourhood and how they work. I identified these places during my fieldtrip many of them were proposed to me by locals.





Cactus, Howald (Figure 58):
This supermarket in an industrial area was most busy during lunchtime. People like this supermarket because employees take time for them at several counters and the checkout. The supermarket also has a canteen that serves warm meals. People mainly use the car to get there.

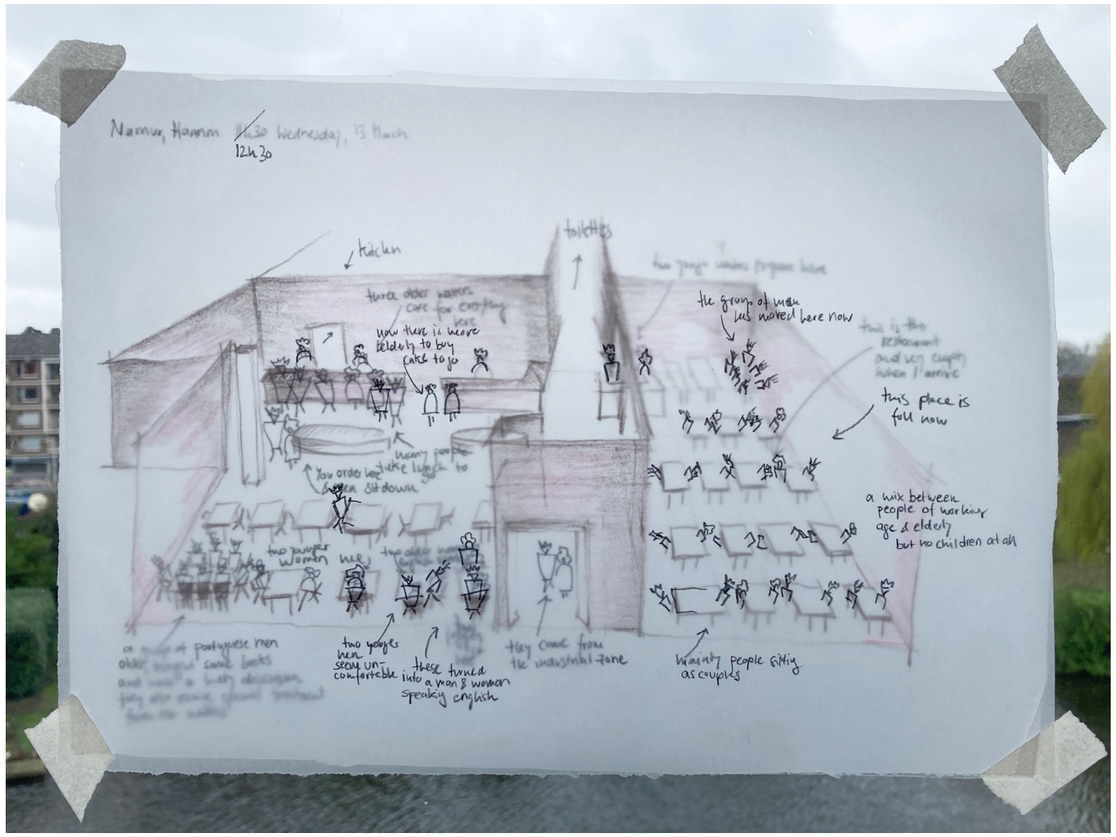
Figure 58, left: Place of most attraction in Howald, Cactus, Author's Work

Figure 59, right: Place of most care in Howald, Servior beim Klouschter, Author's work

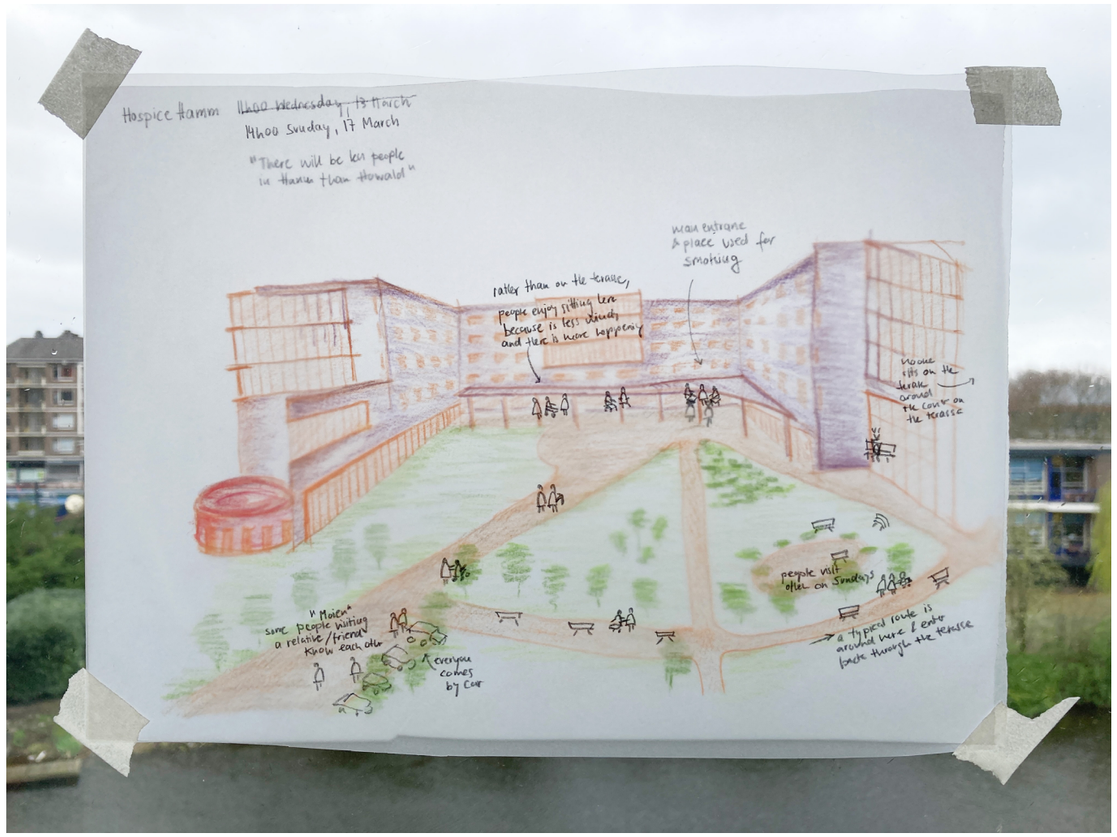
Servior beim Klouschter, Howald (Figure 59):
This nursing home is located on the edge of Howald with a view towards Bonnevoie. It is on some people's walking route coming from Bonnevoie with or without their dog. Residents of the home use the surrounding park to take a walk, too.

Places of most Care & Attraction

Hamm



dense dwelling | loose dwelling | public building | industry | worship | commercial — I building typology



dense dwelling | loose dwelling | public building | industry | worship | commercial — I building typology

Namur, Hamm (Figure, 62):
This bakery is located at the edge of an industrial area within walking distance of the centre of Hamm. During lunch, the bakery and adjacent restaurant or mainly sought out by elderly or employees from nearby.

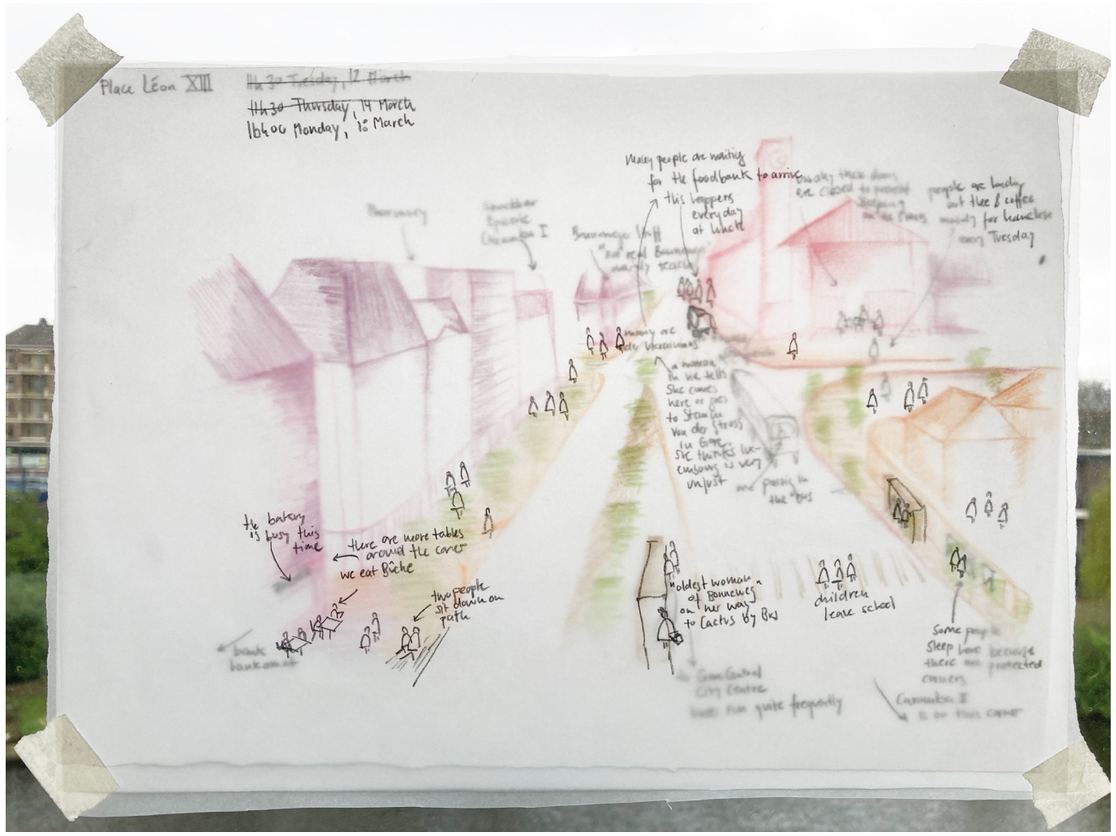
Figure 62, left: Place of most attraction in Hamm, Namur, Author's Work

Figure 63, right: Place of most care in Hamm, Hospice de Hamm, Author's work

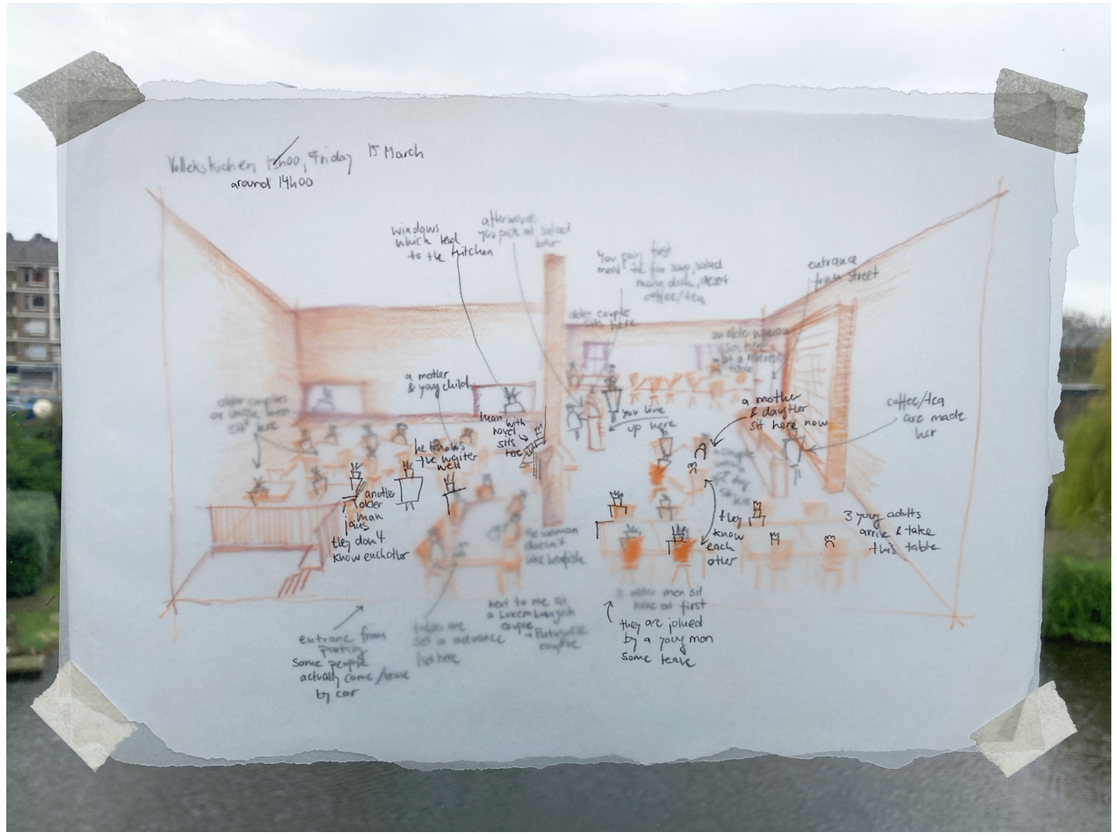
Hospice, Hamm (Figure 63):
This nursing home was busiest on Sunday afternoons, when many people visited friends and family who resided there. Most took a walk around the nursing home. Contrary to the nursing home in Howald, this one is not well connected to any other person's walking route who is not in any way associated with the nursing facility.

Places of most Care & Attraction

Bonnevoie



dense dwelling loose dwelling public building industry worship commercial I building typology



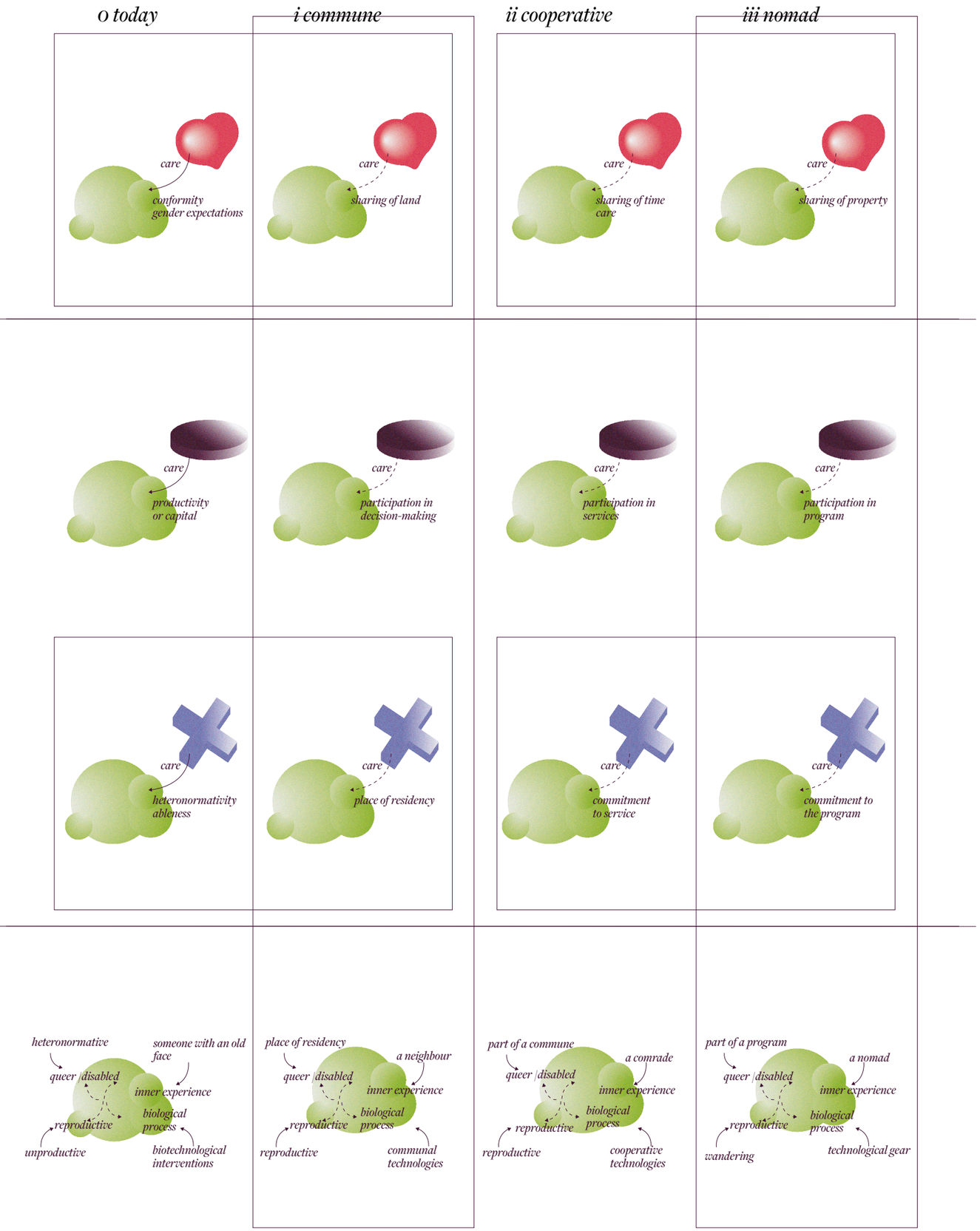
dense dwelling loose dwelling public building industry worship commercial I building typology

Centre, Bonnevoie (Figure, 60):
The centre of Bonnevoie offers a variety of services. On some weekdays, the area around the church is occupied by charity services for unhoused people who stay nearby or the distribution of food by the food bank. In the afternoons, the main activity switches to the side where cafés and small shops are located. Children leave the school.

Figure 60, left: Place of most attraction in Bonnevoie, Centre, Author's Work

Figure 61, right: Place of most care in Bonnevoie, Vollekskichen, Author's work

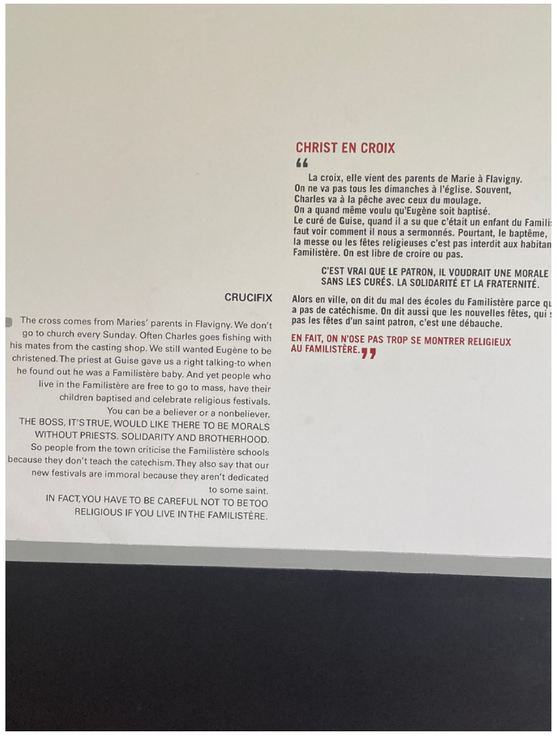
Vollekskichen, Bonnevoie (Figure, 61):
The Vollekskichen is a restaurant or canteen which serves food at low prices. People either come alone or in a small group. Usually, places have to be shared with strangers as space is limited. The atmosphere is rather convivial. Despite the centre of Bonnevoie, this was the only place children were present during lunchtime.


o today
i commune
ii cooperative
iii nomad
care
conformity
gender expectations
sharing of land
sharing of time
care
sharing of property
productivity
or capital
participation in
decision-making
participation in
services
participation in
program
heteronormativity
ableness
place of residency
commitment
to service
commitment to
the program
heteronormative
someone with an old
face
queer
disabled
inner experience
reproductive
biological
process
unproductive
biotechnological
interventions
place of residency
a neighbour
communal
technologies
part of a commune
a comrade
cooperative
technologies
part of a program
a nomad
wandering
technological gear


research by unlearning
research by understanding
research by experimenting
broadened
the approach
challenged my biases and opened new paths
narrowed
some
concepts
narrowed down
the elements
opened
other concepts
build on the theory through its test capability







CHRIST EN CROIX

“

La croix, elle vient des parents de Marie à Flavigny.
On ne va pas tous les dimanches à l'église. Souvent,
Charles va à la pêche avec ceux du moulage.
On a quand même voulu qu'Eugène soit baptisé.
Le curé de Guise, quand il a su que c'était un enfant du Famili
faut voir comment il nous a sermonnés. Pourtant, le baptême,
la messe ou les fêtes religieuses c'est pas interdit aux habitan
Familistère. On est libre de croire ou pas.

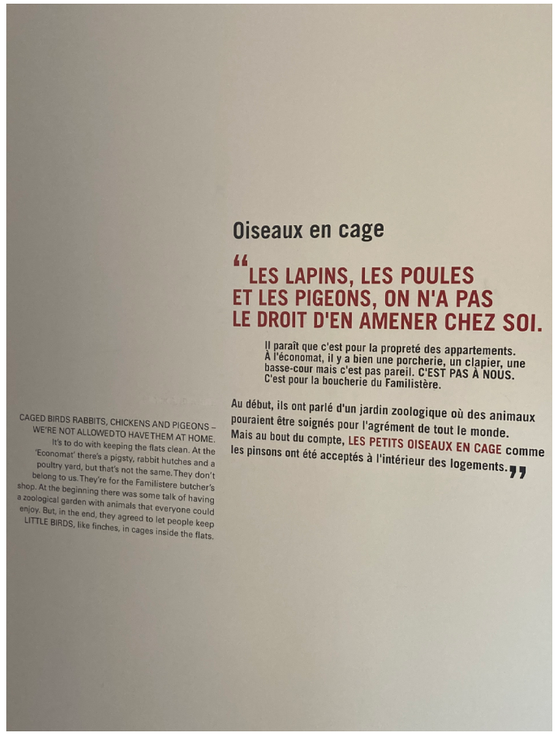
C'EST VRAI QUE LE PATRON, IL VOUDRAIT UNE MORALE
SANS LES CURÉS. LA SOLIDARITÉ ET LA FRATERNITÉ.

Alors en ville, on dit du mal des écoles du Familistère parce qu
a pas de catéchisme. On dit aussi que les nouvelles fêtes, qui
pas les fêtes d'un saint patron, c'est une débauche.

EN FAIT, ON N'OSE PAS TROP SE MONTRER RELIGIEUX
AU FAMILISTÈRE.”

CRUCIFIX

The cross comes from Maries' parents in Flavigny. We don't go to church every Sunday. Often Charles goes fishing with his mates from the casting shop. We still wanted Eugène to be christened. The priest at Guise gave us a right talking-to when he found out he was a Familistère baby. And yet people who live in the Familistère are free to go to mass, have their children baptised and celebrate religious festivals.
You can be a believer or a nonbeliever.
THE BOSS, IT'S TRUE, WOULD LIKE THERE TO BE MORALS WITHOUT PRIESTS. SOLIDARITY AND BROTHERHOOD.
So people from the town criticise the Familistère schools because they don't teach the catechism. They also say that our new festivals are immoral because they aren't dedicated to some saint.
IN FACT, YOU HAVE TO BE CAREFUL NOT TO BE TOO RELIGIOUS IF YOU LIVE IN THE FAMILISTÈRE.



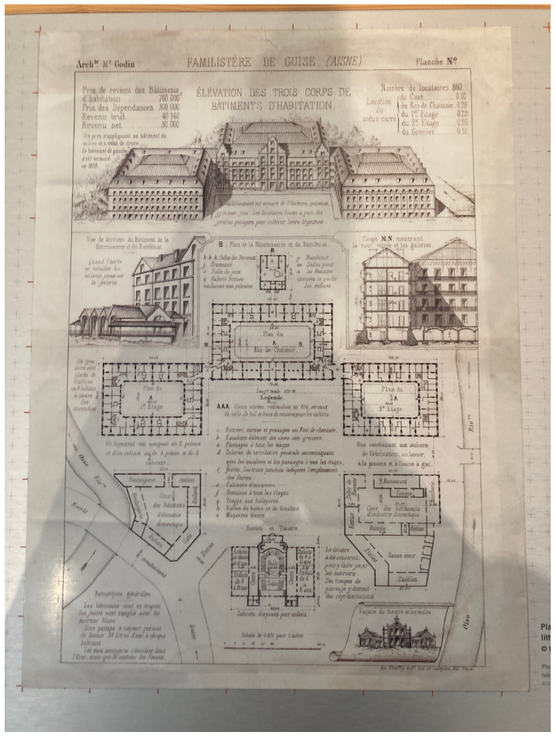
Oiseaux en cage

“LES LAPINS, LES POULES
ET LES PIGEONS, ON N'A PAS
LE DROIT D'EN AMENER CHEZ SOI.

Il paraît que c'est pour la propreté des appartements.
À l'économat, il y a bien une porcherie, un clapier, une basse-cour mais c'est pas pareil. C'EST PAS À NOUS.
C'est pour la boucherie du Familistère.

Au début, ils ont parlé d'un jardin zoologique où des animaux pouraient être soignés pour l'agrément de tout le monde.
Mais au bout du compte, LES PETITS OISEAUX EN CAGE comme les pinsons ont été acceptés à l'intérieur des logements.”

CAGED BIRDS RABBITS, CHICKENS AND PIGEONS – WE'RE NOT ALLOWED TO HAVE THEM AT HOME.
It's to do with keeping the flats clean. At the 'Economat' there's a pigsty, rabbit hutches and a poultry yard, but that's not the same. They don't belong to us. They're for the Familistere butcher's shop. At the beginning there was some talk of having a zoological garden with animals that everyone could enjoy. But, in the end, they agreed to let people keep LITTLE BIRDS, like finches, in cages inside the flats.


Arch^te M^r Godin
FAMILISTÈRE DE GUISE (AISNE)
Planche N°
ÉLÉVATION DES TROIS CORPS DE BÂTIMENTS D'HABITATION
Prix de revient des Bâtiments d'habitation 700.000
Prix des Dépendances 300.000
Revenu brut 40.000
Revenu net 30.000
Nombre de locataires 800
Location au mètre carré
Plan du Rez-de-Chaussée
Plan du 1er Étage
Plan du 2e Étage
Plan du Grenier
Coupe M.N. suivant la ligne
Légende
Rue de Guise
Rue du Familistère
Rue du Barrage
Rue du Pont
Rue du Canal
Rue du Moulin
Rue de la Fontaine
Rue de la Cité
Rue de la Cité Ouvrière
Rue de la Cité Ouvrière
Rue de la Cité Ouvrière

main question

How can **alternative concepts on reproductive labour** contribute to a socio-spatial transformation of **existing spaces and networks** of **aged care in Luxembourg?**

SQ1 What are current spaces employed and norms imposed in the realm of social reproductive labour?

SQ2 How will demographic change affect existing spaces and networks of care in Luxembourg?

SQ3 What are alternative concepts on social reproductive labour and their spatial performance?

*Aged care, elderly care, or eldercare entails assisted living, adult day-care, long-term care, nursing homes referred to as residential care, hospice care, home care and health care. This care predominately serves old adults in maintaining daily life as independently as possible. Long-term care is also provided to adults with disabilities independent of their age.
It is part of the NACE Rev.2 section Q. (Eurofound, 2020)

Methodology Framework

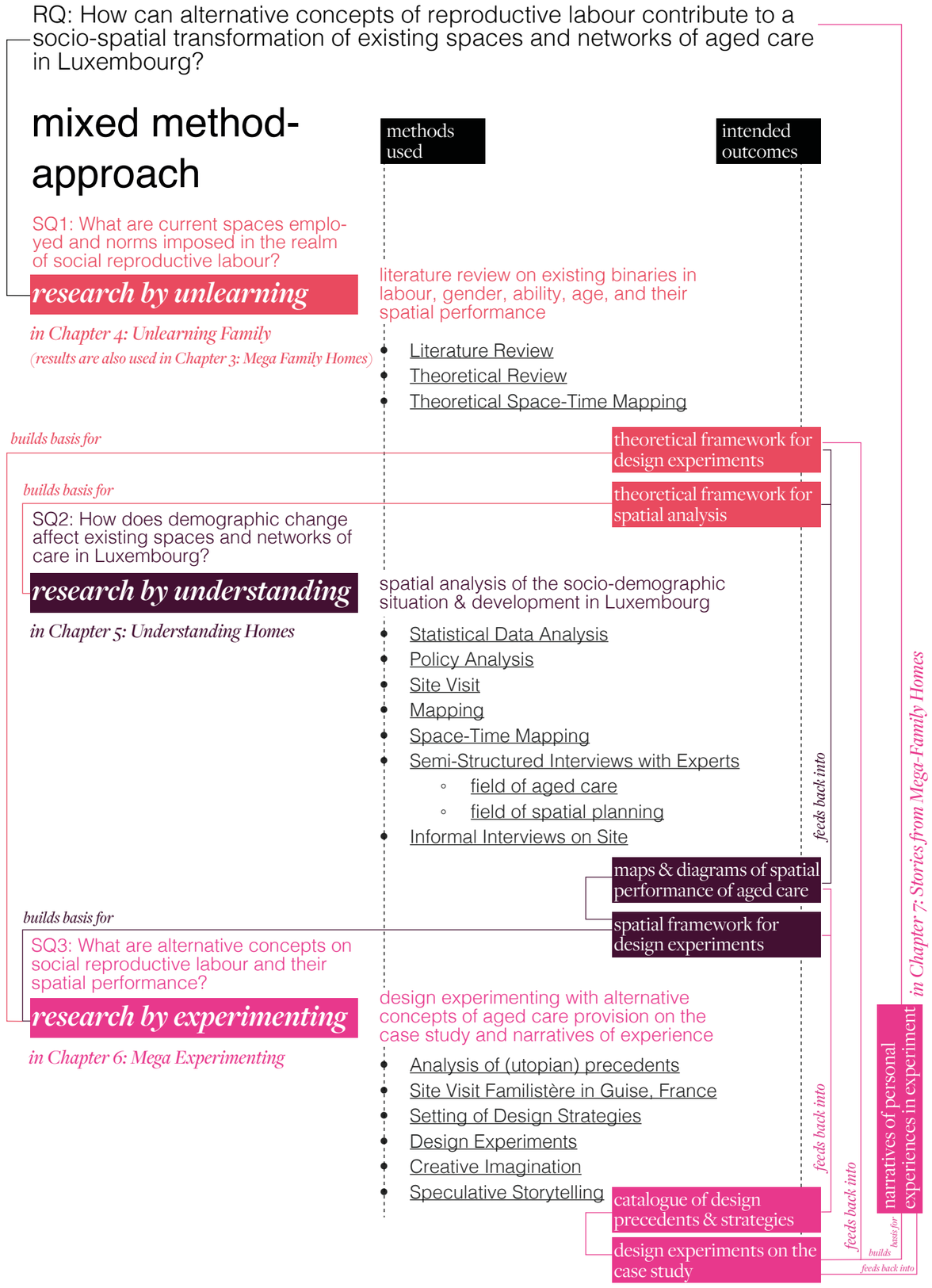


Figure 8: Methodology Framework, Author's Work

Public/Private Affairs

Public and Private Space in Arendt (1998)

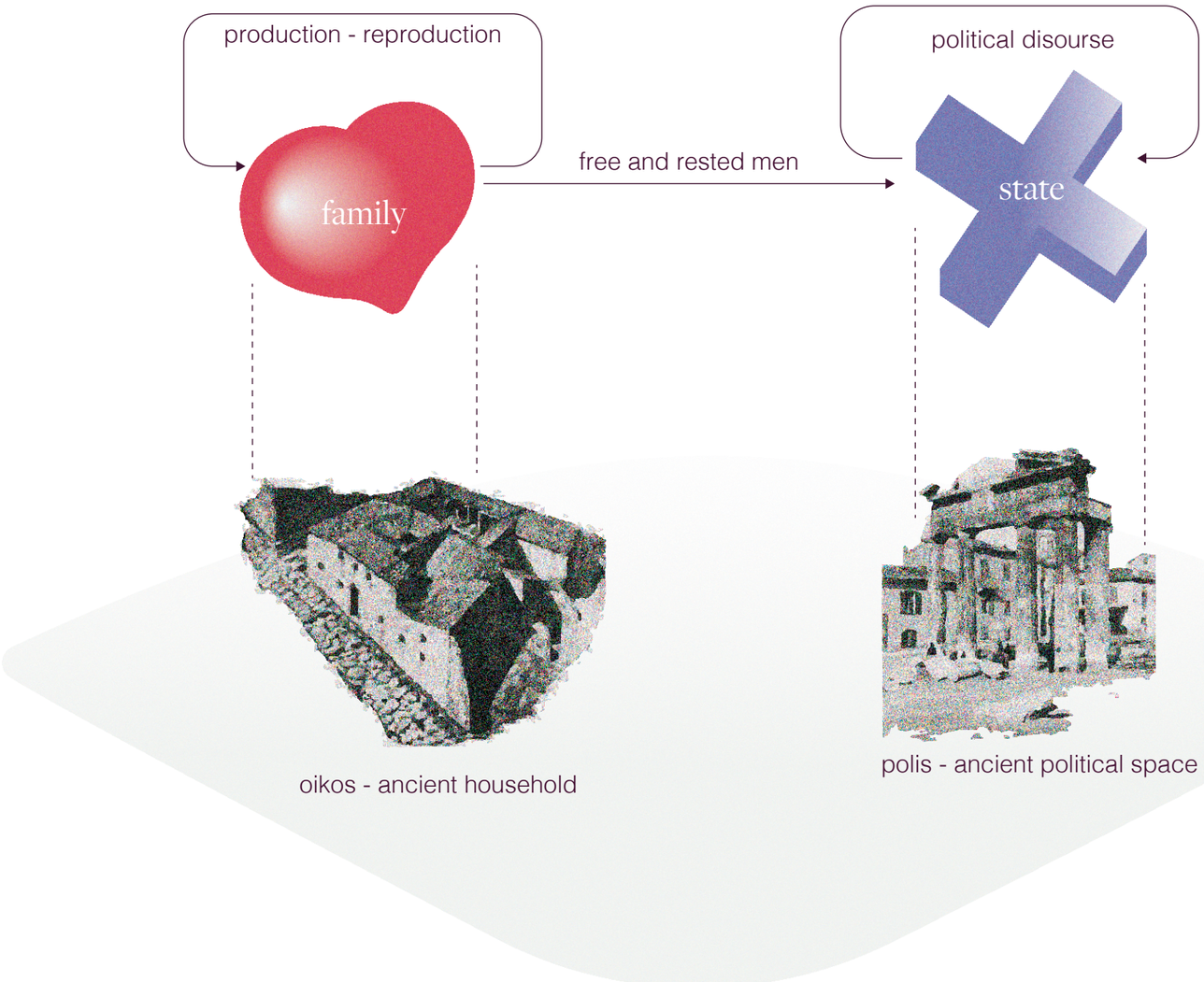


Figure 9: Ancient Public and Private Space, Author's Work based on Arendt (1998)

Theoretical Framework

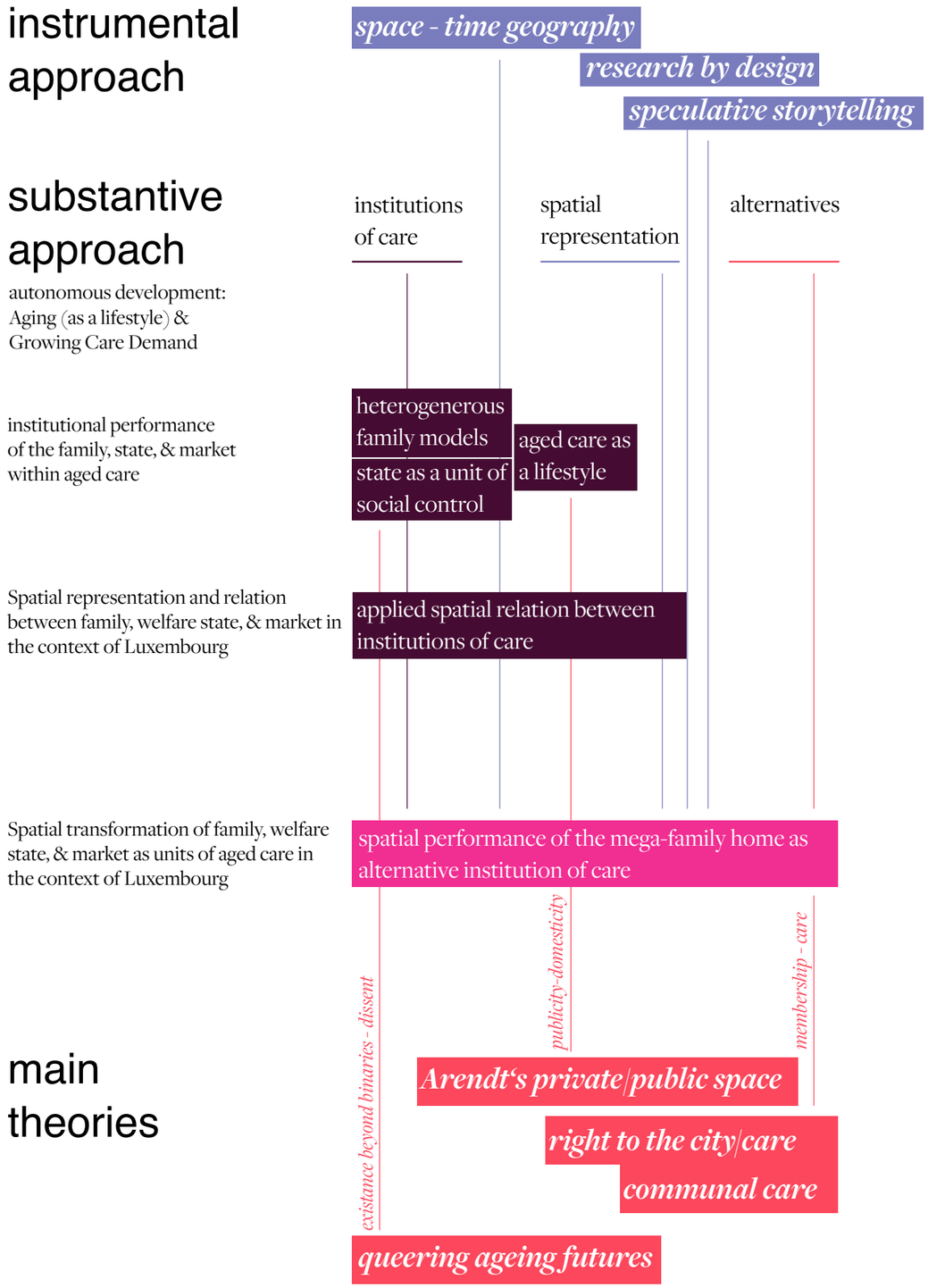
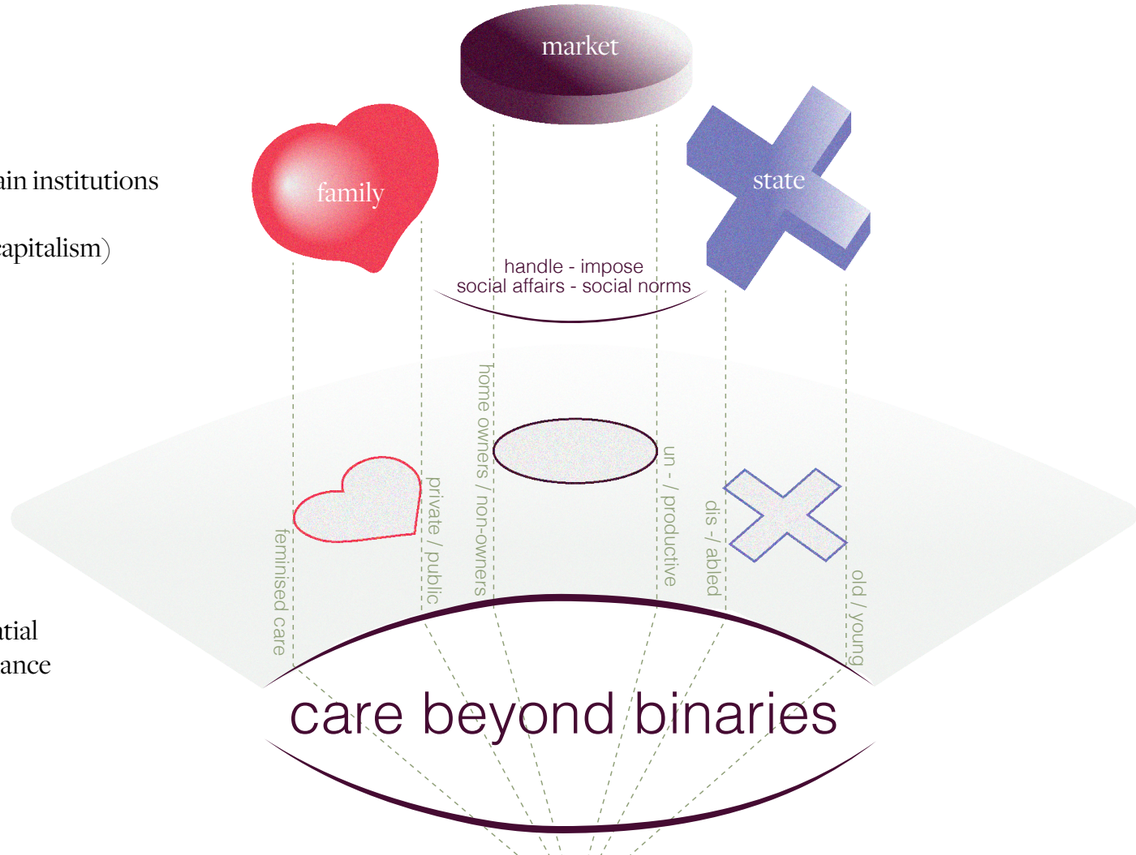


Figure 16: Theoretical Framework, Author's Work

Conceptual Framework

three main institutions
of care
(under capitalism)



their spatial
performance

mega-family home

their spatial
transformation

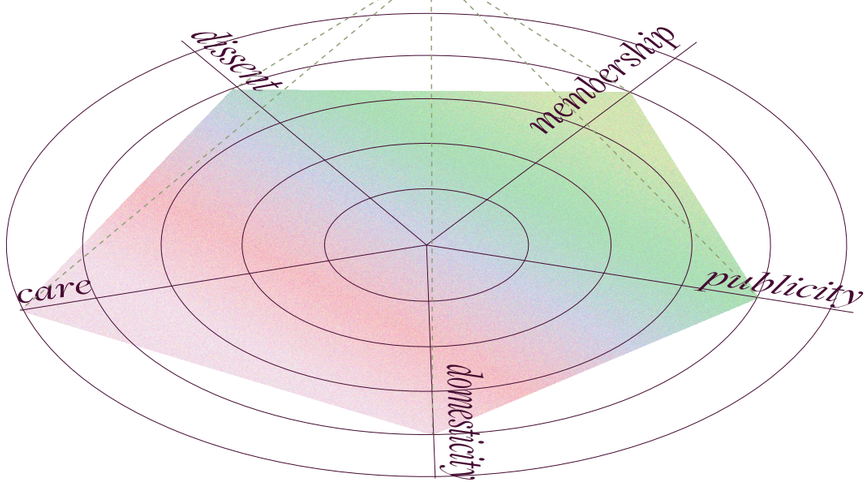


Figure 17: Conceptual Framework,
Author's Work

Networks of Care

National Scale

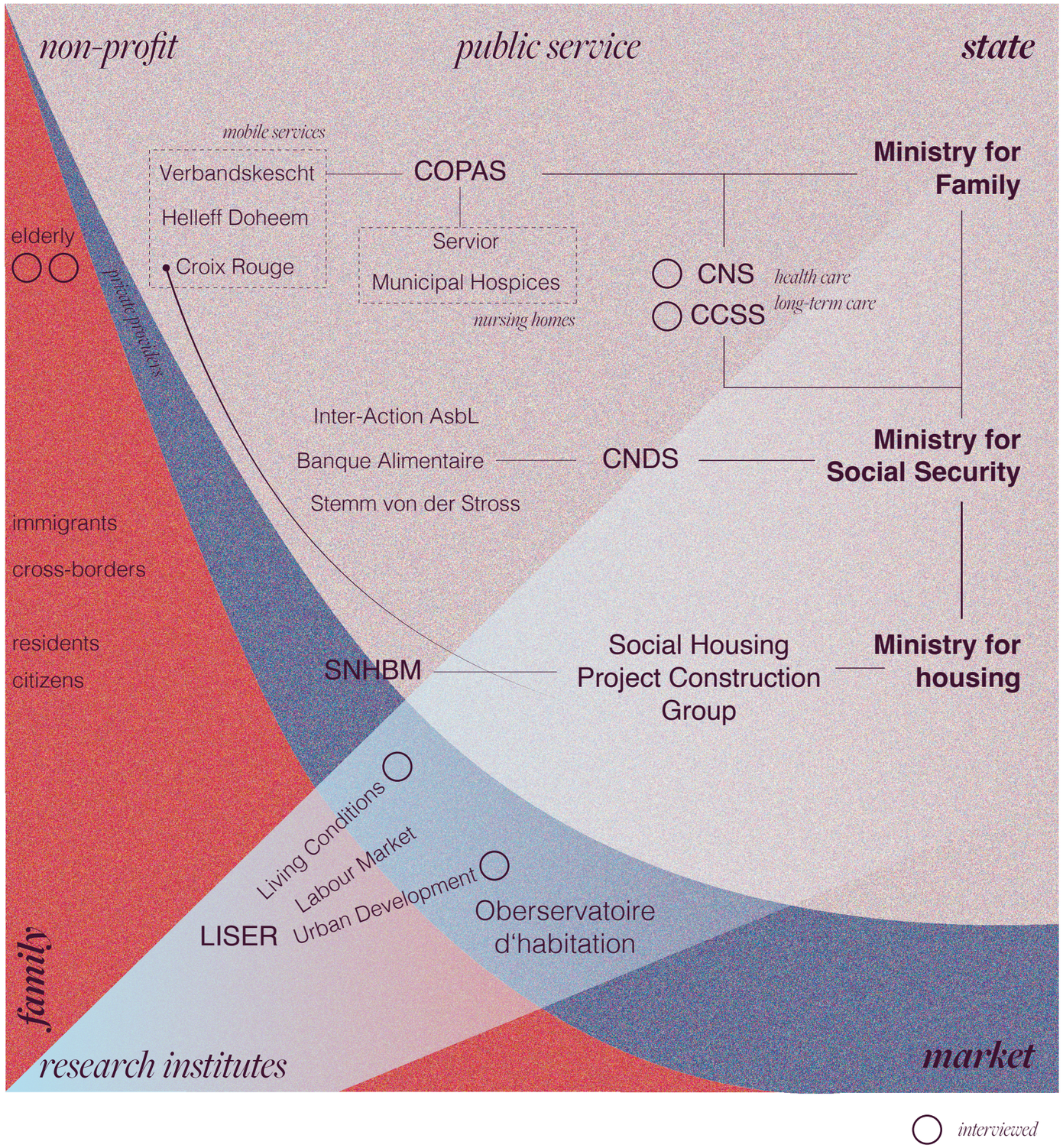


Figure 19: Analysis of Stakeholder in the Care and Housing Sectors, Author's Work

Places of Most Care & Attraction

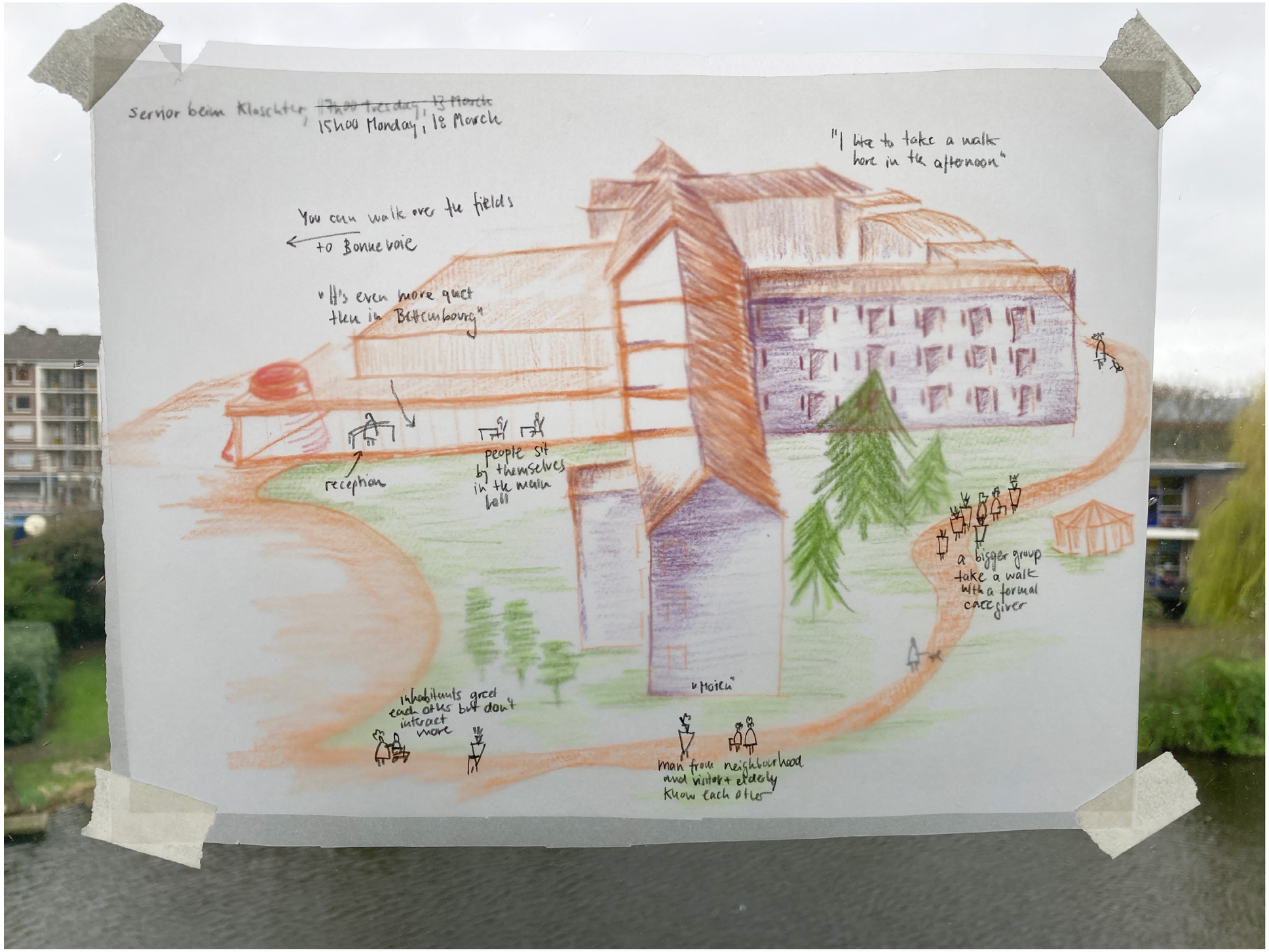
Photographs



Figure 23: Places of most Care & Attraction Photographs, Author's Work

Places of most Care

Servior beim Klouschter, Howald



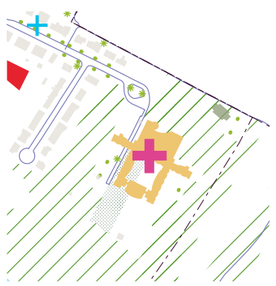


Figure 24: Places of most Care Howald, Author's Work

Places of most Attraction

Centre, Bonnevoie

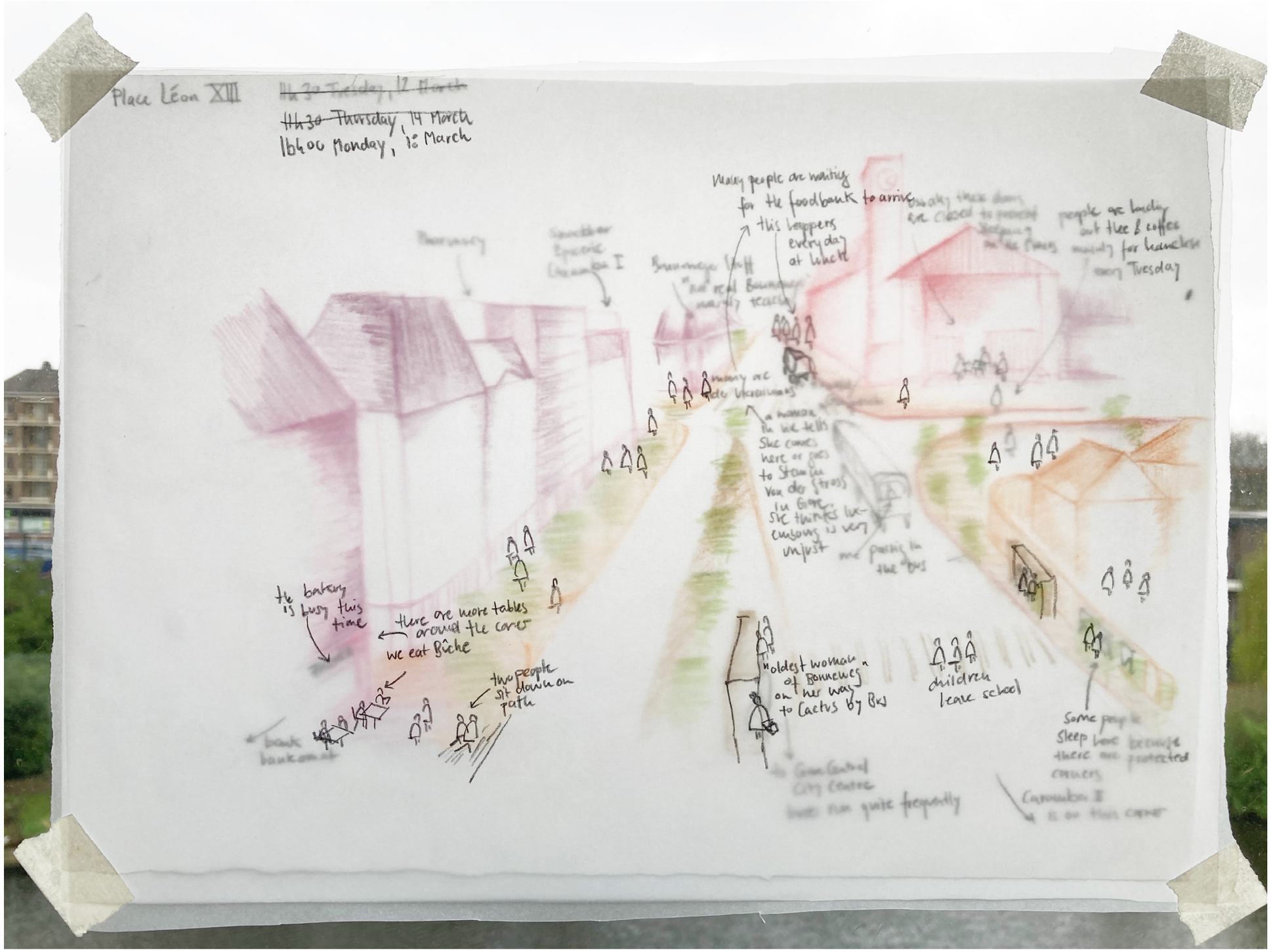




Figure 25: Place of most Attraction
Bonnevoie, Author's Work

Places of most Care & Attraction

Stages

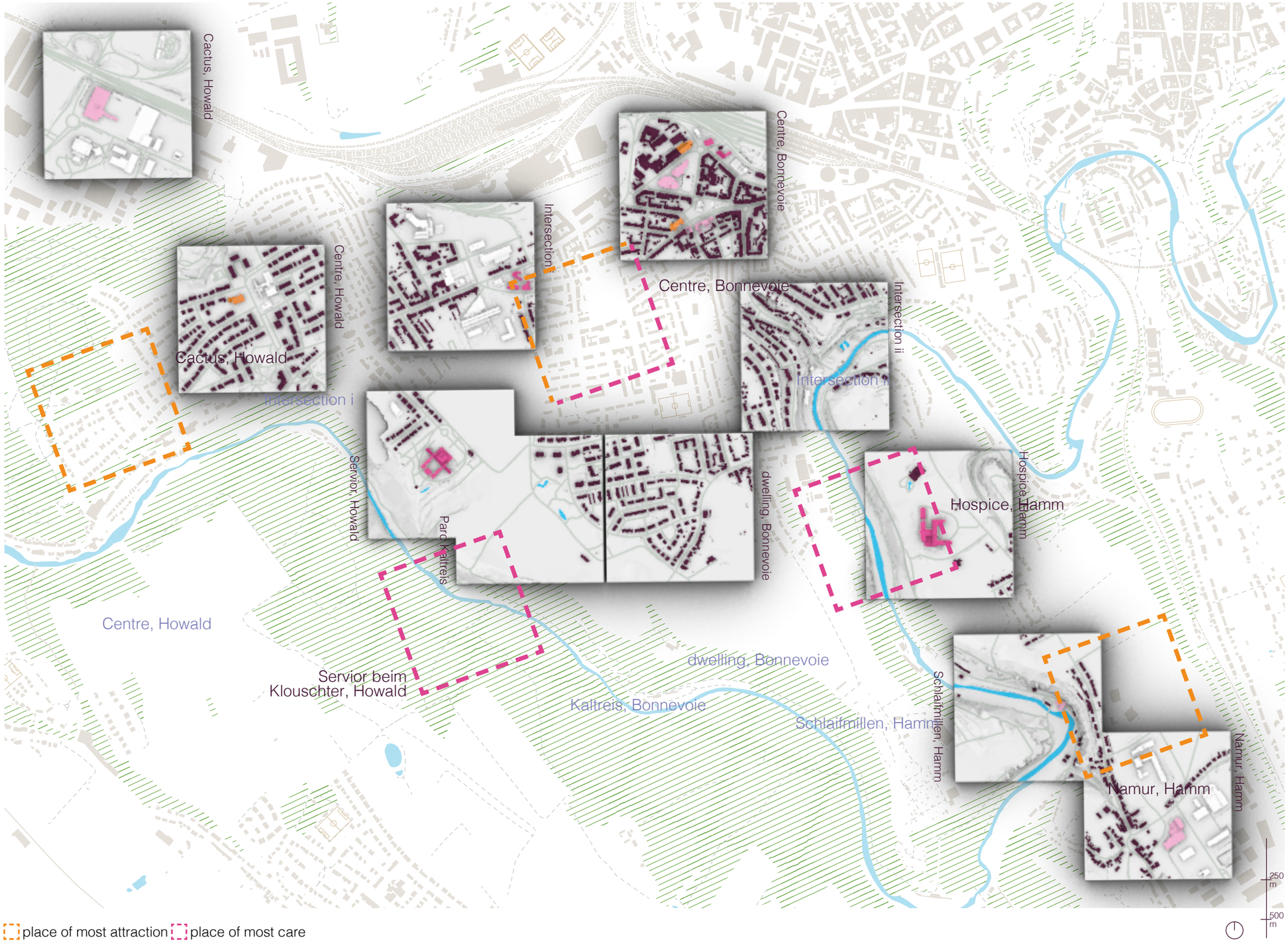


Figure 26: Places of most Care & Attraction Scenes, Author's Work

Story from a Home

Time and Space

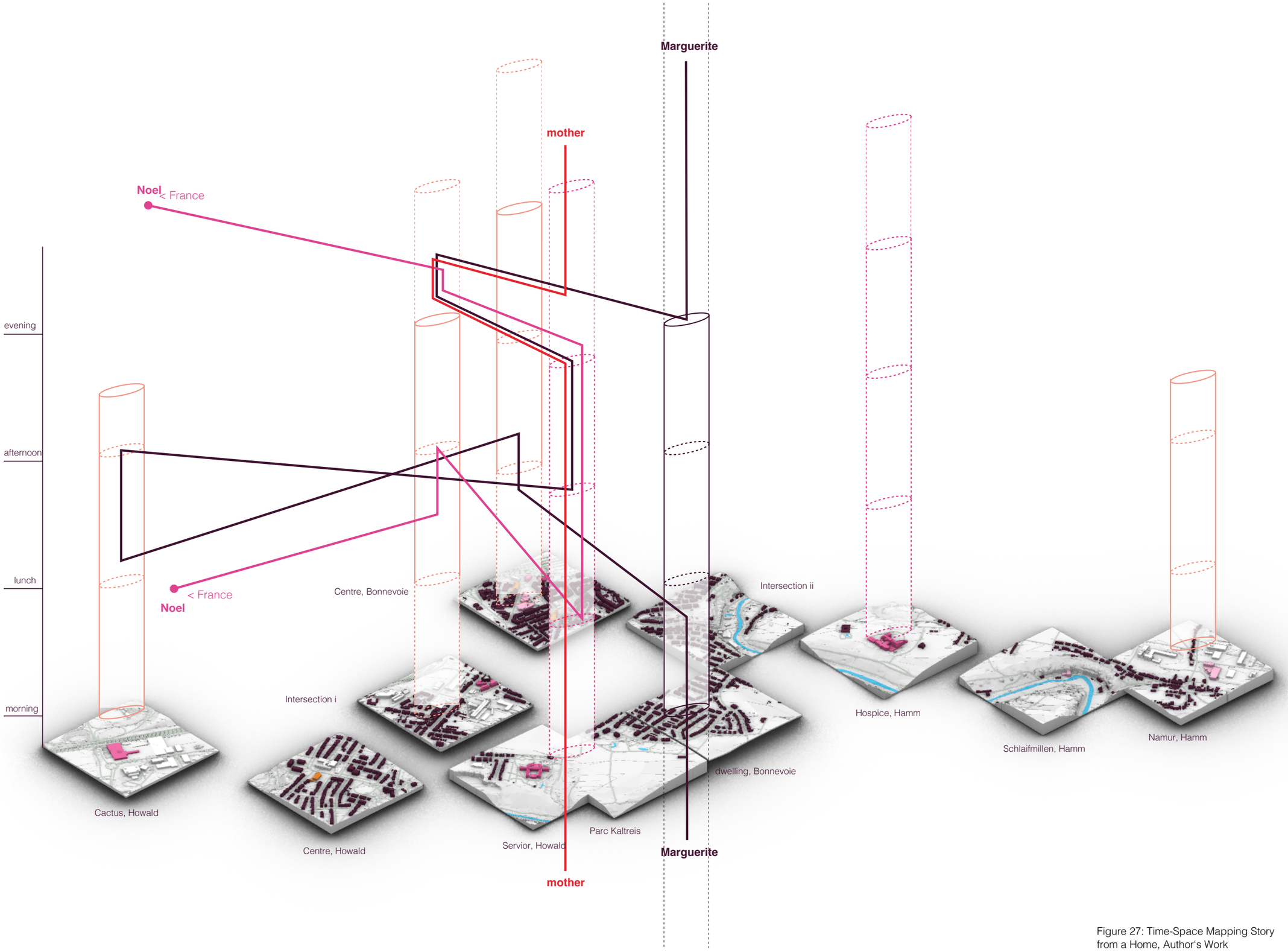
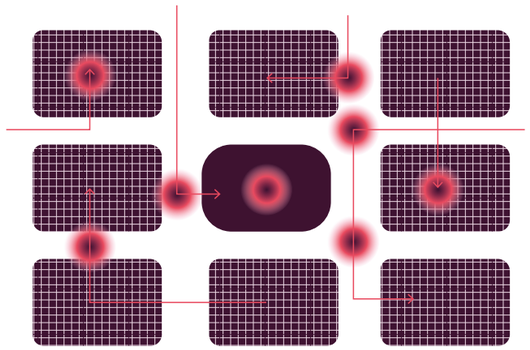


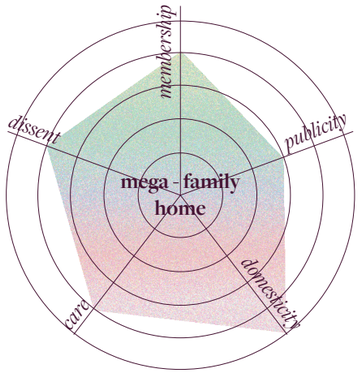
Figure 27: Time-Space Mapping Story from a Home, Author's Work

Experiment ii Cooperative

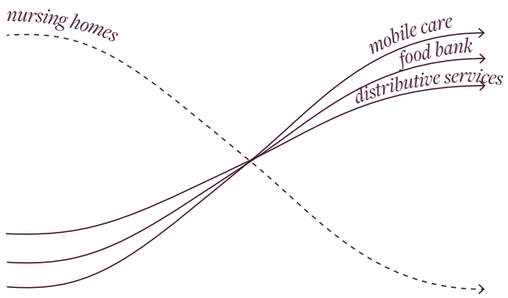
Overview ii



The home is fixed while care services are fluid. Thus, care services occupy streets and public squares depending on frequency and intensity of service.



This scenario performs with membership and publicity lowest. Since some of the services will be held inside someone's house, contact between different groups can be limited. To receive care, participants also have to commit to give a service in return.



Stationary care services such as present in nursing homes will become nearly extinct in this scenario. Contrary mobile care approaches become more important and shape the urban environment in their constant travel.

Figure 102, left: Cooperative Overview, Author's Work

Figure 103, right: Cooperative Catalogue of Precedents

precedents on-site

Mobile Care Services

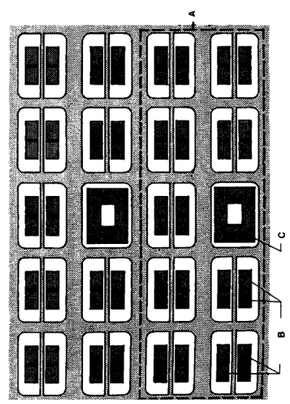
Banque Alimenataire / Foodbank

Distributive places for coffee, tea, and clothing

precedents from theory

Cooperative Housekeeping by Melusina Fay Peirce:

36 kitchen less houses are organised in a block, they also don't have backyards
in the middle of the block is a cooperative unit managed by the housewifes who sell reproductive services to their husbands
in Hayden (1981)



Protest Camps and Marches in general:

Occupation of public squares and streets, distribution of free food and other services, people are free to come and go as they wish in O'Brien (2023)



spatial elements

kitchen, bakery, laundry, sewing room, bathrooms, fitting rooms

courtyards with fountains and grass

kitchen less houses

consulting room

lounges, ballrooms

sales room

communal kitchen, nursing services

street, square, and building occupation

tent villages, barricades, improvised shelter

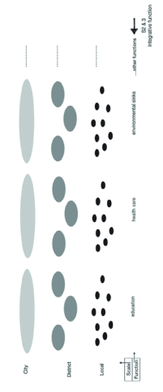
signs and shouting

free distribution of essentials

governance examples

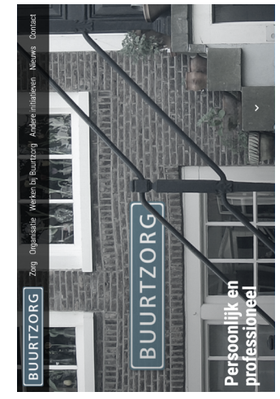
Diffused Governance for social and ecological reproduction in Angelis (2022):

governance of common goods including care through care professionals on several levels

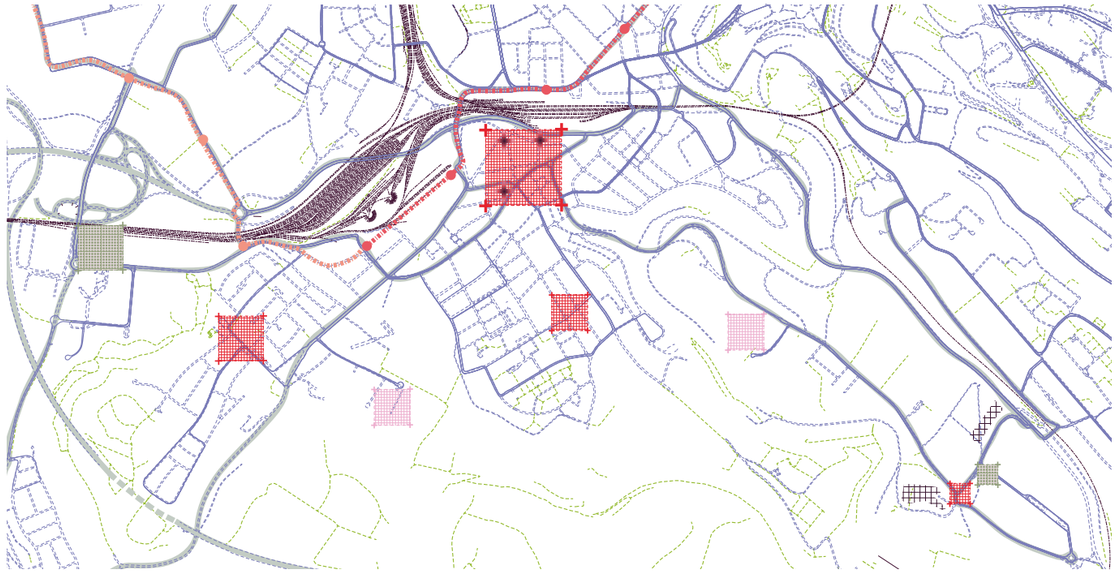


Buurtzorg in the Netherlands:

cooperative service made up of nurses and social workers who operate within a neighbourhood.



Design Strategies ii



The main chances for the Cooperative in the neighbourhood context lie in the existing and extensive street network (Figure 104). The neighbourhood has a few major car roads and an extensive bus network which connects all three neighbourhoods to each other. Moreover, while many streets are mainly used by residents, these streets are often wide due to parking places and could easily be occupied. However, since care is a main mode of transportation, the street network must be reimagined by placing priority roads for essential and other services and connecting them to distributive or collective hubs (Figure 105).

Figure 104, left: chances and challenges of the Cooperative

Figure 105, right: Design Strategies Cooperative

